



**United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**

A map of the state of Karnataka, India, with its districts labeled. The districts shown are Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Yadgir, Bagalkote, Belgaum, Koppal, Ohanwad, Gadag, Raichur, Davanagere, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Tumkur, Chikballapur, Udupi, Hassan, Bangalore Rural, Kolar, Dakshina Kannada, Mandya, Bangalore Urban, Ramanagara, Kodagu, Mysore, and Chamaraajansagara.

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



**ENVIS Centre on Floral Diversity**

**2015**



**जहाँ है हरियाली।  
वहाँ है खुशहाली।**

**BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS & CLIMATE CHANGE**

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KARNATAKA**

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under ENVIS Programme



**भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण  
BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA**

ENVIS Centre on Floral Diversity

**BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
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## FOREWORD

The ENVIS Centre on Floral Diversity of the Botanical Survey of India has been publishing State-wise Bibliography and Abstracts of Papers pertaining to Floras. In this attempt, the Centre has already published consolidated Bibliography and Abstracts on Flora of West Bengal (in two parts), North East India – I, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. In due course the comprehensive bibliography and abstracts, for other States and Union Territories of India will also be made.

The state of Karnataka lies almost in the central part of Western Peninsular India, bounded by Maharashtra in the north, Andhra Pradesh in the east, Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the south and the small state of Goa and the long stretch of Arabian Sea in the west. Though Karnataka is administratively divided into 26 districts, physiographically the state can be divided into a narrow coastal belt, the hilly 'malnad' and the plain 'maidan', of which the former supports a large area of forests. The climatic condition in the state is of tropical monsoon type, and the Western Ghats region usually receives heavy rainfall.

According to "The India State of Forest Report 2011", the recorded forest area of the state constitutes 19.96% of state's total geographical area. Karnataka is very rich in its flora and fauna, due to varied vegetation from the coastal line to the drier eastern plains through the dense forests of Western Ghats. According a current analysis by the personnel of Botanical Survey of India, the angiospermous flora of Karnataka comprises a total of 4563 species (including infraspecific taxa) under 1487 genera belonging to 204 families, and gymnosperms are represented by 10 species. The flora of the state (Sharma & al., 1984; Saldanha & Nicolson, 1984, 1996) and several district floras (Bangalore: Ramaswamy & Razi, 1973; Hassan: Saldanha & Nicolson, 1976; Mysore: Rao & Razi, 1981; Eastern Karnataka: Singh, 1988; Gulbarga: Seetharam & al., 2000; Shimoga: Ramaswamy & al., 2001; Udupi: Bhat, 2003; South Kanara (Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts): Bhat, 2014) of the state have been published either by the Botanical Survey of India and various researchers. Apart, there are a number of publications on additions or new plant records/extended distribution and novelties to the state of Karnataka.

The present work was initiated with an objective to compile the scattered literature to prepare a comprehensive bibliography and abstracts of research articles, floras/books pertaining to the rich and diverse flora of Karnataka state. This present issue of Bibliography and Abstracts of Papers on Flora of Karnataka state consists a total of 944 references, which include 269 references on new discovery, rediscovery, revision and monograph, 30 references on endemism, IUCN threat status and conservation, 401 on flora, vegetation and forestry, 153 references on fungi, algae, and other non-flowering plant groups and 91 references on ethnobotany and medicinal plants. An electronic version of this publication will be made available on ENVIS-BSI website ([www.bsienvnis.nic.in](http://www.bsienvnis.nic.in)).

Botanical Survey of India  
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Director



## INTRODUCTION

The state of Karnataka lies almost in the central part of Western Peninsular India between 11°40–18°27' N and 74°5'–78°33' E. It has a total geographical area of 1,91,791 km<sup>2</sup>, bounded by Maharashtra in the north, Andhra Pradesh in the east, Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the south and the small state of Goa and the long stretch of Arabian Sea in the west. The state has a coastal line of about 400 km along the Arabian Sea. At present, the state is administratively divided into 26 districts. Physiographically, the state can be divided into a narrow coastal belt, the hilly 'malnad' and the plain 'maidan' (Sharma & al., 1984). Important peaks in the state are Mulaingiri (2105 m), Bababudangiri (2071 m) and Kudremukh (1827 m). Soils in the state are predominantly red with coastal alluvium, lateritic and black soils. Climate in the state is of tropical monsoon type. The annual rainfall is much low in the plains of eastern Karnataka ranging from 45 to 90 cm. But, in the heavy rainfall areas of Western Ghats it is 150750 cm.

The recorded forest area of the state is 38,284 km<sup>2</sup>, constituting 19.96% of state's total geographical area (FSI, 2011). The Protected Area Network of the state comprises 5 National Parks, 25 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 7 Conservation Reserves and 1 Community Reserve (<http://www.wii.gov.in>). Besides, the state has 1 Biosphere Reserve (partly), 5 Tiger Reserves and 1 Elephant Reserve (partly).

### VEGETATION

The vegetation in Karnataka can broadly be classified as: Evergreen, Moist Deciduous, Dry Deciduous, Scrub and Mangrove types (Champion & Seth, 1968).

**Evergreen Forests:** This type of forest is seen in the districts of Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Shimoga, Udupi and Uttara Kannada in the valleys and on the slopes of Western Ghats. The predominant floristic components are *Artocarpus hirsutus*, *Canarium strictum*, *Dipterocarpus indicus*, *Holigarna grahamii*, *Hopea wightiana*, *Kingiodendron pinnatum*, *Palaquium ellipticum* and *Poeciloneuron indicum*. Undergrowth is represented by *Aglaiia anamallayana*, *Chasalia curviflora* var. *ophioxylodes*, *Euonymus indicus*, *Humboldtia brunonis*, *Psychotria nigra* and many herbaceous elements. A few lianas in this kind of vegetation are *Beaumontia jerdoniana*, *Chonemorpha fragrans*, *Desmos lawii* and *Gnetum ula*. The trunks of trees are covered with mosses, species of *Impatiens* and *Peperomia* and ferns like *Microsorium punctatum*.

**Moist Deciduous Forests:** This kind of forest is seen in the western parts of Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, and eastern parts of Belgaum, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya, Mysore and Shimoga districts. Dominant trees are *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Dillenia pentagyna*, *Haldina cordifolia*, *Kydia calycina* and *Olea dioica*.

**Dry Deciduous Forests:** This type of forests are commonly seen in the districts of Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Kolar, Raichur, Tumkur and eastern portion of Chikmagalur and

Dharwar. Some of the predominant tree species are *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Buchanania lanzan*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Cochlospermum religiosum*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Lannea coromandelica* and *Sterculia urens*.

**Scrub Forests:** These forests are dominated by thorny and stunted type of trees. Shrubs and climbers occur more in number. The main components are *Acacia chundra*, *A. latronum*, *Albizia amara*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Dichrostachya cinerea*, *Euphorbia nivulia*, *Prosopis cineraria* and *Ziziphus oenopolia*. Some climbers and twiners such as *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Leptadenia reticulata* and *Riveahypocrateriformis* also occur.

**Mangrove:** Mangrove vegetation occurs in the coastal districts of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. The common mangrove plant species are *Aegiceras corniculatum*, *Avicennia marina*, *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Kandelia candel* and *Rhizophora mucronata*.

**Tribal Communities and their Associated Traditional Knowledge:** There are several tribal communities or indigenous people living in the forests of various parts of the state, especially concentrated in the hilly regions of the Western Ghats. The Dravidian origin Kannada speaking tribal communities such as Jenu Kuruba, Betta Kuruba, Paniya, Panjari Yerava and Soliga are living in the southern parts of state, whereas the Konkani speaking indigenous people, Kunabis and Konkani Maratha inhabit the northern parts of the state.

The tribal communities live in simple shelters made of bamboo walls and thatched roofing of wild grasses. The staple food of these people are indigenous strain of rice called 'doddi', wild ragi, tubers, mushrooms, greens, tender bamboo shoots, seeds, honey, gooseberries, and bush meat such as wild chicken, wild boar, wild cat and wild hare. They also cultivate and consume vegetables, which are non-indigenous such as beans, brinjals, bitter gourd, and fruits such as banana, which have been introduced in the area. They use unique forest-based techniques, which do not even involve use of cattle.

## BOTANICAL HISTORY

Buchanan-Hamilton (1807) explored the area, and gave an account on plants of Mysore. Ritchie collected plants from Uttara Kannada and Belgaum from 1850 to 1853. Law and Stock explored Uttara Kannada and Belgaum, and they also made some significant collections from the Bababudan Range. Between the years 1882 and 1896, Talbot made intensive collections in Uttara Kannada and the Bababudan Range and his specimens are deposited at BSI, Pune and Kew. Anderson (1888) studied the forest trees in the coffee lands of south Mysore, and Cameron (1894) documented the forest trees of Mysore and Coorg. Cooke's "The Flora of the Presidency of Bombay" (1901–1908) covers the districts such as Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and North Kanara, whereas Gamble's "Flora of the Presidency of Madras" (1915–1936) covers the southernmost part of the state. Meebold (1908–1909) described the general vegetation of some eastern areas of the state. Sedgwick along with Bell had collected plants from Dharwad and Uttara Kannada and their collections are housed at Blatter Herbarium, Mumbai. Arora (1960), studied



the scrub forests of North Canara district; Ramaswamy & Razi (1973) documented the flora of Bangalore district; Saldanha & Nicolson (1976) studied the flora of Hassan district; a synoptic flora of Mysore district was done by Rao & Razi (1981); Sharma & al. (1984) published the "Flora of Karnataka Analysis", which provided list of names of plant taxa with distribution in the state. During the same period, Saldanha & Nicolson (1984, 1996) also published the Flora of Karnataka state in two volumes. Singh (1988) made Flora of Eastern Karnataka. Floras of various districts such as Gulbarga by Seetharam & al. (2000), Shimoga by Ramaswamy & al. (2001) and Udupi (Bhat, 2003) were published. Kshirsagar & Singh (2007) published a book entitled, "Ethnobotany of Mysore and Coorg". Malpure (2010) in his "Floristic studies on Dicotyledones of Belgaum district" recorded 1545 species, 9 subspecies, 65 varieties belonging to 792 genera under 148 families, whereas Chandore (2010) in his "Floristic studies on Monocotyledons of Belgaum district" recorded 715 taxa, including 29 infraspecific taxa under 275 genera belonging to 43 families. Recently, Bhat (2014) published "Flora of South Kanara" (Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts), which reported 1888 species of flowering plants belonging to 928 genera from 166 families.

There are also publications exclusively on certain families and plant groups, for instance Singh & al. (1979) studied the Poaceae of Karnataka, and later Singh (1982) also reported additions to the grasses of Karnataka. Bhat (1993) published an account of Zingiberaceae of Karnataka. Bhat & Nagendran (2001) documented the diversity of sedges and grasses of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts, whereas Prasad & Singh (2002) published a comprehensive account on the sedges of Karnataka. Bhat (2011) in his book entitled, "Palms of Karnataka", provided a brief account on 79 species of palms belonging to 42 genera. Apart, Yoganarasimhan (1996) in his book, "Medicinal Plants of India (Karnataka)" estimated that c. 3,500 species (including 2 gymnosperms) of flowering plants occur in the state, of which 1,295 species distributed over 753 genera are medicinal, 571 Ayurvedic and 463 Siddha drugs.

After the publication of state and district floras, a number of publications (Bhat, 1993, 2002; Ravikumar & al., 2002; Udayan & Ravikumar, 2002, 2003; Udayan & al., 2004; Datar & al., 2005; Hegde & Hegde, 2011) on additions or new plant records/extended distribution and novelties to the state of Karnataka have also been published. Recently, floras of Protected Areas of Karnataka, namely "Flora of Anshi National Park, Western Ghats, Karnataka" (Punekar & Lakshminarasimhan, 2012), comprising 923 species, 3 subspecies and 5 varieties belonging to 570 genera under 127 families of flowering plants) and "Flora of Rajiv Gandhi National Park, Karnataka" (Manikandan & Lakshminarasimhan, 2013), consisting 1338 species, 16 subspecies and 34 varieties belonging to 754 genera under 152 families of flowering plants have also been published.

The present work was initiated with an objective to compile the scattered literature to prepare a comprehensive bibliography and abstracts of research articles, floras/books pertaining to the rich and diverse flora of Goa state. This present issue of Bibliography and Abstracts of Papers



on Flora of Karnataka state consists a total of 944 references, which include 269 references on new discovery, rediscovery, revision and monograph, 30 references on endemism, IUCN threat status and conservation, 401 on flora, vegetation and forestry, 153 references on fungi, algae, and other non-flowering plant groups and 91 references on ethnobotany and medicinal plants. An electronic version of this publication will be made available on ENVIS-BSI website ([www.bsienvvis.nic.in](http://www.bsienvvis.nic.in)).

**Phytodiversity:** Karnataka is very rich in its flora and fauna due to the diverse topographic and climatic conditions that prevail in the state. There is tremendous variation in the vegetation from the coastal line to the drier eastern plains through the forests of Western Ghats. According a current analysis by the personnel of Botanical Survey of India, the angiospermous flora of Karnataka comprises a total of 4563 species (including infraspecific taxa) under 1487 genera belonging to 204 families (in ed.). Of which, dicotyledones are represented by 3162 species and 178 infraspecific taxa under 1116 genera and 166 families, and the monocotyledons are represented by 1,155 species and 68 infraspecific taxa in 371 genera under 38 families. Poaceae are the largest family with 437 taxa under 131 genera. Other major families represented by more than 150 species are Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Orchidaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Acanthaceae and Cyperaceae. But 47% of the families are represented by a single genus and 31% are monotypic. *Cyperus* is the largest genus having 56 species followed by *Fimbristylis* with 41 species. Gymnosperms are represented by 10 species, including the cultivated species. According to Punekar & al. (2006) there are 1221 endemic taxa (1175 [882 dicots, 293 monocots] species, 10 [8 dicots, 2 monocots] subspecies and 36 [22 dicots, 14 monocots] varieties), of which c. 120 taxa are exclusively endemic (strict endemics) to Karnataka state. It is also interesting to state that out of 47 endemic genera of Peninsular India, Karnataka alone harbours 29 (Punekar & al., 2006).

**Threats and Conservation Strategies:** The existing biodiversity of Karnataka state is under great pressure due to various anthropogenic developmental activities. A large area of forest in the Western Ghats of Karnataka has been cleared for the implementation of various hydel/irrigation projects, naval base, roads, mines and power lines fragmented and fragile. Similarly, encroachment of forest areas for tea and coffee plantation and agricultural fields are very obvious in the state. Other activities such as illicit felling of trees for various purposes (furniture, plywood, matchwood and paper industries) and illegal poaching, domestic livestock grazing and illegal extraction and overexploitation of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). In the past, the natural forest in the state was cleared in large scale to monoculture teak, eucalyptus and other softwood-yielding tree species. Furthermore, the invasive alien species pose considerable pressure on the native/indigenous plants, especially in the Western Ghats region of the state. Other activities such as forest fires (both natural and man-made) and tourism also have impact on the floral and faunal diversity of the state. The Karnataka State Forest Department as well as other Government and Non-government agencies should take necessary conservation measures to meet various

issues related to biodiversity, sustainable development and conservation. They should also create awareness by educating the local communities about the importance of conserving forests and environment and sustainable utilisation of NTFPs, for the sustenance and posterity of human beings and involve them in conservation activities.

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## Vegetation, Flora, Phytodiversity, Ecology & Forestry

1. **Adkoli, N.S. 1976.** "Western Ghats of Karnataka". *My Forest* 12: 161–174.

Abstract: The ghats commence on the border of Goa in Karnataka and run southwards through North Kanara, Shimoga, South Kanara, Chickmagalur, Hassan and Coorg districts. The ridge forms the boundary of the districts at some places between Shimoga and South Kanara, Chickmagalur and South Kanara. The highest peak is Kudremukh, which is about 2000 m above MSL. Climate, geology and forests of the Western Ghats of Karnataka have also been discussed.
2. **Agashe, S.N., Nagalakshamma, K.V. & Gowda, P.G. 1985.** "Pollen flora of Lalbagh Botanical Garden, Bangalore – Part – I". *Indian J. Bot.* 8: 49–66.

Abstract: Lalbagh is one of the important botanical gardens in India and studded with numerous flowering and non-flowering plants, including rare exotic varieties introduced from different parts of the world. These plants contribute abundant pollen to the atmosphere hence aeropalynological survey has been undertaken in this garden. As a pre-requisite to aeropalynological survey, studies are made on pollen morphology of trees, shrubs and herbs (including ornamentals) growing in Lalbagh garden to facilitate, the identification of airborne pollen. The present paper deals with detailed pollen morphological characters such as colour, shape and ornamentation of 20 important common tree genera belonging to 15 dicot families of flowering plants. In addition to this, observations are made on important floral characters, flowering period, pollination mechanism and nature of pollen production, as these observations are important in the aeropalynological studies. Among 20 tree genera studied, pollen of *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Ricinus communis*, *Pongamia glabra*, species of *Acacia* and *Acalypha* are found to be airborne and abundantly encountered in our aeropalynological survey conducted in the garden.
3. **Ahuja, B.S. 1959.** *Flora of Deccan Trap Country*. II. *Plants from Belgaum and Kolhapur*. *Proc. Indian Sci. Congress, India.* 303.
4. **Ahuja, B.S. 1962.** "Deciduous forests of Belgaum, Western Ghats". *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. India* 32(B): 203–208.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the deciduous forests of Belgaum situated between 15°22'–16°58' N and 74°02'–75°25' E in the Western Ghats. Due to variation in climate, soil and geology, within the district the vegetation varies from semi-arid to evergreen type.
5. **Amalraj, V.A. 1994.** "Genetic resources of banana collected from southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 477–481.

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

6. **Anderson, G. 1888.** *Forest trees in the Coffea lands of South Mysore.* Bangalore
7. **Anoop, K.P., Swapna, M.M., Rajilesh, V.K. & Prakashkumar, R. 2012.** "Taxonomy and distribution of the aquatic family Pontederiaceae Kunth in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 64–68.

Abstract: The distribution and taxonomic characters of the noxious weeds of the family Pontederiaceae of South India are described in detail along with comments on the impact and range of the family in South India.

8. **Arora, R.K. 1960.** "Successional trends in North Kanara forests". *Bull. Inst. Soc. Trop. Ecol.* 1: 36–37.
9. **Arora, R.K. 1960.** "Ecology of *Xylia xylocarpa* Taub." *Indian Forester* 86: 306–313.
10. **Arora, R.K. 1960.** "Climatic climax along the Western Ghats". *Indian Forester.* 86: 435–439.

Abstract: The present observations on the development of vegetation are mainly based on studies carried out on the district of North Kanara along the Western Ghats between 13°55'–15°31' N and 74°09'–75°10' E. The consideration regarding the course of development of vegetation from scrub type to moist deciduous/semievergreen forms present no difficulty in interpretation. The main handicap lies with the tropical wet evergreen climax communities which are so much varied in their floristics, with different dominant associates over different areas but so well established in nature under similar conditions of climate, that they all deserve to be called climax communities.

11. **Arora, R.K. 1960.** "The flora of North Kanara (Statistico-Biological notes)". *Indian Forester* 86: 609–616.

Abstract: The total plant wealth of the district amounts to 1750 species of higher plants, excluding the cultigens and including as many as 75 species of ferns. This variety of plant species belongs to 135 families of which 32 contain one genus only and 8 not more than 2 genera. The ratio of families to genera and species comes out as 135: 847: 1675 or approximately 1: 6.2: 12.4. Within the dicotyledons there are 662 genera and 1298 species and monocot 185 genera and 377 species. Within these 1750 species, 405 species are tree, 242 shrubs, 786 herbs, 232 climbers and 75 ferns.

12. **Arora, R.K. 1960.** "The botany of Coorg forest. 1. General". *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. India* 30B: 289–305.

Abstract: The paper presents in brief the observation of the author on the forest botany of Coorg district, studies on which are being carried on since 1957. The distribution of the principal vegetation types is discussed and the floristic composition of the forests studied in different areas of the district described. The account of 700 species collected by the author, based on Bentham-Hooker system will be presented later on. Shola forests will also be described separately.

13. **Arora, R.K. 1961.** "The forests of North Kanara district. I. Scrubs". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 40: 187–200.

Abstract: The situation, topography, geology, and climate of North Kanara district are presented. Of the three vegetation types, viz. scrubs, deciduous forests and evergreen forests, only the scrubs are described in this paper. The successional status of the various communities studied has also been indicated.

14. **Arora, R.K. 1963.** "The forests of North Kanara district. III. Evergreen type". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 42: 38–60.

Abstract: The distribution, structure and development of evergreen vegetation for the district of North Kanara are presented. In all, 8 communities from different reserve forests have been analysed. The status of different communities has been ascertained and the pattern of progressive successional trends discussed.

15. **Arora, R.K. 1963.** "The forests of North Kanara district. IV. Successional trends and synthesis of vegetation". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 42: 629–636.

Abstract: The paper sums up the observations of the author on the structure and status of the scrub, deciduous and the evergreen type of forests, for the district of North Kanara. Main features of vegetation development are stressed and the trends of succession under the prevailing conditions of habitat presented. The role of physiography, soil and climate in the distribution of forest types is indicated. On physiographic rainfall basis, the lowland and upland types have been demarcated and the vegetation for the

two types described separately for each, and their climax types worked out. The data for the lowland and upland types have been assembled and the successional pattern of vegetation presented for the district. Finally, the climatic climax for the area has been worked out and the view on the status of the climax types discussed.

16. **Arora, R.K. 1964.** "The forests of North Kanara district. II. Deciduous type". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 43: 75–86.

Abstract: The distribution, structure and development of the deciduous vegetation for the district of North Kanara are presented. The individual status of teak-mixed type and the bamboo-mixed type is given on the basis of studies carried on during 1958–1960. Correlation of the above types has been brought out and the structural and physiognomic variations are discussed. Possible trend of succession under prevailing conditions of climate is brought out.

17. **Arora, R.K. 1964.** "The botany of Coorg forests II". *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. India* 34B: 100–112.

Abstract: The paper deals with the different aspects of the botany of Coorg laying emphasis on the following features: (1) The flora of the lowlands; (2) The flora of the uplands; (3) The monsoon flora; (4) The aquatic vegetation; (5) The riverain vegetation; (6) The flora of the waste grounds and rice fields; (7) The economic aspect of the flora; (8) Phytogeographical notes; and (9) Enumeration of the species collected. A systematic list of 532 plant species belonging to 108 families is presented.

18. **Arora, R.K. 1964.** "Vegetation in relation to climate and soil – A correlation of factors for North Kanara forests". *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. India* 34: 361–368.

Abstract: To evaluate the vegetation climate-soil relationship for the district of North Kanara has been discussed in the present paper. A table regarding the vegetation depending the rainfall and soil of different places of this district has also given.

19. **Arora, R.K. 1965.** "Ecological notes on the vegetation of Coorg district, Western Ghats". *Indian Forester* 91: 722–742.

Abstract: The floristic composition of three forest types, i.e., scrub, deciduous and evergreen forests, for the district of Coorg is described, and the status of each type has been indicated. The interrelationship of these three types is presented and the status of the climax types discussed. The different communities as worked out for each forest type have been rated on comparative basis.

20. **Arora, R.K. 1965.** "The vegetation of South Kanara district, Western Ghats, India. I. General features and the floristic composition of bio-edaphic types". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 44: 453–467.



Abstract: The location, physiography, climate, geology and soil features of South Kanara district are presented. Of the three vegetation types, viz. scrub, *Xylia*-mixed and evergreen forests, only the scrub type is described in this paper. The floristic composition of five scrub forests classified under coastal and inland plateau type is described. Inter relationships of plant communities have been studied and successional trends indicated.

21. **Arora, R.K. 1966.** "On the biological spectrum of North Kanara flora". *Indian Forester* 92: 85–88.

Abstract: The percentage composition of life-forms for the flora of North Kanara district has been worked out, and the data compared to the normal spectrum of Raunkiaer. Probable evidence for the unnatural picture presented by this humid tropical area is furnished on the basis of various factors prevailing locally. The composition of the lowland and upland types is also worked out.

22. **Arora, R.K. 1966.** "The vegetation of South Kanara district, Western Ghats, India. II. *Xylia*-mixed type". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 45: 127–137.

Abstract: The floristic composition of moist deciduous and semi-evergreen forests, classified together under *Xylia*-mixed type, has been presented. The moist deciduous forests are primarily composed of *Terminalia-Xylia mixed* and *Xylia-Bamboo mixed* communities though Teak-mixed type also occurs. The semi-evergreen forests are composed of a single dominant community, i.e., *Xylia* consociation. Interrelationships of plant communities and their successional trends are indicated.

23. **Arora, R.K. 1966.** "The vegetation of South Kanara district, Western Ghats, India. III. Evergreen type". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 45: 304–316.

Abstract: The distribution and floristic composition of evergreen forests of South Kanara district is presented in the present paper. Floristic variation of *Hopea/Poeciloneuron* consociation, *Poeciloneuron-Palaquium-Mesua* association and other forests which support seral types are discussed. The composition of edaphic types prevailing in these forests, i.e., *Myristica* swamp, cane brakes and Riverain forest is described.

24. **Arora, R.K. 1967.** "The vegetation of South Kanara district, Western Ghats, India. IV. Succession in plant communities". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 46: 15–24.

Abstract: The role of physiography, climate and soil in the distribution of forest types is indicated. Plant communities have been classified, their floristic variations discussed and successional trends worked out. The role of altitude and rainfall in governing the distribution of climax communities is pointed out and the status of climax types discussed.

25. **Arora, R.K. & Aggarwal, K.R. 1965.** "Observations on the vegetation of Malpe coast and neighbouring islands". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 44: 314–325.

Abstract: An account of the vegetation of Malpe coast and neighbouring islands, Udipi taluk, South Kanara district, Mysore state in relation to habitat factors and soil features is provided in the present paper.

26. **Arora, R.K. & Banerjee, S.P. 1966.** "A note on *Heliotropium cornutum* Johnst." *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 341.

Abstract: A detailed description and illustration of *Heliotropium cornutum* Johnst., a species endemic to Kanara has been given in this paper.

27. **Arora, R.K., Wadhwa, B.M. & Raizada, M.B. 1981.** *The Botany of South Kanara District*. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abstract: It gives an account of the flowering plants collected from South Kanara district, Karnataka. A total of 593 species belonging to 110 families are enumerated, alongwith the salient features of the flora. Amongst the plant listed, Fabaceae, Rubiaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Acanthaceae are well represented in the flora of South Kanara with 52, 39, 58 and 32 species, respectively.

28. **Babu, M.V.S. & Rao, B.R.P. 2012.** "Diversity, population structure and regeneration of tree species in Malai Mahadeshwara Hills, Eastern Ghats of Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 45–54.

Abstract: The study examined the diversity, population structure and regeneration of tree species in the Malai Mahadeshwara Hills, Eastern Ghats of Karnataka. For purpose of the study, the hilly zone is stratified into 18 grids of 6.25 × 6.25 km and tree enumeration was done in belt transects of 1000 × 5 m, each laid in a grid. A total of 5,919 trees individuals were recorded from the sampling sites with mean value  $329 \pm 73.79$  and with a range of 182–471 individuals per grid. These individuals belong to 84 species, 67 genera and 35 families. The species richness was ranged from 8 to 42 species per sampling unit. Shannon Index for trees ranged from 1.85 to 3.25 with mean value of  $2.675 \pm 0.409$ , for seedlings 0.93–2.22 and 0.74–2.07 for saplings. The mean basal area is  $13.68 \pm 7.95 \text{ m}^2\text{ha}^{-1}$  ranging from as low of 3.33 to maximum  $34.11 \text{ m}^2\text{ha}^{-1}$ . Level of disturbance in the sampling sites influenced the tree population structure and stand quality in the forest. The illicit cutting should be curtailed for protecting the seedlings as well as saplings.

29. **Barnes, E. 1944.** "Notes on plants of Biligirirangana hills". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 44: 436–459.

Abstract: Plant collection of Biligirirangana hills was made during September 1938 and December 1939. Herbaceous plants along with flower were collected and trees and ferns could not be dealt with. Name of plant species along with locality and flowering season has been given in this paper.

30. **Basu, S.K. 1987.** "Corypha palms in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 477–486.  
Abstract: Four species of *Corypha* in India have been discussed in the present paper including field and herbarium studies. *Corypha umbellata* L. has been recorded from Kerala and Karnataka, *C. taliera* Roxb. from Bengal, *C. utan* Lam. from Bengal, Assam and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and *C. macropoda* Kurz from Andaman.
31. **Bharati, S.G. & Hosmani, S.P. 1973.** "Hydrobiological studies in ponds and lakes of Dharwar (Yemmekeri Pond). Part I." *J. Karnataka Univ. Sci.* 18: 246–254.
32. **Bharati, S.G. & Shivalingaradhya, M.V. 1965.** "Flora of Karnataka University Campus and its immediate environs". *J. Karnataka Univ. Sci.* 11: 183–206.  
Abstract: A systematic survey of Karnataka University Campus and its immediate environs resulted in collection of as many as 247 species belonging to 81 families. The habit, flowering season and the locality have also been given.
33. **Bharucha, F.R. & Ansari, M.Y. 1963.** "Studies on the plant associations of slopes and screes of the Western Ghats, India". *Vegetation* 11: 141–154.
34. **Bhaskar, V. & Kushalappa, C.G. 1995.** "Dendroflora of Tumkur district, Karnataka". *My Forest* 31: 41–49.  
Abstract: In the forests of Tumkur district, 128 species of trees have been recorded which fall under 84 genera of 42 families. Rubiaceae and Mimosoideae comprise the highest number of tree species (11 species each) and *Ficus* is the largest genus represented by 9 species. Interestingly, ten tree species are found exclusively restricted to Sidderabetta and adjoining hills. Further, the highest number of tree species is concentrated in Sidderabetta (with 70 species) and Devarayanadurga (with 61 species) and in other hills the number of species ranged between 4 and 31. This indicates the marked tree species diversity that exists in Sidderabetta which makes it further unique. There are also six other rare tree species, which exhibit restricted distribution in the district. Rarity on one hand, illicit felling on the other, have endangered several tree species in the district. Hence, stringent measures are required to preserve tree wealth and prevent erosion of rich tree diversity in the district.
35. **Bhaskar, V. & Razi, B.A. 1973–74.** "List of nocturnal blooming angiosperms of Mysore and the neighbouring regions (S. India)". *J. Mysore Univ.* 26B: 34–41.
36. **Bhaskar, V. & Razi, B.A. 1974.** *Hydrophytes and marsh plants of Mysore city and neighbouring areas.* Prasaranga, Mysore. pp. 102.
37. **Bhat, D.M. & Murali, K.S. 2001.** "Phenology of understorey species of tropical moist forest of Western Ghats regions of Uttara Kannada district in South India". *Curr. Sci.* 81: 799–805.

Abstract: Vegetative and reproductive phenology of 107 (52 shrubs, 8 lianas, 11 climbers and 36 herbs) understory species of tropical moist forests of Uttara Kannada district in the Western Ghats of South India was monitored from November 1983 to December 1985, through fortnightly visits to eight one-hectare sites. A prominent peak in leaf flush, flowering and fruiting occurred in the pre-monsoon period in shrubs and lianas, while leaf abscission occurred during the post-monsoon winter period. In the climbers and herbs, flowering and fruiting were concentrated in a single peak during the post-monsoon period. Leaf flush and flowering in deep-rooted shrubs and lianas may have been triggered by changes in day length and temperature; moisture availability may govern these events in the shallow-rooted climbers and herbs. It is argued that moisture availability, herbivore, pollinator and disperser abundance may have shaped the phenological patterns of the species in these forests.

38. **Bhat, D.M., Hegde, H.G., Hegde, G.T. & Murali, K.S. 2002.** "Field performance of certain selected species in hilly region of high rainfall zone in Uttara Kannada district, Western Ghats, southern India". *My Forest* 38: 357–363.

Abstract: An attempt was made to assess the field performance of 16 species in Uttara Kannada district of the Western Ghats part of Karnataka. Survival percent, collar diameter, height and volume were measured during 1985 and 1989. Mean annual increment of collar diameter, height and volume was computed and a rank was developed using these observed and measured parameters. Rank-sum was computed using these individual ranks and based on the highest rank of a species, recommendations were made for suitability for plantations. *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*, a softwood species, was found fast growing with high survival percent, followed by *Tectona grandis* and *Lagerstroemia microcarpa*. Species such as *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Spondias accuminata* and *Sterculia guttata* were found not performing well with low percent survival and growth parameters. Rank-sum method was found useful to assess the performance of species for suitability in afforestation/planting programmes.

39. **Bhat, K.G. 1983.** *Grasses and sedges of Coorg and South Kanara districts of Karnataka – A taxonomic study*. 2 Vols. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Mysore, Mysore.

40. **Bhat, K.G. 1993.** "Studies on Zingiberaceae of Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 7: 39–102.

Abstract: In the present paper, 36 species of the family Zingiberaceae belonging to 11 genera have been recorded for the state of Karnataka.

41. **Bhat, K.G. 1993.** "Studies on the vegetation of Pilarkan Reserve Forest, Dakshina Kannada district". *My Forest* 29: 275–279.

Abstract: A brief description of vegetation of Pilarkan Reserve Forest of Udupi taluk (Dakshina Kannada district) is given. The vegetation is of secondary semi-evergreen type with the dominance of *Hopea parviflora* Bedd. In the reserve forest, there are 135 genera and 160 species belonging to 75 families.

42. **Bhat, K.G. 2003.** *Flora of Udupi*. Indian Naturalist (Regd.), Chitpady, Udupi.  
Abstract: This book contains description of 1242 species of flowering plants belonging to 694 genera and 171 families.
43. **Bhat, K.G. 2004.** "Vegetation of Jamalabad hill-fort". *My Forest* 40: 255–261.  
Abstract: A brief description of vegetation of Jamalabad hill-fort of Belthangady taluk of Dakshin Kannada district is given. A total of 189 genera and 253 species belonging to 79 families recorded from the present study.
44. **Bhat, K.G. 2011.** *Palms of Karnataka*. Aakrithi Prints, Mangalore. 93+vii pp+ 100 colour photographs.  
Abstract: This book contains a total of 79 species of palms belonging to 42 genera that grow in forests and gardens of Karnataka state. The arrangement of subfamilies, tribes and genera are based on the classification by Dransfield & al. (2008).
45. **Bhat, K.G. & Nagendran, C.R. 2001.** *Sedges and Grasses (Dakshin Kannada and Udupi districts)*. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.
46. **Bhat, K.G. & Razi, B.A. 1971.** "The Cyperaceae of Mysore and neighbouring area", *J. Mysore Univ.* 24B: 81–105.
47. **Bhat, M.M. & Rajasab, A.H. 1986.** "Circadian periodicities of some airborne pollen at Gulbarga, India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 96: 407–411.  
Abstract: Circadian periodicities for 11 airborne pollen types abundant in the air over Gulbarga, Karnataka was determined based on the air sampling data obtained by operating a Burkard volumetric spore trap for a period of one year from July 1984 to June 1985. In general, pollen concentration in air was high between 10 and 16 h with peak incidence around noon. A number of circadian periodicities were observed. Peak concentration for most types occurred at about mid-day, these include *Parthenium hysterophorus*, Cyperaceae, *Amaranthus-Chenopod* group, *Helianthus annuus* and *Xanthium strumarium*, *Acacia nilotica* and *Cassia auriculata* peaks were around dawn. Members of Poaceae, *Eucalyptus* sp. and *Argemone mexicana* showed post-dawn pattern.
48. **Bhat, P.R., Shenoy, H.S.P. & Kaveriappa, K.M. 2009.** "Studies on the status of some species of rattans (*Calamus* spp.) in the forests of Western Ghats of Karnataka, India". *Indian Forester* 135: 517–530.

Abstract: The rattans of Peninsular India belong to only one genus, namely *Calamus* and 21 species. Twenty species occurring in Western Ghats forests are reported in the paper. The status of *C. delessertianus* and *C. rheedei* uncertain while 15 species are endemic to Western Ghats. Among the five states falling within the Western Ghats, Karnataka has the maximum number of *Calamus* species (13), of which 11 are endemic to the Western Ghats. Three species, namely *C. lacciferus*, *C. lakshmanae* and *C. prasinus* were restricted only to Karnataka region of the Western Ghats. Among the 13 species of *Calamus* occurring in Karnataka, 12 are found in Kodagu district. Studies were undertaken to determine the status of rattans in some cane rich forests of Kodagu, Dakshin Kannada and Uttara Kannada districts of Karnataka by belt transect method. The study has revealed that Sampaje, Karike and Makut in Kodagu district, Subramanya and Charmadi in Dakshin Kannada district and Anantavadi (Honnavar) in Uttara Kannada district were rich in some species of rattans including those endemic to the Western Ghats. The population of *C. lakshmanae* and *C. prasinus* (restricted only in Karnataka) was high in Sampaje and Karike forest, respectively, however, *C. stoloniferous* (restricted to Karnataka and Maharashtra) was very high in Makut forest of Kodagu district. In Dakshina Kannada district *C. nagabettai* was well distributed in about 25 km radius around Subramanya while Charmadi area has a rich population of *C. thwaitesii* and fairly good representation of *C. prasinus*, *C. pseudotenuis* and *C. nagabettai*. The population density of *C. karnatakensis* (restricted to Karnataka and Goa) was very high in Anantavadi forests near Honnavar.

49. **Bhattacharjee, A.K. & Das, A.K. 1969.** "Phytochemical survey of few Mysore plants". *Econ. Bot.* 23: 274–275.

Abstract: Phytochemical survey results of 27 plant species from Mysore state (India) has been reported.

50. **Black, A.A. 1864.** *Report on the Mysore Government Garden at Bangalore for 1863–64 with a list of plants grown therein.* Bangalore.

51. **Blasco, F. 1970.** "Aspects of flora and ecology of savannas of the south Indian Hills". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 67: 522–534.

Abstract: In the present paper, three types of altitudinal savannas developing on firm ground has been recognized, viz. a) species probably endemic in the montane stage of the Nilgiris; b) species probably endemic in the montane stage in the Palni and c) Asiatic and Himalayan species known only in the montane domain (or stage) of South India.

52. **Blasco, F. 1971.** "Orophytes of South India and Himalayas". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 27: 377–381.

Abstract: Contrary to the generally accepted idea of a clear floristic influence of the Himalayas on the South Indian hills, it is demonstrated in this article that the flora of the south has a very strong individuality and that its affinity with that of the Himalayas is not at all well marked, because the species common to these two ranges are essentially those having vast distribution.

53. **Bor, N.L. 1948.** “*Arundinella pumila* (Hochst.) Steud. and *A. pygmaea* Hook.f.”. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 27: 61–63.

Abstract: Scrutiny of type sheet of *Arundinella pygmaea* at Kew revealed that it is a perfectly good species differing from *A. pumila*, by its large spikelets and differently shaped leaves. *Arundinella pygmaea* is reported only from Kanara and South Kanara in India, whereas *A. pumila* distributed in India, Myanmar, Nigeria and Ethiopia.

54. **Boraiah, G. & Fathima, K.T. 1970.** “Some aspects of vegetation at Nandi hills”. *Univ. Agric. Sci. Res.* 7: 1–19.

55. **Boraiah, K.T., Vasudeva, R., Bhagwat, S.A. & Kushalappa, C.G. 2002.** “Regeneration of threatened flora among the sacred groves of Kodagu, Karnataka, South India”. *My Forest* 38: 123–128.

Abstract: In a study of sacred groves of Kodagu, it was identified that ‘well-conserved sacred groves’ had higher densities (5120 seedlings per ha) of the threatened flora than the ‘disturbed sacred groves’ (4288/ha) as well as ‘reserve forests’ (4800/ha). However, in terms of species richness, conserved sacred groves were comparable to that of reserve forests. Of the twenty-five threatened species, five species, viz. *Cyclea peltata*, *Diospyros candolleana*, *D. paniculata*, *Elaeagnus conferta* and *Flacourtia indica* regenerated only among sacred groves. A few other species found to be regenerating well among sacred groves but poorly among reserve forests were *Artocarpus hirsutus*, *Canarium strictum*, *Dysoxylum malabaricum*, *Garcinia gummi-gutta*, *Glycosmis pentaphylla*, *Symplocos racemosa* and *Veteria indica*. The results of our study further reinforce the notion that sacred groves, though small in size, are important repositories of rare/endangered flora and offer a niche for higher success of their regeneration compared to reserve forests.

56. **Buchanan-Hamilton, F. 1807.** *A journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar.* 3 Vols. London.

57. **Budhadas, M. 1975.** “Nurseries and orchards of Mysore particularly Bangalore”. *Lalbagh* 2(2 & 3): 45–49.

58. **Cameron, J. 1880.** *Catalogue of plants in the Botanical garden, Bangalore and its vicinity.*



59. **Cameron, J. 1894.** *The Forest Trees of Mysore and Coorg*. ed. 3. Mysore Govt., Central Press, Bangalore.
60. **Cameron, J. 1907.** *List of botanical drawings in water colour in the collections of the state Botanical Gardens, Lalbagh, Bangalore.*
61. **Cameron, J. 1887–1888.** “List of Canarese and technical names of plants growing in Bangalore District”. *Ann. Rep. Govt. Garden, Bangalore* 1887–1888: 13–27; 1888–1889: 25–27.
62. **Chaithra, G.N., Tambat, B., Prasanna, N.S. & Srinivas, C. 2014.** “Demographic status of Midimaavu in Chikmagalur district, Central Western Ghats, India”. *Indian Forester* 140: 1131–1136.

Abstract: Midimaavu is one of the mango varieties known for making pickles. Unlike mango slices, entire tender mango is used for pickling and the pickles can be stored up to 3 to 4 years without any preservatives. However, it has been reported that most Midimaavu varieties are restricted to certain geographical locations in Central Western Ghats, India and are harvested mostly from the forests. Thus they are considered as an important non-timber forest produce (NTFP) in the areas. We assessed the demographic profile of Midimaavu in Chikmagalur district, Central Western Ghats, Karnataka. As per results, the typical reverse “J” shaped curved was not observed in many populations. Further the density and regeneration per adult analysis indicated populations suffer due to poor regeneration and subsequent sapling survival. The present study reveals that midimaavu is suffering from low recruitment and survival, thus there is an urgent need for conservation action.

63. **Chandore, A.N. 2010.** *Floristic studies of Monocotyledons of Belgaum district*. Ph. D. Thesis submitted to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Abstract: In the present work, a total of 715 taxa (including 7 subspecies and 22 varieties) belonging to 275 genera and 43 families of monocotyledons have been collected and described from Belgaum district, Karnataka.

64. **Chavan, R., Viswanath, S., Tembhurne, B.V. & Shivanna, H. 2011.** “Studies on floral parameters for breeding behavior in *Casuarina* species in northern dry zone of Karnataka”. *My Forest* 47: 71–80.

Abstract: Phenotypic variability of male and female floral traits was significantly higher in dioecy than the monoecy in *Casuarina equisetifolia*. Synchronization of male and female flowering behaviour was recorded between *C. equisetifolia* and *C. cunninghamiana*. Among the five species of *Casuarina*, *C. equisetifolia* was monoecious as well as dioecious species while others, *C. obesa*, *C. glauca* and *C. cristata* are strictly dioecious with female

gender. However, *C. cunninghamiana* is with separate genders. It was observed that hand pollination registered lower seed set than the open pollination in all these species. All these species were able to flower twice in a year (4th week of January to end of May and 3rd week of July to end of October). Fruit maturity duration was short (18 weeks) in both *C. equisetifolia* and *C. cunninghamiana* than other three species of *Casuarina* (200 weeks). Fruit productive biology revealed that open pollination is the dominant reproductive system over controlled pollination in natural populations.

65. **Chavan, R.L., Lokesh, R. & Tembhurne, B.V. 2013.** "Evaluation of tree borne oil seed species suitable for north eastern dry zone of Karnataka". *My Forest* 49: 21–24.

Abstract: Performance of four species of tree borne oilseed were studied during the period 2005–06 and 2010–11 at Regional Agricultural Research Station, Raichur, Karnataka, to evaluate the promising oil-yielding tree species for North Eastern Dry Zone of Karnataka. Differences in plant adoptability (Survival 81% to 99.25%) among different species were highly significant. Silvicultural parameters, viz. tree height, clear bole height, diameter at breast height and crown spread were higher in *Simarouba glauca* and *Azadirachta indica*. These two species were found most promising to fast growing natures and suitable for the North Eastern Dry Zone of Karnataka for oil seed purpose.

66. **Chavan, R.L., Lokesh, R., Tembhurne, B.V. & Swamy, M. 2013.** "Assessment of different biofuel species suitable in northern dry zone of Karnataka". *My Forest* 48: 239–243.

Abstract: Growth performance of different trees of bio fuel species were studied for period from 2005–06 to 2010–11 at Regional Agricultural Research Station, Raichur, Karnataka, to evaluate the promising oil-yielding tree species for Northern Dry Zone of Karnataka. Differences in plant adoptability (Survival 81% to 99.25%) among different species were highly significant. Silvicultural parameters, viz. tree height, clear bole height, diameter at breast height and crown spread were higher in *Simarouba glauca* followed by *Azadirachta Indica*. These two species were found most promising to fast growing natures and suitable for the North Eastern Dry Zone of Karnataka for oil seed purpose.

67. **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.

Abstract: The genus *Alysicarpus* Neck. ex Desv. (Fabaceae) is represented by 27 species and infraspecific taxa, distributed in the tropical and subtropical parts of old world (Ohashi & al., 1981). The genus is represented abundantly in the dry zones of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka, with 15 species and 7 varieties (Pokle, 1999).

In the present paper, correct and updated citation, a short description and a note on phenology of *A. scariosus* (Rottler ex Spreng.) J. Graham ex Thwaites var. *pilifer* (Prain) A. Pramanik & Thoth. is depicted, followed by a note on ecology and distributional aspects.

68. **Chinnamani, S. 1968.** "Grasslands on Bellary black cotton soils". *Indian Forester* 94: 225–229.

Abstract: An ecological study of the grasslands of Bellary is reported. The investigations confirm the earlier findings and typify the group as a distinct subtype under *Schima – Dichanthium* type. Composition, species, production, evaluation and economic data are presented. The possibility of large scale grassland farming under rainfed condition is indicated.

69. **Christison, R. 1846.** "Observations on a new variety of gamboges from Mysore". *Pharm. J.* 4: 2.

70. **Das Das, S.K. 1997.** *Taxonomic studies on Eriocaulaceae of Karnataka State*. Thesis submitted to University of Pune, Pune.

71. **Das Das, S.K. & Chakraborty, T. 2010.** "On the status of *Eriocaulon sahyadricum* Punekar *et al.* (Eriocaulaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 413–414.

Abstract: *Eriocaulon sahyadricum* Punekar & al. is combined with *E. stellulatum* Körn. This species is distributed from Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra.

72. **Das Das, S.K. & Singh, N.P. 2001.** "Taxonomic studies on Eriocaulaceae in Karnataka state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 449–484.

Abstract: Family Eriocaulaceae is represented by a solitary genus and 35 species in Karnataka state. Of these, *Eriocaulon barbeyanum* Ruhland and *E. meeboldii* R. Ansari & N.P. Balakr. are endemic in the state. The present work excludes 6 species earlier recorded from Karnataka. The detailed nomenclatural citation, description, phenology, distribution and notes, if any along with the illustrations of a few species and two photographs are provided in the text.

73. **Dasappa, S., Govinda & Rao, M.C. 1971.** "A survey of vegetation of Dharwar Agricultural College campus and its precincts". *My Forest* 8: 15–23.

Abstract: A total of 468 different species belonging to 79 families were recorded from Dharwar Agricultural College campus and its precincts.

74. **Desai, M.C. & Murti, S.N. 1950.** "Some grasses of Dharwar Agricultural College estate". *Dharwar Agric. Coll. Mag.* 4: 27–28.

75. **Dessai, J.R.N. 2009.** *Taxonomic studies on the genus Impatiens L. (Balsaminaceae) of Northern and Central Western Ghats with special reference to endemic species.* Ph. D. Thesis submitted to Goa University, Goa.

Abstract: It gives a comprehensive taxonomic account on 26 species and 2 varieties of the genus *Impatiens* from Northern and Central Western Ghats.

76. **Dessai, J.R.N. & Janarthanam, M.K. 2008.** "Taxonomy and distribution of *Impatiens talbotii* – A rare endemic balsam from Western Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 624–627.

Abstract: The paper deals with a rare and poorly known species of balsam, viz. *Impatiens talbotii* Hook.f. from Goa and Karnataka of the Western Ghats. The historical account, a detailed description, distribution and illustrations based on fresh specimens are provided.

77. **Dessai, J.R.N. & Janarthanam, M.K. 2011.** "The genus *Impatiens* (Balsaminaceae) in the northern and parts of central Western Ghats". *Rheedea* 21: 23–80.

Abstract: The genus *Impatiens* L. comprises over 1,000 species worldwide. It is represented by c. 210 species in India and most of them are either endemic to the Himalaya or Western Ghats. In this work, 26 species and 2 varieties including a new species with detailed description, illustrations, distribution, critical notes, updated nomenclature and IUCN threat status have been treated. *Impatiens vivekananthanii* allied to *I. chinensis* L. has been described and illustrated from Tala-Cauvery, Kodagu district, Karnataka.

78. **Devarnavadagi, S.B. & Murthy, B.G. 1999.** "Performance of different tree species on eroded soils of northern dry zone of Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest.* 22: 166–168.

Abstract: A study was initiated at Regional Research Station, Bijapur on performance of tree species on eroded soils of Northern dry zone of Karnataka during the year 1989. It was observed that *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Albizia lebbeck* and *Acacia auriculiformis* are fairly better establishing species whereas tree species such as *Casuarina equisetifolia* and *Butea monosperma* are not suitable in denuded vertisols of northern Karnataka.

79. **Devi Prasad, A.G., Chandra, K.S.J. & Reddy, A.N.Y. 1996.** "Initiation of a genetic improvement programme of *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. – The Indian Rosewood in Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest.* 19: 315–321.

Abstract: The genetic diversity in Rosewood is the most important character to be considered for its genetic improvement to delineate superior varieties. The natural diversity of *Dalbergia* present in nature offers a rich germplasm for future selection and breeding to evolve highly decorative veneer producing quality timber. About 110 accessions or provenance collections of *Dalbergia latifolia* and about 60 provenance

collections of other *Dalbergia* species from Western Ghats of Karnataka region has been made. An attempt has been made to study the genetic variation in different species and populations of *Dalbergia* in their natural stands. *Dalbergia latifolia*, the Indian Rosewood, from different provenances shows a significant degree of variation in morphology, growth, wood anatomy and acclimatization to different ecosystems. 'Plus' tree selection in Indian Rosewood from different bioregions of Karnataka has been made to identify 'genetically superior stocks for future breeding programme. The preliminary provenance trial undertaken is in Rosewood in progress.

80. **Dhanya, B., Viswanatha, S., Purushothaman, S. & Suneeta, B. 2010.** "Ficus trees as components of rained agrarian systems in Mandya district of Karnataka". *My Forest* 46: 161–165.

Abstract: Mandya district in southern dry agroclimatic zone of Karnataka harbours a remarkable abundance and diversity of trees of *Ficus* genus in dryland fields. Various species identified from a survey of hundred farmlands in the district are enlisted in this communication, along with farmers' perception on direct benefits of these trees in agrotorestry systems.

81. **Dinesh, M.S., Ramaswamy, S.N. & Nagendran, C.R. 1990.** "Studies on the flowering plants of Ranganatittu Bird Sanctuary, Mandya district, Karnataka state". *Geobios, New Rep.* 9: 3–7.

Abstract: A total of 160 species were collected from Ranganatittu, of which 119 belong to dicots and 41 to monocots. The island has a fringe of evergreen and deciduous trees and open scrub in the central part. Occurrence of *Balanophora abbreviata* Blume is considered noteworthy. Immediate conservational measures are needed to protect the vegetation of the island.

82. **Divakar, K.M. 1986.** "A study on the mangroves of Kali and Aghanashini river estuaries of Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 65: 111–116.

Abstract: A study was carried out on the mangroves of Kali and Aghanashini river estuaries of Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka to determine the floristic composition, organic and inorganic constituents of litter of principal mangrove species and fisheries potentiality. Present status of mangroves and possible steps for their conservation and regeneration has been discussed. Implication of the mangroves in protecting the bunds constructed to prevent the ingress of saline water into the Kharlands (productive paddy growing, low lying areas along the coast) is also discussed.

83. **Divan, V.V. & Rao, G.V. 1971.** "Antitudinal variation in the bee forage of West Coorg". *Indian Bee J.* 33: 39–50.

Abstract: In the valleys of West Coorg with moist evergreen forests, the average honey yield per colony has been very low. This is attributed to overcrowding of bee colonies and absence of early flowering bee forage plants. In the adjacent hill-tops where at present no colonies are kept, the vegetation is found to have more species of bee plants. With the early flowering season colonies develop fast and are strong at the time of honey flow. Trials with apiaries located at the transitions between the hill-top plateaus and adjacent valleys show that the average honey yield can be significantly enhanced in this area. It is therefore suggested that apiaries should be located half way between ridge crest and its adjacent valley, for enhancing honey yield per colony.

84. **Dwarakan, P., Diwakar, P.G. & Ansari, A.A. 1997.** "Common plants of the Krishna river basin". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 13–18.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the vegetational and floristic studies of the Krishna river basin. The vegetation types are dry deciduous forests and grasslands with confined evergreen and subtropical hill forests in Mahabaleswar. Scrub jungles which are common in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and mangroves along the estuaries in Masulipatnam. A total number of 56 angiospermic taxa under 43 genera belonging to 27 families have been recorded. For each taxon correct binomials with authors name, basionyms, if any followed by notes on distribution and uses if any and localities from where collected have been provided in the enumeration.

85. **Eners, D.V. 1907.** "The evergreen forests of the Manjarabad forest range, Mysore State". *Indian Forester* 33: 324–328.

Abstract: The evergreen forests lie along the western and southern boundaries of the range and border on to the South Canara district and Coorg. The name of few trees of this evergreen forest has also been given.

86. **Fauval, M.T. & Ramesh, B.R. 1989.** "Rutaceae of Peninsular India: Vegetative key, distribution and uses". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 331–345.

Abstract: A key based on the study of vegetative characters for 30 species (21 genera) is provided with a view to help the collectors identify the species in the field. The characters used in the key are illustrated with 28 figures. A brief note on the distribution is given for eventual biogeographical discussion. The different uses of the species studied are shortly commented to stress their economic value.

87. **Gamble, J.S. 1884.** "A short account of the forests of the Northern Forest Circle, Madras Presidency". *Indian Forester* 10: 543–553.

Abstract: The Chief forest tracts in the Northern Circle are Ganjam district, Vishakapatnam district, Godavari district, Krishna district, Nellore district, Cuddapah district, Kurnool

district, Bellary district, Anantapur district and Nilgiri district. The chief districts in which revenue is realized are Cuddapah, Krishna, Nellore, Kurnool, Nilgiri and Ganjam.

88. **Ganeshaiyah, K.N. 2012.** *Plants of Western Ghats*. Vol. 1 & 2. National Bioresources Development Board, New Delhi.

Abstract: About 3,05,741 individual plants have been enumerated. In all 2067 species of plants have been identified. A total of 380 plant species have been listed in volume 1 and 371 species in volume 2.

89. **Ganasundersing, B. & Razi, B.A. 1973–74.** “Polygalaceae of Mysore city”. *J. Mysore Univ.* 26B: 172–186.

90. **Ganesan, R. 2003.** “Identification, distribution and conservation of *Phyllanthus indofischeri*, another source of India gooseberry”. *Curr. Sci.* 84: 1515–1518.

Abstract: In the present study, the taxonomic details are provided to distinguish the two species, viz. *Phyllanthus emblica* L. and *P. indofischeri* in the field. The detailed description along with distribution (Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh) and conservation measures has also been given.

91. **Ganesh Babu, N.M., Vijayasankar, R., Ravikumar, K. & Ved, D.K. 2006.** “Notes on some interesting and noteworthy plants from southern India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 390–393.

Abstract: Botanical explorations in and around Bangalore city and critical studies of the herbarium specimens housed at FRLH, Bangalore unveiled five species of distributional interest, viz. *Andrographis beddomei* C.B. Clarke, *Argemone ochroleuca* Sweet, *Clausena indica* (Dalz.) Oliv., *Sesamum alatum* Thonn. and *Solanum sisymbriifolium* Lam. They are presented with updated nomenclature, brief description and notes on distribution for better understanding.

92. **Geetha, K.R. 2000.** “*Ex situ* performance of wild orchids in Botanical Garden, University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore”. *Zoo's Print J.* 15(11): 369–370.

Abstract: Twenty-two species of wild orchids have been collected from Sringeri of Chikmagalur and Agumbe of Shimoga districts of Karnataka and grow in the nursery of Botanical Garden, University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore and their growth performance were also observed.

93. **Geetha, S., Haridasan, K., Krishnamurthy, K.V. & Mujeeb, C.A. 2014.** “Distribution and population status of *Embelia ribes* Burm.f., a Red Listed medicinal plant in India, and its relevance in conservation”. *Indian Forester* 140: 667–673.



Abstract: Field surveys were undertaken to various parts of India to study distribution and population status of *Embelia ribes*, a red listed medicinal plant of India, used in many Ayurveda preparations, which also forms an important NTFP. Although this species has been reported across the country, it was never seen in great abundance during the present study and was often restricted to clearing and forest paths in the evergreen and semi-evergreen forests. Variation in leaf size and shape as well as fruit size were also observed in *E. ribes* collected from different locations. There are differences in fruiting and non-fruiting plants with respect to floral structure.

94. **Govindappa, D.A. & Nagendran, C.R. 1974.** "Additional notes on *Farmeria indica* Willis". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.* 80B: 226–228.
95. **Govindappa, D.A. & Ramakrishna, T.M. 1978.** "Twin pollinia in *Ceropegia* L. (Asclepiadaceae)". *Curr. Sci.* 47: 636–638.  
Abstract: Twin pollinia was found in four taxa of *Ceropegia*, viz. *C. bulbosa* Roxb., *C. bulbosa* var. *lushii* (Graham) Hook.f., *C. candelabrum* L. and *C. tuberosa* Roxb.
96. **Govindu, H.C. 1951.** "Some Compositae of Bangalore and their economic importance". *J. Mysore Univ.* 10: 1–8.
97. **Govindu, H.C. 1951.** "Study of weeds in our farm lands". *Mysore Agric. J.* 26: 54–56.
98. **Govindu, H.C. & Thirumalachar, M.J. 1949.** "Popular and vernacular names of some grasses in Mysore". *J. Mysore Univ.* 10B: 17–24.
99. **Govindu, H.C. & Thirumalachar, M.J. 1952.** "Grass flora of Mysore". *Coll. Agric. Tech. Bull.* 1: 1–33.
100. **Govindu, H.C. & Thirumalachar, M.J. 1960.** "The Cyperaceae of Mysore". *Inform. Tech. Bull.* 1: 1–15.
101. **Govindu, H.C. & Venkatesh, C.S. 1946.** "Enumeration of flowering plants round about Bangalore". *J. Mysore Univ.* 7B: 21–38.
102. **Gowda, M.H.M. 1949.** "Early history of the Botanic Garden, Bangalore". *Sci. & Cult.* 15: 181–183.  
Abstract: In the present paper, an account of the early history of Bangalore Botanic Garden from its beginning up to end of the nineteenth century has been presented in the paper.
103. **Gowda, B. & Gurudeva, M.R. 1990.** "Further contribution to the flora of Chikmagalur district, Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 1: 213–221.

Abstract: In this work, 51 species of angiosperms belonging to 48 genera under 30 families are reported as additions to the flora of Chikmagalur district, Karnataka.

104. **Gowda, B., Gurudeva, M.R. & Kumar, G.C.V. 1986.** "Flora of Tumkur district, Karnataka Part – I – Kunigal taluk". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 321–327.

Abstract: The paper presents the enumeration of taxa of Kunigal taluk, which contributes to the Flora of Tumkur district. A total of 288 species of angiosperms spread over 226 genera and 79 families are included. Dicotyledons have a major share with 197 genera and 256 species belonging to 69 families while 28 genera and 32 species belonging to 10 families are recorded from monocotyledons.

105. **Gunaga, S.V., Hegde, V.D., Jitin, M.M., Abhilash, K.P., Raghavendra, S., Kushalappa, C.G., Ganeshiah, K.N. & Vasudeva, R. 2006.** "Floristic study of Hampi ruins: A world heritage site of South India". *My Forest* 42: 307–316.

Abstract: A complete checklist of flora of Hampi ruins, the world famous heritage site of India, located in Hospet taluk of Bellary district of Karnataka state is provided. This is the only world heritage site listed by the UNESCO. The 40 km<sup>2</sup> core area of Hampi was divided into 41 grids of 3.5 × 3.5 km and in each of the grid, 1 km transect was laid to assess the vegetation. In the present study, plant belonging to 266 genera and 339 species of 82 diverse families were recorded. Herbs were the predominantly found life-form with 159 species followed by trees with 71 species. About 42 plant species belonged to avenue/exotics/ornamental categories.

106. **Gupta, R. & Banerji, R. 1967.** "Studies in taxonomy and ecology of *Bursera delpechiana* Poiss. ex Engl. in India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 64: 49–54.

Abstract: *Bursera delpechiana* Poiss. ex Engl. is an economic plant, the source of 'oil linaloe' of commerce. The oil is used as a fixative for high grade perfumery and cosmetic products. There has been a long controversy over sexuality in the species. It has been found to be dioecious by the authors. Complete taxonomic details of the species have been worked out. The tree grows well under Indian conditions (Mysore), and shows much better than in its original home in Mexico under forestry conditions. Edaphic and climatic conditions favouring the luxuriant growth of the species in India have been studied and are listed in the paper to encourage its commercial plantation.

107. **Gupta, R.K. 1971.** "Ecology of Challakere taluk, Chitradurga district of Mysore state, with reference to development and conservation of Natural resources in the South India Arid Zone". *My Forest* 8: 13–28.

Abstract: Topography, climate, geology, soil, drainage and hydrography and vegetation of Challakere taluk of Chitradurga district are given in this paper. Discussion on rational land utilization for optimum production, exploration and scope for tapping new water resources, reclamation of saline-alkaline soil and improvement of crop resources for development and conservation.

108. **Haleshi, C., Seetharam, Y.N., Sringeswara, A.N., Rajanna, M.D. & Gowda, B. 2005.** "Life-forms and biological spectrum of a dry deciduous forest of Sandur, Karnataka". *My Forest* 41: 449–452.

Abstract: The biological spectrum of Sandur and its surrounding forest areas included among 701 wild species recorded from this area are Phanerophytes 228 (32.52%), Chamaephytes 31 (4.42%), Hemicryptophytes 35 (5%), Cryptophytes 30 (4.28%), Therophytes 361 (51.5%), Parasites 13 (1.85%) and Epiphytes 3 (0.43%). The percentage of therophytes and phanerophytes is nearly thrice the percentage of these life-forms than normal biological spectrum. Hence, the vegetation of the area is predominated by therophytes, which indicates hot and dry climate in the region congenial for the growth of annuals and perennial herbs, which have their perennating buds buried in the soil or beneath the water.

109. **Hanumantha, M., Gunaga, R.P., Patil, R.S., Nagaraja & Biradar, S.S. 2012.** "Natural regeneration in *Santalum album* Linn.: A case study from campus of Forest Training Institute, Gungargatti, Dharwad, Karnataka". *Indian Forester* 138(4): 386–389.

Abstract: *Santalum album* L., a partial root parasite in nature and hence requires host plant for its regeneration and establishment. A study was conducted to observe the regeneration status of sandal under different plant ecosystems. Distribution of natural regeneration of sandal was found to be statistically significant among different ecosystems studied. The overall regeneration was highest in medicinal plant garden, followed by natural forest and bamboo plantations. Considering the different stages of plant growth, plants (seedlings) belong to the class less than one meter height showed maximum count in all the ecosystems with overall per cent of 69.9, followed by plants (saplings) belongs to 1 to 2 m height (26.0%) and least in plants with more than 2 m height (4.2%). The overall result indicated that regeneration and establishment of sandal is greatly influenced by availability of seed-bearing mother plants in the area, seed dispersal agents, host plants and their nature, fire, grazing and browsing, site conditions and degree of protection provided.

110. **Harisha, M.N., Ajay, G.A., Kumar, M.D. & Hoseetti, B.B. 2008.** "Floristic and avifaunal diversity of Jogimatti state forest, Chitradurga, Karnataka". *My Forest* 44: 225–235.

Abstract: The present investigation is an attempt to decipher the information on the diversity and census data flora and avifauna of Jogimatti state forest area of Chitradurga district. The study revealed a total of 84 species of plants belonging to 57 families and a total of 49 species of birds belonging to 21 families, of which 45 were Resident (R) and 4 Resident Migratory (RM). Water birds were not encountered during the study period, this is probably due to scarcity of water bodies in the study areas. The data collected were analyzed to determine Important Value Index (IVI) for flora, Shannon

Weiner's Index, Indices of species Richness (R) and Evenness (E) and Indices of Dominance (ID) for both flora and avifauna. The objective of this work is to help foresters and ecologists by giving a picture of the floral and avifaunal status of the study area. The biodiversity of this area is threatened by cattle grazing, water scarcity and related problems. Hence, it is suggested to adopt strict control measures to protect and maintain the floral and avifaunal diversity in the Jogimatti forest area.

111. **Harsha, V.H., Hebbar, S.S., Shripathi, V. & Hegde, G.R. 2006.** "Additions to the host-range of *Cassytha filiformis* L. (Cassythaceae) recorded in the Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka state (India)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 231–234.

Abstract: *Cassytha filiformis* L. is a twining parasite. It has wide range of host relations and is an auto parasite also. It can establish haustorial contacts with trees, shrubs, herbs and climbers. The present paper deals with an account of new host range of *C. filiformis* L. in Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka. The new records made on the extent of plant parasitism cover 35 species belonging to 32 genera under 24 families. Out of the 24 angiosperm families, only 3 families belong to monocots. The parasite appears to spread considerably on varied hosts in different parts of the state.

112. **Hebbar, S.S., Hegde, G. & Hegde, G.R. 2010.** "Less known wild edible fruits and seeds of Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka". *Indian Forester* 136: 1218–1222.

Abstract: This paper deals with the less known wild edible fruits and seeds of Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka. Less known 12 wild edible fruit and seed-bearing plants are documented. Each plant is given with the information about its family, voucher specimen number, local Kannada names, place of occurrence, flowering and fruiting seasons, parts used, method of usage, description of edible parts and medicinal importance of the plant is also given, wherever available.

113. **Hebbar, S.S., Harsha, V.H., Shripathi, V. & Hegde, G.R. 2003.** "Wild edible plants of Dharwad, Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 982–988.

Abstract: The present paper deals with wild edible fruits of Dharwad district in Karnataka. Authors recorded 29 wild edible fruit plants belonging to 21 different families. Of these, fruits of 24 plants are used in the preparation of Ayurvedic or Siddha medicines.

114. **Hegde, G.R. 1985.** "Comparison of phytoplankton biomass in four water bodies of Dharwad, Karnataka State (India)". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 94: 583–587.

Abstract: Hydrobiological studies of two ponds and two lakes of Dharwad (Karnataka state) for one year showed highest biomass in the nutrient rich Laxman Singh pond. Devaragudihal lake was comparatively poor in nutrients and showed lowest phytoplankton biomass. Both Kyarakoppa pond and Nuggikeri lake did not exhibit significant difference with respect to physical and chemical factors and also standing crop of phytoplankton.

115. **Hegde, G.R., Shripathi, V., Hebbar, S.S. & Harsha, V.H. 2002.** "Variations in the number of stamens in *Cassia tora* L. – A Report". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 159–160.  
Abstract: The present report deals with the variation in the number of fertile stamens in *Cassia* L. Some plant specimens collected from Dharwad in Karnataka, had all 10 perfect stamens, deviating from its normal character of 7 stamens and 3 staminodes. Plants with 8 and 9 perfect stamens were also recorded.
116. **Hosmani, H.M. 1978.** *Striga* (a noxious root parasites). UAS Publication, Bangalore. p. 165.
117. **Hussain, M.K. 1974–1975.** "Flora and Fauna of Karnataka Part I – V". *My Forest* 10(3): 11–20; 10(4): 3–16; 11: 3–10; 11: 55–66; 11: 105–117.  
Abstract: These papers provide information on flora and fauna of Karnataka.
118. **Hussain, M.K. 1980.** "About Bamboos in Karnataka". *My Forest* 16: 17–49.  
Abstract: In Karnataka state Bamboos occur as an understory with tree species in dry and moist deciduous and evergreen forests in three distinct zones – Northern, Central and Southern zones with an estimated annual yield of 5,91,680 tonnes. The principal species are *Bambusa arundinacea* and *Dendrocalamus strictus*.
119. **Inamati, S.S. & Devar, K.V. 2003.** "Studies on the vegetation of Devimane Ghat in Uttar Kannada of Karnataka". *My Forest* 39: 31–38.  
Abstract: A brief description of vegetation of Devimane Ghat of Uttara Kannada district is given by enumerating medicinal plants and timber species in the area. The study area comprises of 131 species belonging to 44 families. Our results showed that maximum number of species and family composition was found in third altitudinal zone (76 and 33), followed by fourth altitudinal zone (75 and 33), second altitudinal zone (70 and 31) and least in first altitudinal zone (68 and 28) respectively.
120. **Inamati, S.S., Devar, K.V. & Krishna, A. 2007.** "Floristic composition along altitudinal gradation in Devimane, Western Ghats, Karnataka". *Indina Forester* 133: 679–689.  
Abstract: A brief experiment was conducted in Devimane, Western Ghats (Karnataka) to find out the floristic composition. This paper deals with floristic composition of the study area, which composed of 43 families represented by 130 species across all four altitudinal zone. The community coefficient among four altitudinal zones exhibited close relationship with more than 57 per cent of common species. High altitudinal zone was recorded highest species richness (10.53), Shannon Index (3.61) and Evenness Index (0.86) as compared to rest of the altitudinal zones, whereas study area recorded contiguous distribution, which is the commonest pattern in nature.
121. **Iyengar, K.G. & Narasimhachar, S.G. 1945.** "Wild fodder plants of Mysore". *Mysore Agric. J.* 23: 149–58.

122. **Jacob, K.C. 1938.** "Grass flora of Kollegal forest division with short notes and vernacular names wherever available". *Indian Forester* 64: 419–439.
- Abstract: A total of 64 out of 390 species of Madras grasses from an area of about 1000 sq. miles were collected. Around 40 of these are good fodder grasses. Short note on the fodder value is given for all the species of grasses. A few suggestions for the improvement of these grazing areas are also given.
123. **Jain, S.K. 1944–1945.** "The Ghat forest of Hassan district, Mysore State". *Quart. J. Mysore For. Dept.* 26: 1–32.
124. **Jain, S.K. 1960.** "Short notes on evergreen forests of Mysore State". *Trop. Evergr. For. Symp.* Dehra Dun.
125. **Jain, S.K. 1971.** "A rich, but little known collection of Indian plants in U.S.S.R." *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 67: 620–622.
- Abstract: A rich, but little-known collection of Indian plants by many botanists such as Heyne (India Orientalis), Hohenacker (Plant India Orientalis & S. India – Nilgiris), Perrottet (Nilgiris), Thomson (Karnataka and Nilgiris) and R. Wight (India Orientalis) has been deposited in Turczaninow Herbarium, Kiev, U.S.S.R.
126. **Jalal, J.S., Jayanthi, J. & Schuiteman, A. 2014.** "*Xenikophyton* Garay (Orchidaceae – Aeridinae), a new synonym of *Schoenorchis* Reinw. ex Blume". *Kew Bull.* 69: Article No. 9508.
- Abstract: The genus *Xenikophyton* is reduced under *Schoenorchis*. *Xenikophyton seidenfadenianum* is synonymised with *X. smeeanum*, which is here transferred to *Schoenorchis*. A full description and illustration are provided of *S. smeeana*, which is distributed in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
127. **Jayachandra. 1971.** "*Parthenium* weed in Mysore state and its control". *Curr. Sci.* 40: 568–569.
- Abstract: A noxious weed, *Parthenium hysterophorus* L. is allowed unchecked, it is sure to lose no time in posing a serious threat to agriculture and public health in Mysore state. It is reported that as the weed is not known to be effected by any pest or disease, biological methods for its control. Bromacil (5-bromo-3-sec. butyl-6-methyluracil) at the rate of 2 kg/hac is effective in killing white top at the flowering stage.
128. **Joseph, J. & Rao, M.K.V. 1981.** "Himalayan orchids in Peninsular India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 165–169.
- Abstract: A total of 59 species of Himalayan orchids have been reported from the Peninsular India, of which 30 species are terrestrial and other 29 are epiphytic.

129. **Joseph, K.T. & Sivarajan, V.V. 1989.** "Rotala Linn. (Lythraceae) in Peninsular India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 99: 179–197.
- Abstract: The 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 in Kerala. Besides, two new species of the genus, *Rotala cookie* J. Joseph & Sivar. and *R. vasudevanii* J. Joseph & Sivar. have also been discovered and described from Kerala, making the total number of species 16. An artificial key for the species, their nomenclature and synonymy, descriptions and other relevant notes are provided here.
130. **Joshi, S. & Boraiah, G. 1980.** "Some aspects of vegetation of Raichur and its vicinity". *My Forest* 16: 103–112.
- Abstract: Identification of vegetative growth in Raichur and its vicinity, collection of specimen and studies have been carried out. This paper deals with 289 species belonging to 204 genera and 67 families, of which 254 from dicotyledons and 35 from monocotyledons.
131. **Kadambi, K. 1945.** "The Ghat rain-forests of Hassan district, Mysore state". *Quartr. J. Mysore For. Dept.* 71: 61–85.
132. **Kadambi, K. 1960.** "Short notes on evergreen forests of Mysore state". *Symp. Moist Evergreen Forests, Dehra Dun.* pp. 1–15.
133. **Kaikani, N.S. 1945.** *Revised working plan for the Gund forests, North Kanara.* Bombay Govt. Press.
134. **Kalam, M.A. 1996.** *Sacred groves in Kodagu district of Karnataka (South India): A Socio-historical studies.* Inst. Francais. Pondichery.
135. **Kallapur, S.K. 1959.** "Bee flora of Karnataka and Kerala". *Indian Bee J.* 21: 90–92.
136. **Kambhar, S.V. & Kotresha, K. 2011.** "A study on alien flora of Gadag district, Karnataka, India". *Phytotaxa* 16: 52–62.
- Abstract: An account of alien species in the Gadag district in Karnataka with additional information on habit, origin, longevity, habitat and uses provided in this paper. During this study, a total of 141 alien species belonging to 112 genera in 40 families were identified and listed from various localities in the district. Among the total number of the alien species 54% are native to Tropical America. Analysis of the habit shows that herbs having included 86 alien species, followed by 25 shrubs, 16 trees and 14 climbers. Among 40 families, Fabaceae are the most dominantly invasive family with 21 species. There is an urgent need to list regional data on (invasive) alien species diversity in order



to study the impact on native vegetation and explore the worldwide pattern of species invasion.

137. **Kameshwari, M.N.S. & Muniyamma, M. 2001.** "Cytomorphological study in three species of the genus *Chlorophytum* Ker Gawl. (Liliaceae)". *Taiwania* 46: 307–317.

Abstract: A detailed karyotypic and meiotic study in three species of *Chlorophytum* is represented and its significance is discussed in the light of the modern concepts. *Chlorophytum elatum* R. Br. is tetraploid with  $2n = 28$ , *C. heynei* Baker and *C. laxum* Baker are diploids with  $2n = 14$  or  $16$  chromosomes, in  $x = 7$  and  $8$  basic number lines and *C. elatum* shows asymmetrical karyotype while *C. heynei* and *C. laxum* show symmetrical karyotypes. Karyophomological studies reveal some minor differences between the three species such as absolute chromosomal length and relative length which clearly indicate a common origin and close relationship of these three species. However, populations of *C. elatum*, *C. heynei* and *C. laxum* vary slightly in their intraspecific cytomorphological characteristics which may be the basis of ecotypic differentiation. All the species is collected from Karnataka. The behaviour of chromosomes during meiosis in all the three species is found to be fairly normal. Nevertheless, in *C. elatum* quadrivalent association of chromosomes, laggards and bridges are of common occurrence. The presence of B-chromosome in *C. elatum* is recorded for the first time.

138. **Kammathy, R.V., Rao, A.S. & Rao, R.S. 1967.** "A contribution towards a flora of Biligirirangan hills, Mysore state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 9: 206–234.

Abstract: Biligirirangan hills in Mysore state are somewhat isolated from the other hill ranges in the Western Ghats and the Nilgiris. This sketch of the vegetation is based on detailed collections made by the authors as well as the collections made some 28 years ago by Barnes. The enumeration includes 825 species of vascular plants under 484 genera and 133 families.

139. **Karki, M.R., Shrikanthaiah, G.N. & Hegde, R. 2008.** "Growth performance of important tree species of Dharmasthala in the Western Ghats of Karnataka". *My Forest* 44: 193–197.

Abstract: Western Ghats is known to be rich repository of woody plants. Many of such plants are having productive as well as functional role in the ecosystems. Efforts are being made to raise the plantations here and there. However, literature on growth performance of many of the tree species from Western Ghats are scarce. The present paper deals with the performance of *Vateria indica*, *Garcinia indica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Pterocarpus marsupium* and *Swietenia mahagoni* at Dharmasthala in the Western Ghats of Karnataka after 15 years of planting.

140. **Karthikeyan, S. 1980.** "A synopsis of the unawned grasses of former Madras Presidency". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 91–95.

Abstract: The grass flora of the former Madras Presidency, constituting the present status of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and parts of Karnataka is represented by 146 genera, excluding subfamily *Bambusoideae*. This paper deals with the identification of 63 genera of unawned grasses and supplements an earlier paper on awned grasses (Karthikeyan, 1972).

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

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

142. **Kelanjari, A.K. 1976–1977.** "Preliminary survey of the orchids of Coorg district". *J. Mysore Univ.* 27B: 189–98.

143. **Khan, M. 1958.** "The forgotten gardens of Mysore". *Lalbagh* 3: 5-18.

144. **Khan, M.S. 1953.** *Forest Flora of Hyderabad state*. Hyderabad.

145. **Kiran, B.R., Kumara, V., Shanmukha, D. & Puttaiah, E.T. 2002.** "Phytoplanktonic composition in Jannapura pond, near Bhadravathi town (Karnataka)". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 29: 89–92.

Abstract: This paper deals with a preliminary survey of phytoplanktonic composition in Jannapura pond near Bhadravathi town (Karnataka). A total of 87 species were identified. Bacillariophyceae and Chlorophyceae members appear to be dominant.

146. **Kiran Raj, M.S., Sivadasan, M., Veldkamp, J.F., Alfarhan, A.H. & Thomas, J. 2013.** "*Nanooravia* gen. nov., subtribe Dimeriinae (Poaceae–Panicoideae–Andropogoneae) from India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 31: 161–165.

Abstract: The new genus *Nanooravia* Kiran Raj & Sivad. (Poaceae-Andropogoneae-Dimeriinae) from the southern Western Ghats in India is described and illustrated, and the new combination *N. santapau* (M.R. Almeida) Kiran Raj & Sivad. is made. The genus is characterized by its usually unequal and intertwined racemes, triquetrous rachis, extremely oblique and glabrous pedicel tip, distantly arranged spikelets, long trigonous callus with oblique tip and densely covered with golden yellow or yellowish-brown hair along one angle, keel-less glumes with adorsally echinate apex and apically auricled margins, and an upper lemma with a stout awn having a long column. The new genus is distinct from *Dimeria* R. Br. in which the species was originally described, but is similar to the monotypic Indian genus *Pogonachne* Bor currently placed in the subtribe Ischaeminae. It occurs in Peninsular India, a region considered as the centre of diversity of the subtribe with more than 50% of the known *Dimeria* species, including numerous endemics.

147. **Kiran Raj, M.S., Sivadasan, M., Veldkamp, J.F., Alfarhan, A.H. & Thomas, J. 2013.** "Validation of *Nanooravia santapau* (Poaceae–Panicoideae–Andropogoneae–Dimeriinae)". Erratum – *Nordic J. Bot.* 31: 638.

Abstract: The combination of *Ravia santapau* was invalidly published by the authors there was no full and direct reference to the basionym, in addition, the given name for the species was inadvertent. Therefore, the combination is validated in the paper as *Nanooravia santapau* (M.R. Almeida) Kiran Raj & Sivad.

148. **Koppad, A.G. & Tikhile, P. 2014.** "Forest cover assessment as influenced by anthropogenic activities in Mundgod taluka of Uttara Kannada district using remote sensing and GIS". *Indian Forester* 140: 1061–1065.

Abstract: The study was taken up in Mundgod taluka of Uttara Kannada district to assess the anthropogenic impact on forest resources. The forest area from 1989 to 2006 was analysed using LANDSAT TM and ETM+ imageries in ERDAS IMAGINE and Arc GIS. The result revealed that the forest area in the year 1989 was 78.59% which was reduced to 64.65% in the year 2006 mainly due to human interference. There has been an increase in area under agriculture and water body. The detection of change in forest area was identified through NDVI maps. The increase in agricultural land was due to cultivation of forest land by cutting the trees, there by reduced the forest area. The trend of result indicated that the forest resources are decreasing year by year due to human activities.

149. **Kotresha, K. & Savitha, K. 2004.** "Biosystematic studies, distribution and conservation status of *Guaiacum officinale* L. in Karnataka state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 46: 454–456.

Abstract: *Guaiacum* L. is an evergreen tree indigenous to South America, West Indies and USA. It was introduced during British period. The stem is hard, abundant resin wood, ash-grey-green bark and paripinnate leaves. The flowers are blue-purple in colour and occur in axillary clusters. The fruit is a capsule. Anomocytic, paracytic and tetracytic types of stomata present only on abaxial surface of the leaf, trichomes absent on both surfaces. Pollen monad, radially symmetric, tricolporate. The secondary veins are joined to form a loop at the margins. Phenolic test, alkaloid test, etc. gave positive results. This plant is having commercial as well as medicinal value. In Karnataka state, this plant found only in two places, one in Lalbagh, Bangalore and Karnataka College, Dharwad. Silviculture experiments were conducted but not succeeded. In both the places flowers are many, but fruit setting is negligible. It inhibits the spreading of the species in Karnataka.

150. **Kotresha, K. & Taranath, T.C. 2010.** "Floristic studies on river Varahi Basin and its environs – Hosangadi, Udupi, Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 262–273.

Abstract: The study area covers about 10 km<sup>2</sup>, which supports semi-evergreen to dry deciduous types of forests. It has been undertaken to carry out scientific survey on aquatic and terrestrial flora, with special emphasis to endemic, rare and endangered species. About 275 species from angiosperm group were considered for their conservation status, out of which 29 rare, 24 endemic, 3 endangered and 2 threatened species were noticed. Most interestingly about 105 species are medicinally important. All along the river, 51 species were recorded, of which 2 are rare species, 3 endemic species, 1 endangered species and 8 species are of medicinal value.

151. **Krishnakumar, H.N. & Ramaswamy, S.N. 2004.** "Studies on the distributional and phenological aspects of *Calamus* L. in Karnataka". *Indian Forester* 130: 224–230.

Abstract: Results of a study on the distribution, natural habitats and phenological observations are presented. The natural habitats of rattans in the Western Ghats of Karnataka in Belgaum, Chikmagalore, Coorg, Hassan, North Canara, Shimoga and South Canara districts are studied. In general, the flowering is from October to January and the fruiting season is from March to July. The associated trees with rattans are listed. The effects of destruction of forests in the Western Ghats in the name of development are discussed. A sustainable utilization of rattans for the present and future human use in Karnataka and the conservation of their native habitats with the associated biodiversity are strongly pleaded.

152. **Krishnamurthy, Y.L., Prakasha, H.M. & Nanda, A. 2009.** "Floristic diversity of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary in the Central Western Ghats region, Karnataka". *Indian Forester* 135: 1397–1406.

Abstract: An extensive survey of the angiospermic floristic diversity was carried out in Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka. A total of 30 transect each measuring 250 x 4 m (0.1 ha) were laid randomly at different geographic locations of the sanctuary and plants were enumerated. The enumeration, carried out in transects resulted in a total of 406 species, 294 genera belonging to 98 families. Of these enumerated plant species, 169 were tree forms, 37 shrubs, 82 herbs, 70 climbers and remaining were miscellaneous category. *Xylia xylocarpa* form the denser species among the trees in the sanctuary with a total of 614 trees/30 transect ( $D = 20.47$  trees/transect), while *Ichnocarpus frutescens* (76 individuals,  $D = 2.53$ ) and *Stachytarpetta indica* (79 individuals,  $D = 2.63$ ) were dominant among climbers and herbs, respectively. The study also recorded a very good Shannon-Wiener and Simpson Diversity Index of 3.4 and 16.84 for trees, 3.57, 26.14 for climbers and 3.9, 40.2 for herbs. Twelve species among these were designated under endangered threat category, while 56 were remarked as endemic to Western Ghats and 106 species are rare. Over 234 plant species were commonly distributed in the sanctuary.

153. **Krishnan, R.M. 1998.** "Distribution of *Agrostistachys indica* Dalz. in Karnataka". *My Forest* 34: 881–882.
- Abstract: Distribution of *Agrostistachys indica* Dalzell in different locations in Karnataka has been listed in this present paper.
154. **Krishnan, R.M. 2001.** "Microsites and diversity of understory shrubs in southern Western Ghats, India". *J. Trop. Forest Sci.* 13: 258–269.
155. **Krishnan, R.M. & Davidar, P. 1996.** "The shrubs of the Western Ghats (South India): floristics and status". *J. Biogeography* 23: 783–789.
- Abstract: The study examined the understory shrub community in a wet evergreen forest of South India. The shrub community in the evergreen forests of the Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Sri Lanka, Southeast Asia, Neotropics, Africa and Madagascar are compared. The shrub community is richer in Old World tropics and compared to the Neotropics. The common families in the Old World tropics are: Rubiaceae, Acanthaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Myrsinaceae and Annonaceae. The number of families constituting the understory shrub community falls from 46 (Western Ghats) to 13 (Central Amazon). The study concludes that the evergreen forests in the Western Ghats probably have the richest understory shrub community.
156. **Krishnaswamy, K. 1939.** "The montane evergreen forest, Bisale region". *Indian Forester* 65: 189–201.
- Abstract: The Bisale state forest with an area of about 15 sq. m. occupies the southwestern extremity of the Western Ghats of Mysore. The evergreen flora shows two distinct associations of tree species, the *Dipterocarpus–Vateria* type and the *Vateria–Elaeocarpus* type. The latter is an edaphic variant of the former. The evergreen type is described in detail along with its storeyed vegetation. The deciduous type has been mentioned briefly. The ecological factors affecting the tree growth in these forests and leading to the formation of the climax type of vegetation have been discussed.
157. **Krishnaswamy, K. 1941.** "The evergreen ghat rain forest; Agumbe–Kilandur Zone. A study in the tropical rain forest of the Western Ghats of Mysore". *Indian Forester* 67: 184–203.
- Abstract: In the present paper, situation, configuration, geology, rock, soil, humidity, rainfall and forest types of evergreen ghat rain forest of Agumbe–Kilandur zone have been discussed.
158. **Krishnaswamy, K. 1942.** "The evergreen Ghat rain-forest of the Tunga and the Bhadra river sources. Kadur district Mysore State – I". *Indian Forester* 68: 233–240.

Abstract: In the present paper, tract detail, geology, rock, soil, humidity, rainfall, forest and vegetation types of evergreen Ghat rain-forest of the Tunga and the Bhadra river sources have been discussed.

159. **Krishnaswamy, K. 1942.** "The evergreen Ghat rain-forest of the Tunga and the Bhadra river sources – II". *Indian Forester* 68: 305–312.

Abstract: In the present paper, utilization of produce and silvicultural notes on *Poeciloneuron indicum* (black variety) and *Palaquium ellipticum* of evergreen Ghat rain-forest of the Tunga and the Bhadra river sources has been discussed.

160. **Krishnaswamy, K. 1945.** "The ghat rain forests of Hassan district, Mysore State". *Quart. J. Mysore For. Dept.* 26: 61–85.

161. **Krishnaswamy, K. 1950.** "Evergreen montane forest of the Western Ghats of Hassan district, Mysore State". *Indian Forester* 76: 18–30.

Abstract: This paper deals with one of the most exhaustive ecological cum floristic cum silvicultural studies undertaken on the evergreen montane forest of the Western Ghats in Mysore state. It has brought out the reaction upon one another of the various components forming the ecological complex of factors reigning in the forests of the tropical zone in general and of the evergreen forest in particular and brings out clearly how these factors control and decide within the forest the kind, distribution, quality and climax form of the associations of trees, shrubs and herbs or other minor forms of the vegetable kingdom, be they phanerogams or the other lower ones, and how the stature and distribution of each and every individual can be accounted for logically by a close study of the interaction of the ecological factors from spot to spot.

162. **Krumbigel, G.H. 1948.** *List of economic plants imported in Lalbagh Botanic Garden, Bangalore.*

163. **Kshirsagar, R.D. & Singh, N.P. 2000.** "Few additions to flora of Mysore and Coorg districts, Karnataka state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 400–402.

Abstract: The paper deals with 14 additions to erstwhile Mysore district and 9 additions to Coorg district of Karnataka state during ethnobotanical exploration. For each species, the correct botanical name, family, local name, locality and collection number have been given.

164. **Kuberappa, G.C., Basavanna, G.P.C. & Prabhuswamy, H.P. 1996.** "Survey of forest flora and honeybees in Bangalore, Karnataka". *J. Trop. Forest.* 12: 93–96.

Abstract: The survey conducted on bee flora revealed that 43 forest plant species provide either pollen and/or nectar. Among them, *Eucalyptus* and *Pongamia* are the best sources of pollen and nectar to honeybees in and around Bangalore Karnataka.

165. **Kumar, G.K., Bhat, K.G. & Kaveriappa, K.M. 1995.** "Studies on the vegetation of Kaiga (Uttar Kannada district of Karnataka)". *My Forest* 31: 29–41.

Abstract: A brief description of vegetation of Kaiga of Uttar Kannada district of Karnataka is given followed by an enumeration of flowering plants collected in the area. This comprises 449 species of angiosperms belonging to 339 genera and 92 families.

166. **Kumar, K.N.S., Saraswathy, A. & Amerjothy, S. 2015.** "Survey report on hosts and haustoria of *Helicanthus elastica* (Desr.) Danser in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka and Kasaragod district of Kerala, India – A concise review plus some new additions". *Indian Forester* 141: 448–451.

Abstract: Plants of Loranthaceae and Viscaceae are the major type of hemiparasites on aerial parts of many trees and shrubs. Mistletoes can infect taxonomically unrelated hosts and their attack has been proved to be fatal to various trees and shrubs. Plant exploration trips were conducted to different selected adjacent districts of Kerala and Karnataka to collect the plant specimens belonging to the Loranthaceae. Both the host and the parasites collected were identified, mainly by using different floras. A total of forty six plant species have been recorded as host plant for *Helicanthus elastica*. Out of them, twenty seven hosts were recorded in the region during this study. Out of twenty seven, fifteen host species were investigated to be new hosts for *H. elastica*. Coiling, knotting, coupling, creeping and the haustorial root infecting the mother plant have been recorded. The mistletoe is found to be very common on *Mangifera indica* and hence recommended to be named as 'mango mistletoe'. A concise list of host records for this medicinal plant will be a ready reference for phyto-pharmaceutical academia and industry taking up the job of quality assessment of this mistletoe with reference to different host species.

167. **Kumar, P., Rao, R.V., Shukla, S.R. & Sudheendra, R. 2006.** "Physical and mechanical properties of plantation grown *Acacia mangium* from Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest.* 29: 31–34.

Abstract: Physical and mechanical properties of *Acacia mangium* of nine years old obtained from Sirsi, Karnataka have been reported. The results obtained have been compared with *Tectona grandis* (teak). Timber of this species is classified as heavy, moderately strong, not tough and moderately hard.

168. **Kumaraswamy, U.E.S., Madhusudhana, H.P., Gurudeva, M.R. & Swamy, K.K. 2011.** "Diversity and host specification of orchids in different types of vegetations in Sringeri taluk, Karnataka". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 25(1-2): 65–71.



Abstract: A survey was conducted on diversity of orchids in different types of vegetations in Sringeri taluk during 2009–2010. A total of 62 species belonging to 31 genera were recorded, of which 53 were epiphytic and 9 were terrestrial. Maximum numbers of orchid species were found in moist deciduous forest. Grasslands contribute 16 species of orchids belonging to 6 genera. *Dendrobium* and *Habenaria* are the largest genera representing seven species. The *Sarcanthus pauciflorus* is the most abundant species (22.40), having highest SIV (60.53) and has highest density (14.00). The recorded orchid species in different forest showed Shannon Diversity Value, 2.19 and Simpson's Species Richness Value 0.18. The epiphytic orchids belonging to 26 species within the transect of different type of forests preferred 434 individuals of supporting trees as host plant belonging to 34 species of 22 families.

169. **Kumaraswamy, U.E.S., Santhosh, N.R., Gurudeva, M.R. & Swamy, K.K. 2011.** "Distribution of ground orchids in grasslands of Chikmagalore district, Karnataka". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 25(1–2): 81–85.

Abstract: Chikmagalore district lies in the west of Karnataka state consists seven taluks and contributes a number of shola grasslands. Statistical analysis of ground orchid diversity in grasslands were documented by laying four, 2 x 100 m transect in selected grasslands of each taluk at random. A total of 18 species of ground orchids belonging to 6 genera were documented within transects and outside transects in all slected grasslands. *Habenaria* is emerged as dominant genus representing ten species. The statistical analysis of the recorded ground orchids in grasslands revealed that the *H. heyneana* was the most abundant (64.80), frequently distributed (1.00) orchid and also had highest density (64.80) and SIV (161.02). The ground orchids in grasslands showed Shannon's Diversity Value of 1.07 and Simpsons Species Richness of 0.11.

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

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

the possible threat of the crop becoming incapable of overcoming biotic and abiotic stresses and change in climatic conditions.

171. **Kushalappa, C.G. & Bhaskar, V. 1989.** "Orchids flora of Tumkur district, Karnataka state". *My Forest* 25: 61–66.

Abstract: The present study which forms part of the 'Flora of Tumkur district' has yielded 7 species of orchid, viz. *Habenaria longicorniculata* J. Graham, *H. marginata* Colebr., *H. rariflora* A. Rich., *Habenaria* sp., *Luisia zeylanica* Lindl., *Vanda tessellata* (Roxb.) Hook.f. ex G. Don and *V. testacea* (Lindl.) Rehb. & Gard., which have been enumerated in the present paper.

172. **Ladwa, H.R. 1962.** "Ecological observations on the orchids of North Karnataka". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 59: 327–329.

Abstract: Ecological observation on the orchids of Karwar, Belgaum and Dharwar districts of Karnataka has been observed. It is observed that certain species grow abundantly in restricted localities while others show distinct preference for certain forest type.

173. **Ladwa, H.R. & Kulkarni, J.S. 1963.** "Long lost orchid of Western Ghats". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 42: 333–336.

Abstract: *Sirhookera lanceolata* Kuntze is a very rare orchid, which does not seem to have been collected in a flowering condition after Stocks. It is now reported from Kemmangundi, a hill station in Mysore state. A detailed description of the flower is given. Some variations from the older description are pointed out.

174. **Ladwa, H.R. & Patil, R.M. 1961.** "Compositae of Dharwar and its vicinity". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 58: 68–80.

Abstract: A detailed survey of the plants belonging to the family Compositae was carried out during 1957 to 1959. A total of 44 species belonging to 36 genera have been listed from this locality. Out of this, 18 species are found to be new records for this area and 1, *Erigeron floribunda* (Kunth) Sch.-Bip., is a new record for India. An artificial key for the genera represented from Dharwar is given on the basis of capitulum characters along with brief ecological notes.

175. **Lakshmana, A.C. & Subramanyam, C.K. 1976.** "Grassy patches in the Western Ghats of Karnataka with particular reference to Coorg". *My Forest* 12: 179–181.

Abstract: In spite of evergreen forests, semi-evergreen forests and moist deciduous forests, some area are covered with grassy patches. These patches are conspicuous and confined to higher elevations, while some grassy patches are observed even at middle and lower elevations. Total forest area in evergreen forests of Coorg district is 80,000 hac, whereas grassy patches are 12,400 hac.

176. **Lakshmana, A.C. & Subramanyam, C.K. 1977.** "Grassy patches in the Western Ghats of Karnataka with particular reference to Coorg (Part – II)". *My Forest* 13: 125–139.  
Abstract: A brief account of the vegetation with particular reference to the Talacauvery area of Coorg district is presented in the present paper.
177. **Loverly, E.P. 1888.** *Catalogue of forest trees growing in Shimoga district.* Bangalore. pp. 50.
178. **Maheshwarappa, Y.S. 1976–1977.** Studies on the flowering plants of Halekote, Hassan District – II. Synoptical key to the Archichlamydae. *J. Mysore Univ.* 27B: 266–284.
179. **Maheshwarappa, Y.S. & Razi, B.A. 1976–1977.** "Studies on the flowering plants of Halekote, Hassan district – I. Observations on the Archichlamydae". *J. Mysore Univ.* 27B: 256–265.
180. **Mallikarjunappa, R.S. 1981.** Studies on the Flora of Kushalnagar, Coorg district. 2 vols. Ph.D. Thesis, submitted to University of Mysore, Mysore.
181. **Mallikarjunappa, R.S. & Razi, B. A. 1976–1977.** "Studies on the weeds of arecanut gardens of Mysore and Shimoga district – I". *J. Mysore Univ.* 27B: 212 – 226.
182. **Mallikarjunappa, R.S. & Razi, B.A. 1976–1977.** "Studies on the weeds of arecanut gardens of Mysore and Shimoga District – II". *J. Mysore Univ.* 27B: 245 – 258.
183. **Malpure, N.V. 2011.** *Floristic studies on dicotyledones of Belgaum district.* Ph.D. Thesis, submitted to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.  
Abstract: This work deals with 1619 taxa including 74 infraspecific taxa from 792 genera belonging to 148 families from this district.
184. **Mangaly, J.K. & Sabu, M. 1982.** "A taxonomic revision of south Indian *Alpinia* Roxb. (Zingiberaceae)". *Rheedea* 2: 38–51.  
Abstract: The genus *Alpinia* Roxb. in South India is revised. It is represented in this region by eight species, falling under different sections and subsections of the subgenus *Alpinia*, viz. *A. abundiflora* Burt & Sm. (in Tamil Nadu), *A. calcarata* Roscoe (in Karnataka and Kerala), *A. galanga* (L.) Sw. (in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu), *A. malaccensis* (Burm.f.) Roscoe (in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu), *A. mutica* Roxb. (in Karnataka and Kerala), *A. nigra* (Gaertn.) Burt. (in Tamil Nadu), *A. smithiae* Sabu & Mangaly (Ker.) and *A. zerumbet* (Pers.) Burt & Sm. (in Kerala). A key for the species, their nomenclature and full descriptions are provided along with other relevant notes.
185. **Manikandan, R. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2010.** "Plants sustaining animals in Rajiv Gandhi (Nagarahole) National Park, Karnataka". *ENVIS Newsletter* 14(2): 2–3.

Abstract: In the present paper information on the plants eaten by various wild animals (herbivores and carnivores) in the Rajiv Gandhi (Nagarahole) National Park, Karnataka has been given.

186. **Manikandan, R. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2013.** *Flora of Rajiv Gandhi National Park, Karnataka*. Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata.

Abstract: This book deals with 1339 species belonging to 757 genera under 152 families of angiosperms, 30 species of pteridophytes and 3 species of gymnosperms. A total of 106 endemic species have been recorded from the National Park. Updated nomenclature of flowering plants along with synonyms, relevant citations, local names, detailed taxonomic description, phenology, ecological notes and nomenclatural notes are also given.

187. **Manjunatha, B.K., Krishna, V. & Pullaiah, T. 2004.** *Flora of Davanagere district, Karnataka, India*. Regency Publications, New Delhi.

188. **Marati, R., Shivaprasad, P.V. & Chandrashekar, K.R. 2002.** "Studies on the vegetation of islands of Karwar, Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 49–54.

Abstract: A brief description of vegetation of Islands of Karwar, Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka is given. The vegetation is of moist mixed deciduous type. There are 4 plant species, which are endemic to Western Ghats. The check list of the collected plant species is given. This comprises of 75 species of angiosperms belonging to 66 genera and 34 families.

189. **Mascarenhas, M.E. & Janarthanam, M.K. 2013.** "Taxonomic status of *Strobilanthes warreensis* (Acanthaceae), an endemic species of Western Ghats, India". *Rheedea* 23: 1–6.

Abstract: *Strobilanthes warreensis* Dalzell (Acanthaceae) is endemic to the Western Ghats. Due to its close resemblance to *S. ciliatus* Nees, it has been critically studied along with the latter and evaluated for its taxonomic status and circumscription. Based on our studies, including that of type and tagged live specimens in the field, it is concluded that both are conspecific. Therefore, *S. warreensis* has been synonymised in this paper under *S. ciliatus*.

190. **Mathad, P. & Shrishail, C. 2008.** "Floristic diversity of a famous historic Barid–Shahi fort of Bidar in Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 577–580.

Abstract: A survey on the flora of Barid–Shahi, a famous heritage fort of Bidar in northern part of Karnataka was carried out from August 2006 to July 2007. The fort was built by Ahmedshah Walli in 1436 A.D. The surrounding area of the fort is 5.5 km and irregular in shape. The fort area with semiarid conditions has dry deciduous vegetation.

In the present study, 105 plant species belonging to 48 families of angiosperms, 4 species of pteridophytes (ferns), 4 species of bryophytes (mosses) and 2 species lichens were recorded from the study area. The variation in the floristic diversity of a fort may be due to the topography of the soil or the climatic conditions of the study region.

191. **Mathauda, G.S. 1953.** "The tree species of the tropical evergreen ghat forests of Kanara (Bombay) and their rate of growth". *Indian Forester* 79: 208–233.

Abstract: Four permanent linear tree increment plots, 1 chain wide and 27.5 and 67 chains in length, were laid out in 1939 in the Eastern and Western Kanara Forest Divisions of Bombay in order to facilitate the identification of the complex tree flora of the local tropical wet evergreen forests and to determine the rate of growth of individual tree species. Habits of some of the tree species with regard to their occurrence have been examined. Mortality figures for each of the plots during the ten-year period are given.

192. **Meebold, A. 1908–1909.** Die Vegetation verhaithisse von Maisar. *Jahresher der sohles Gesselsch vateri kultur* 87: 35 – 46.

193. **Meher-Homji, V.M. 1976.** "A botanical trip from Pondicherry to southern Karnataka". *My Forest* 12: 151–160.

Abstract: The following plant-geographical account highlights the salient features of climate, vegetation and flora along the Pondicherry–Marakkanam–Tiruvakkarai–Mylam–Gingee–Tiruvannamalai–Krishnagiri–Hosur–Bangalore–Mysore–Hunsur–Murkal road.

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

Abstract: Using the principles advocated by Prof. H. Gaussen, twelve sheets have been published so far covering India South of 28° latitude North, in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Each sheet is accompanied by an explanatory booklet. Besides, the main map of natural vegetation at 1: 1,000,000 showing the various forest types and the stages of their degradation, six insets on hypsometry, geology-lithology, soil types, bio-climates, potential vegetation types and agricultural regions at 1: 5,000,000 are presented. Statistics of crops, land-use, plantations and irrigation schemes are also depicted. Of special interest is the colour scheme to bring out the analogous regions and facilitate the introduction and interexchange of economic species.

195. **Mirchandani, T.K. 1941.** "Kanara forest". *Indian Forester* 67: 62–67.

Abstract: Three distinct types of forests in Kanara, viz. evergreen type (the tropical rain forest), deciduous high forest and deciduous pole forest. In evergreen forest palm and

ferns are mostly present and in deciduous high forest mainly the teak and the pole forest is biologically the same as the deciduous high forest except that the tree growth is poorer and sparser.

196. **Murthy, K.R.K. & Yoganarasimhan, S.N. 1990.** *Flora of Coorg (Kodagu) Karnataka, India with data on medicinal plants and chemical constituents*. Vimsat Publishers, Bangalore.  
Abstract: The flora deals with a total number of 1332 species, spread over 717 genera and 160 families, besides 163 cultivated species. Out of this, 747 taxa are found to be medicinal, 315 are used in Ayurveda and 272 in Siddha system of medicine.
197. **Murthy, K.R.K., Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Nair, V.K. 1990.** "Studies on the flora of Coorg district, Karnataka – The family Rubiaceae". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 305–327.  
Abstract: The paper presents a detailed account on 49 species belonging to 27 genera of the family Rubiaceae from Coorg district, Karnataka. Taxonomic keys for easy identification are provided.
198. **Nadagoudar, B.S. & Nataraja, K. 1997.** "Phenological studies in Neem – *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.". *My Forest* 33: 595–600.  
Abstract: Studies on phenology of neem trees carried out for 3 years indicate that in Karnataka, depending upon its geographical location, the tree sheds its old leaves during December–February, new leaves appear in quick succession followed by flowering and fruiting. Shedding of old leaves and appearance of new ones, flowering and fruiting was considerably influenced by the latitude. Trees at Dharwad are indeterminate while at Mundgod and Bijapur places they are determinant in their flushing, flowering and fruiting behaviour.
199. **Nadagoudar, B.S. & Nataraja, K. 1998.** "Distribution of Neem in Karnataka". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 5: 96–101.  
Abstract: Studies made to ascertain the distribution of neem in Karnataka indicated that out of 10 agro-climatic zones in Karnataka, the neem trees are abundant in 7 zones. The zones having neem in abundance are I to VIII, except VII where it is sparse. In the other two zones, i.e., IX and X, the trees are absent. The districts having the neem trees in abundance are Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwad, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore, Mandya and Mysore. They are sparse in Shimoga, Hassan and Chikkamagalur districts. The trees are totally absent in Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu districts.
200. **Naik, S.S., Pagare, R.S., Krishnan, S. & Janarthnam, M.K. 2013.** "Systematic position of *Phyllanthus talbotii* (Phyllanthaceae), a critically endangered species of Western Ghats, India". *Rheedea* 23: 13–18.

Abstract: *Phyllanthus talbotii* Sedgw. (Phyllanthaceae) is endemic to Western Ghats regions of Goa and Karnataka, and is critically endangered. For a long time, it was known only from the type collection and a subsequent untraceable collection and hence taxonomically not fully understood, though a recent treatment has placed it under subgenus *Eriococcus*. In the present study, attempts were made to confirm its position using morphological characters and sequences of nuclear internal transcribed spacer (ITS) of nuclear ribosomal DNA (nrDNA) and chloroplast *matK* genes. Results from ITS and *matK* phylogenetic analyses supported its placement in subgenus *Eriococcus*.

201. **Nair, K.K.N. 1985.** "Additions to Gamble's Flora of the Presidency of Madras (1915–1935) from the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh up to 1982". *Indian J. Forest.* 8: 250–261.

Abstract: Gamble's 'Flora of the Presidency of Madras' (1915–1935) is an account of the flowering plants of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and major parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Since the publication of this flora, a number of plants have been reported from this region either as new to science or as new distributional records. The present catalogue is the result of an attempt to compile all those additions to 'Flora of the Presidency of Madras' with original citation for new taxa and the publication reporting in the case of new distributional records. Thus a total of 584 taxa are listed here in alphabetical order.

202. **Nair, K.K.N. 1986.** "Additions to Gamble's Flora of the Presidency of Madras (1915–1935) from the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh up to 1982". *Indian J. Forest.* 9: 204–219.

Abstract: Gamble's 'Flora of the Presidency of Madras' (1915–1935) is an account of the flowering plants of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and major parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Since the publication of this flora, a number of plants have been reported from this region either as new to science or as new distributional records. The present catalogue is the result of an attempt to compile all those additions to 'Flora of the Presidency of Madras' with original citation for new taxa and the publication reporting in the case of new distributional records. Thus a total of 63 taxa are listed here in alphabetical order for the state of Karnataka.

203. **Nair, K.K.N. & Soniya, E.V. 1990.** "Further additions to Gamble's Flora of the Presidency of Madras (1915–1935) from the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 1: 125–144.

Abstract: Gamble's 'Flora of the Presidency of Madras' (1915–1935) is an account of the flowering plants of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and major parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Since the publication of this flora, a number of plants have been reported from this region either as new to science or as new distributional records. The present catalogue



is the result of an attempt to compile all those additions to 'Flora of the Presidency of Madras' with original citation for new taxa and the publication reporting in the case of new distributional records. Thus a total of 164 taxa are listed here in alphabetical order for the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, of which 33 taxa are from Karnataka.

204. **Nair, N.C. & Daniel, P. 1986.** "The floristic diversity of the Western Ghats and its conservation: A review". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. (Ani. Sci./Pl. Sci.) Suppl.*: 127–163.  
Abstract: Literature reveal 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.
205. **Nair, N.C., Chandrabose, M. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1980.** "A further contribution to the weed flora of South India". *Indian J. Forest.* 3: 56–59.  
Abstract: The paper enumerates 236 weeds not recorded in "A Handbook of some South Indian Weeds" by Tadulinga Mudaliyar & Venkatanarayana revised and enlarged by Rajasekhara Mudaliar & Sakharam Rao (1955). Data on the frequency of distribution, flowering and fruiting period have also been given for each species. The number of species recorded from Karnataka is 16.
206. **Nair, N.C., Chandrabose, M. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1980.** "A further contribution to the weed flora of South India". *Indian J. Forest.* 3: 111–115.  
Abstract: The paper enumerates 89 weeds not recorded in "A Handbook of some South Indian Weeds" by Tadulinga Mudaliyar & Venkatanarayana revised and enlarged by Rajasekhara Mudaliar & Sakharam Rao (1955). Data on the frequency of distribution, flowering and fruiting period have also been given for each species. The number of species recorded from Karnataka is 15.
207. **Nair, N.C., Chandrabose, M. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1980.** "A further contribution to the weed flora of South India". *Indian J. Forest.* 3: 231–237.  
Abstract: The paper enumerates 108 weeds not recorded in "A Handbook of some South Indian Weeds" by Tadulinga Mudaliyar & Venkatanarayana revised and enlarged by Rajasekhara Mudaliar & Sakharam Rao (1955). Data on the frequency of distribution, flowering and fruiting period have also been given for each species. The number of species recorded from Karnataka is 13.

208. **Nair, V.J. & Nair, N.C. 1981.** "Studies on grass flora of erstwhile Madras Presidency – A review". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 79–81.

Abstract: In the present paper some newly discovered taxa, some recent additions to the Indian grass flora from South India and few recollected after a few decades has been discussed.

209. **Naithani, B.D. 1966.** "Studies on the flora of Bandipur Reserve Forest, Mysore state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 252–263.

Abstract: Studies and observations made on the flora of Bandipur R.F. during botanical explorations conducted during 1964–1965 are recorded in this paper. The forest range lies between 11°20'–11°40' N and 76°20'–76°32' E in Mysore state at an elevation varying from 600 to 1400 m. The vegetation at lower elevations is of scrub type, at higher elevations it is semi-evergreen and between these the mixed deciduous type occurs. A total of 448 species distributed under 100 families collected and studied from this area are enumerated with short notes.

210. **Naithani, B.D. 1981.** "Botanising the Wildlife Sanctuary of Mysore district in Karnataka". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 149–150.

Abstract: In the present paper, floristic survey of Bandipur Wildlife Sanctuary in Mysore district of Karnataka has been discussed. The collection of 500 species of plants has been made. Fauna of this wildlife sanctuary has also been made.

211. **Nalini, A.S. 1999.** "An account of under-exploited fruit yielding species of Western Ghats of Uttara Kannada district in Karnataka". *My Forest* 35: 193–199.

Abstract: Screening, assessing the nutrient composition and standardization of propagation techniques of 25 potential under-exploited fruit-yielding species of Western Ghats of Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka have been discussed in the present paper. Morphological and organoleptic characters of minor wild fruits have also given in a table form.

212. **Nalini, M.S., Akshatha, J.V., Kumara, K.K.S. & Prakash, H.S. 2011.** "*Rauvolfia micrantha* Hook.f. (Apocynaceae): An endemic and endangered medicinal species with new distributional record for Karnataka, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 630–632.

Abstract: *Rauvolfia micrantha* Hook.f., is an endemic medicinal plant species of Western Ghats of India. The species is of great concern as it is included in the IUCN endangered category. The plant is known to contain alkaloids such as reserpine, reserpiline and serpentine that are used as substitutes for drugs obtained from another species, i.e., *R. serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. It is used in the treatment of various ailments in Indian system of medicine. The plant has a restricted distribution in the Western Ghats of Kerala

and Tamil Nadu. Therefore, we report for the first time the distribution of endemic plant from Cauvery river bank area, Kodagu district, Karnataka, India.

213. **Nanda, A., Prakasha, H.M., Murthy, Y.L.K. & Suresh, H.S. 2010.** "Phenology of a tropical dry forest: Study from Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka, Peninsular India". *Indian J. Forest.* 33: 167–172.  
 Abstract: Community wide pattern in both vegetative and reproductive phenologies among various species in dry deciduous forest of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary is reported here. Factors influencing the phenology and seasonality of phenological events are discussed. Phenological patterns observed in Bhadra were in conformity with patterns described in other dry forests of India. A quantitative measure of seasonality in various phenophases is provided.
214. **Nanda, A., Prakasha, H.M., Murthy, Y.L.K. & Suresh, H.S. 2012.** "Leafing phenology of canopy, under-storey trees and seasonality in a tropical evergreen forest of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka, Southern India". *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 457–462.  
 Abstract: Leafing phenology and seasonality of canopy and under-storey trees among different species in evergreen forest Kemmanugundi of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka is studied. Seasonal rainfalls as an influencing factor for leafing patterns were reported.
215. **Nanda, A., Prakasha, H.M., Murthy, Y.L.K. & Suresh, H.S. 2013.** "Leaf, flower and fruit bud phenology in canopy and under storey trees of a tropical dry deciduous forest, Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka, Southern India". *Ann. Forest.* 21: 48–58.  
 Abstract: This paper describes phenology of leaf bud, flower and fruit bud of canopy and understory trees in a dry deciduous forest of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary during June 2004 to May 2006. We determined the timing of the phenology cycles in relation to seasonal rainfall and temperature. Regression analysis was used to examine how variations in rainfall and temperature influenced deviations in the peaks and troughs of phenology cycles. The authors have also investigated the seasonality of various phenophases in canopy and understory trees.
216. **Neginhal, S.G. 1986.** "Some beautiful trees of Bangalore". *My Forest* 22: 241–244.  
 Abstract: In the present paper, three beautiful trees, viz. *Saraca asoca* (Ashoka tree), *Polyalthia longifolia* (The Mast tree) and *Spathodea campanulata* (African Tulip tree) have been recorded from Bangalore.
217. **Narasimhachar, S.G. 1949.** *Latin and Kannada names of indigenous and medicinal plants of Mysore.* 4 + ii + 40. Bangalore.
218. **Narasimhachar, S.G. 1952.** "Latin and Kannada names of indigenous plants of Mysore". *Mysore state Dept. Agric. Bot. Bull.* 1: 1–80.

219. **Nayar, T.S., Rasiya Beegam, A. & Sibi, M. 2014.** *Flowering Plants of the Western Ghats, India*. 2 Vols. JNTBGRI, Kerala.

Abstract: This work in two volumes comprehensively covers the first time the flowering plants of Western Ghats. It records 7402 species, 117 subspecies and 476 varieties from the area and treats 66 species, 5 subspecies and 14 varieties under doubtful occurrence. Although, it deals with 8080 taxa, each taxon is provided with correct name, important synonyms, nature of habit, references to good descriptions and illustrations, distribution in the world and the Western Ghats, indigenous, endemic and exotic nature, IUCN threat categories, phenology across the Western Ghats, uses, local names in six Indian languages and other important details.

220. **Neginhal, S.G. 2011.** *Forest Trees of the Western Ghats (including Eastern Ghats and Deccan Plateau) with illustration*. Bangalore.

Abstract: This book describes the forest trees of the Western and Eastern Ghats including Deccan Plateau found growing in the states of Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring states like Maharashtra. This region covers a major part of the Western and Eastern Ghats, the coastal belts, the Deccan Plateau and the Eastern plains of South India. The book covers description of 988 species of trees (including 2 tree ferns) belonging to 87 families found in southern Peninsular India. Out of this tree-wealth, Karnataka alone has over 600 tree species. A total of 247 colour and 193 black and white photographs have also been provided.

221. **Niceville, L. De 1900.** "The food plants of butterflies of the Kanara district of the Bombay Presidency with a revision of butterflies there occurring". *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* N. S. II, 69: 187–278.

222. **Ninganagoudar, N.Y. & Hegde, G.R. 1990.** "On the occurrence of *Raphidiopsis indica* Singh in a lake at Dharwad, Karnataka state". *Geobios, New Rep.* 9: 136–139.

Abstract: Of the 37 algae recorded at Neerasagar Lake of Dharwad, *Raphidiopsis indica* Singh had a constant occurrence throughout. It had the peak growth in August 1987 when carbonate, bicarbonate alb. Ammonia and chloride were high. Dissolved oxygen and dissolved organic matter were the pre-requisites for the growth.

223. **Panja, D., Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Mandal, S. 2009.** "Lectotypification of the name *Hexacentris mysorensis* Wight (Acanthaceae)". *Candollea* 64: 85–87.

Abstract: A lectotype is designated for the name, *Hexacentris mysorensis* Wight [basonym of the name *Thunbergia mysorensis* (Wight) T. Anderson] (Acanthaceae). The choice of the lectotype is discussed and a photograph is provided.

224. **Pascal, J.P. & Ramesh, B.R. 1987.** *A Field key to the trees and lianas of the evergreen forests of the Western Ghats (India)*. Inst. Fr. Pondicherry, Trav. Sec. Sci. Tech, Tome 23.

225. **Patil, A.B., Reddy, G.K., Singh, D. & Karki, M.R. 2010.** “*Buchanania lanzan* (Charoli, Chironji) a promising potential tree for afforestation in dry zone of Karnataka – A study on seed germination at Bidar Research Station”. *My Forest* 46: 1–5.

Abstract: The paper deals with nursery technique developed for economically important species of dry zone, namely *Buchanania lanzan* (Chironji) in Bidar Research Station. The seeds soaked with 500 PPM of GA<sub>3</sub>, overnight gives germination percentage of 81% to 84%. The method could be utilized for afforestation of dry zone in Karnataka.

226. **Patil, B.B. & Janarthanam, M.K. 2013.** “Distribution of some obnoxious weeds in North-Western Ghats of India”. *Indian J. Weed Sci.* 45: 267–272.

Abstract: Flora and fauna of Western Ghats, a biodiversity hot spot are under major threat due to various factors. Invasion of exotic species has been considered as one of the major threats in the area. In the present study, potential distribution of three obnoxious weeds, viz. *Chromolaena odorata*, *Lantana camara* and *Parthenium hysterophorus* were modeled using 32 environmental variables and MAXENT modeller. These three species showed distinct potential distribution patterns with only slight overlap between *C. odorata* and *L. camara*, and between *L. camara* and *P. hysterophorus*. Overlap of the former pair was seen mostly along the wet western slopes of Western Ghats, and latter along the eastern, rain shade dry areas. The environmental variables that contributed to the model showed that it was basically precipitation and temperature seasonality that defined their distribution. It was interpreted that the weeds might have adapted to different sets of environmental conditions throughout their distributional range; and hence, the variables operating in the study area contributing to the model may not be useful in predicting their presence elsewhere. It is concluded that to understand the full adaptability of these weeds, environmental variables can be studied at local levels and the results compiled for larger areas to get the full spectrum.

227. **Patil, R.P. 1956.** “Observations on the flora of Yellapur in North Kanara”. *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.* 43B: 237–257.

Abstract: A total of 185 species belonging to 68 families are reported from Yellapur, North Kanara with upto-date nomenclature.

228. **Paul, T.K. & Nayar, M.P. 1980.** “Notes on *Hibiscus hirtus* L. and *H. talbotii* (Rakshit) T.K. Paul et Nayar (Malvaceae)”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 197–198.

Abstract: In the present paper, *Hibiscus hirtus* L. var. *talbotii* Rakshit has raised into species level, i.e., *H. talbotii* (Rakshit) T.K. Paul & M.P. Nayar. This species is a restricted distribution and endemic to Maharashtra and Karnataka.

229. **Ponnambalam, A. & Reddy, G.R.S. 2013.** "Selection of suitable plant species for the reclamation of iron ore minespoil at Ramgad Mining and Minerals Limited (RMMPL), Hospet, Karnataka". *My Forest* 49: 15–19.

Abstract: Ten tree species, namely *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Cassia siamea*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Tamirindus indica*, *Embliea officinalis*, *Annona squamosa*, *Leucaena leucocephala* and herbaceous species, *Catharanthus roseus* were studied to find out selection of suitable species for the iron ore minespoil. It was found that among different species studied to find out selection of suitable tree species for the iron ore minespoil, *Pongamia pinnta* (327.99) exhibited the highest suitability index score followed by *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (266.58), *Embliea offiinails* (262.77) and *Cassia siamea* (262.97) with best performance in terms of growth and survival compared to other species.

230. **Prajapati, R.C. 1997.** "Regeneration status in north Canara forests". *My Forest* 33: 561–564.

Abstract: In this paper, the regeneration status in the forests of North Kanara has been presented. The adequacy of regeneration had been verified as compared to standard. The causes of poor regeneration have been enumerated.

231. **Prajapati, R.C. 2010.** "Mangrove ecosystem in Karnataka need improved protection". *My Forest* 46: 189–194.

Abstract: In this paper the importance of mangrove ecosystem and their necessity to protect the livelihood has been discussed. The problems mangroves are facing trading to shrinkage in mangrove ecosystem and its effect on other organisms are discussed. The ways to protect the mangrove ecosystem have been highlighted, it is suggested that mangrove needs improved protection. The mangrove areas more than 25 hectare should be declared as protected under Forest Act.

232. **Pramila, S.M. & Razi, B.A. 1970.** "The Caesalpiniaceae of Mysore City". *J. Mysore Univ.* 23B: 67 – 88.

233. **Prasad, A.G.D. & Chandra, K.S.J. 2006.** "Artificial key to the identification of *Dalbergia* species in the Western Ghats of Karnataka, India". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 23: 107–110.

Abstract: The paper provides an artificial key for the identification of *Dalbergia* species reported from the Western Ghats of Karnataka. A total of 12 species, including arborescent and lianas have been identified based on their morphological differences and wood characteristics.

234. **Prasad, V.P. 1999.** *A revision of family Cyperaceae of Karnataka*. Ph.D. Thesis submitted to University of Pune, Pune.

235. **Prasad, V.P. 2009.** "Five new synonyms of *Pycreus malabaricus* (Cyperaceae)". *Rheedea* 19: 19–24.  
 Abstract: Five species, viz. *Cyperus atroglossa* Govind. and *C. plurinodosa* Govind. from Karnataka, *C. lurida* Govind. and *C. strictulmis* Govind. from Tamil Nadu and *C. decumbens* from Maharashtra are reduced to synonyms of *Pycreus malabaricus* C.B. Clarke. Details of a comparative study of the type specimens of all the five names with the type of *P. malabaricus* are provided.
236. **Prasad, V.P. 2010.** "Extended distribution of *Kyllinga brevifolia* var. *stellulata* (J.V. Suringar) Ohwi (Cyperaceae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 586–587.  
 Abstract: Information on the extended distribution of *Kyllinga brevifolia* var. *stellulata* (J.V. Suringar) Ohwi (Cyperaceae) in India is given here along with nomenclature citations and details of the specimens in different herbaria. This variety is reported from Kerala, Goa, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Sikkim. Earlier this species was known from Karnataka.
237. **Prasad, V.P. & Simpson, D.A. 2013.** "*Pycreus flavidus* (Cyperaceae) – A highly variable species in India". *Rheedea* 23: 7–9.  
 Abstract: Different varieties of *Pycreus flavidus* (Retz.) T. Koyama reported from India, were all found to be based on continuous variations of morphological characters. Hence, all are treated here as *P. flavidus* (Retz.) T. Koyama. This species is distributed in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
238. **Prasad, V.P. & Singh, N.P. 1998.** "On the status of *Bulboschoenus maritimus* subsp. *affinis* (Roth) Koyama (Cyperaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 196–198.  
 Abstract: The present finding support the treatment of *Scirpus affinis* Roth as a subspecies under *Bulboschoenus maritimus* (L.) Palla subsp. *affinis* (Roth) T. Koyama rather than a variety. This subspecies is distributed in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka.
239. **Prasad, V.P. & Singh, N.P. 2001.** "Notes on Cyperaceae of Karnataka, South India: Four new reports, a new combination and and three exclusions". *Phytotaxonomy* 1: 63–65.  
 Abstract: One species, viz. *Cyperus amabilis* Vahl, one subspecies *Cyperus rotundus* L. subsp. *tuberosus* (Rottb.) Kük. and two varieties, viz. *Bulbostylis barbata* (Rottb.) C.B. Clarke var. *pulchella* (Thwaites) C.B. Clarke and *Scleria levis* Retz. var. *pubescens* (Steud.) C.Z. Zheng are reported for the first time from Karnataka. A new combination, viz. *Cyperus laxus* Lam. subsp. *macrostachyus* (Boeckeler) V.P. Prasad & N.P. Singh is also made. Three species, viz. *Cyperus alternifolium* L., *C. fuscus* L. and *Fimbristylis glabra* Hochst. ex Steud. are excluded from the state flora.



240. **Prasad, V.P. & Singh, N.P. 2002.** "Sedges of Kanataka (India) (Family Cyperaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 21: 1–354.  
 Abstract: The present study on family Cyperaceae in Karnataka revealed that there are a total number of 163 species, 6 subspecies and 9 varieties belonging to 23 genera.
241. **Prasad, V.V. 1999.** "A new report on heterophylly in Jojoba [*Simmondsia chinensis* (Link.) Schneider]". *Geobios, New Rep.* 18: 139–140.  
 Abstract: In the present study, heterophylly was observed in one plant out of thousand grown in Botanical Gardens of Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Whitefield Campus, Bangalore. Instead of producing equal size leaves a smaller leaf is produced at each node, which is a rare feature. In another plant, the shape and size of the heterophyllous leaf is different from that of the other. In another plant, at a particular node a small leaf opposes the large leaf, while the remaining nodes in normal condition.
242. **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.  
 Abstract: The present paper reports on palynology and pollination ecology of eight taxa of *Amorphophallus* from North Western Ghats (NWGS) and Konkan region of India. Out of ten known pollen exine ornamentations of the genus, six are represented – psilate, striate, fossulate, verrucate, scabrate and the new type 'pseudofossulate' of *A. 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 do 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 (Blaberidae/Panesthiinae). The beetle families, Bostrichidae, Lyctidae and Rutelinae, ant families, Formicidae and Dolichoderinae and the cockroach family, Blaberidae/Panesthiinae are for the first time reported as visitors 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* (*A. konkanensis* and *A. sylvaticus*) are pollinated by *Eपुरaea – 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 *Eपुरaea – Haptoncurina* sp. (Nitidulidae) beetles and *Trigonabees*. 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.

243. **Punekar, S.A. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2012.** *Flora of Anshi National Park, Western Ghats – Karnataka*. Biosphere Publication, Pune.

Abstract: The flora deals with 923 species, 3 subspecies and 5 varieties, representing 127 families and 570 genera. Besides, 30 pteridophytes and 1 gymnosperm have also been recorded from the study area. A total of 260 endemics to Peninsular India and the Western Ghats have been documented. The updated nomenclature, the easy botanical keys, the good quality photographs and description with ample notes for all the enumerated taxa facilitate easy recognition of species. Nine new taxa, viz. *Amorphophallus commutatus* var. *anshiensis*, *Eriocaulon anshiensis*, *E. balakrishnanii*, *E. peninsulare*, *Ledebouria karnatakensis*, *Microchirita sahyadriensis*, *Stylidium darwinii* and *Xylaria symplocosii* have been described from this National Park.

244. **Punekar, S.A. & Rao, M.K.V. 2006.** "The genus *Baccharoides* Moench (Asteraceae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 549–554.

Abstract: The Indian species earlier kept under *Centratherum* Cass. and *Phyllocephalum* Blume need to be transferred to *Baccharoides* Moench because of the changed generic circumscription and on applying the code (Principle of Priority). New combinations for species not yet transferred but recognized distinct, and a systematic treatment of the genus for India are rendered. In India eleven species are distinctly recognizable. Of these, seven species are endemic to India, especially Peninsular India.

245. **Purushothama, R., Begum, N. & Sayeswara, H.A. 2011.** "Density and diversity of aquatic macrophytes in Heggere tank, Kanale, Sagara, Karnataka, India". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 38: 300–302.

Abstract: The aquatic macrophytes of Heggere tanks showed 21 plant species belonging to 20 families. Based on the occurrence of macrophytes, it is confirmed that the water is rich in organic matter.

246. **Rahiman, B.A. & Nair, M.K. 1987.** "The genus *Piper* Linn. in Karnataka, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 84: 66–83.

Abstract: In the present paper, an attempt is made, to revise the taxonomy of *Piper* species occurring in Karnataka region of Deccan, based on the authors' survey of the region under study and collection of over 300 herbarium specimens, and in all 8 species have been described. An artificial key for the Karnataka species, field notes, nomenclatural notes, comments on affinity, distribution in world, India and in Karnataka and type locality are provided.

247. **Rai, S.N. 1983.** "Notes on nursery and regeneration technique of some species occurring in southern tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen forests of Karnataka (India)". *Indian Forester* 109: 127–136.

Abstract: Nursery and regeneration technique of nine species of Southern Tropical Wet Evergreen and Semi-evergreen forests of Karnataka) has been suggested. The study was conducted in three nurseries located at different places, with different soil and rainfall. Length of roots and shoots of seedlings, selected at random, has been recorded. The root system of seedlings has been studied and described. A brief description of fruiting behaviour, seed collection and handling, natural and artificial regeneration and the distribution of species are also given. The species covered in the present study are *Callophyllum elatum*, *Canarium strictum*, *Dipterocarpos turbinatus*, *Elaeocarpus tuberculatus*, *Hopea parviflora*, *Lophopetalum wightianum*, *Mesua ferrea*, *Persia macrantha* and *Vateria indica*.

248. **Raizada, M.B., Arora, R.K. & Wadhwa, B.M. 1979.** "A contribution to the botany of Chikmagalur district, Karnataka state". *Indian J. Forest.* 2: 336–349.

Abstract: The paper gives an account of the flowering plants collected from Chikmagalur district, Karnataka state during two exploration trips undertaken in October 1965 and January 1967. A total of 332 species belonging to 94 families are enumerated. The list includes some rare and interesting plant species such as *Anotis leschenaultiana* (Wight & Arn.) Benth. & Hook.f. ex Hook.f., *Calamintha umbrosa* (M. Bieb.) Fisch. & C.A. Mey., *Campanula wightii* Gamble, *Crotalaria leschenaultii* DC., *C. semperflorens* Vent., *Ficus laevis* Blume var. *macrocarpa* (Miq.) Corner, *Heracleum rigens* Wall., *Lobelia leschenaultiana* (C. Presl) Skottsbo., *Parochetus communis* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don, *Tylophora cappariifolia* Wight & Arn. and *Vernonia pectiniformis* DC. Most of these have been reported earlier in the Western Ghats, Nilgiris southwards. Some of the endemic plants collected from this area are *Anisochilus plantagineus* Hook.f. and *Capparis cleghornii* Dunn. Other interesting plants collected from the hilltops, mainly between 1300 and 1900 m elevations include *Anaphalis lawii* Gamble, *Cerastium glomeratum* Thuill., *Drymaria cordata* Willd.

subsp. *diandra* (Blume) J. Duke, *Galium asperifolium* Wall., *Helichrysum buddleioides* DC., *Senecio edgeworthii* Hook.f., *S. intermedius* Wight, *Teucrium tomentosum* B. Heyne, *Thalictrum dalzellii* Hook. and *Viola caespitosa* D. Don.

249. **Rajanna, L., Vinod, M. & Shivamurthy, G.R. 2008.** "New host of *Cassytha filiformis* L. (Lauraceae)". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 25: 43–46.

Abstract: The present communication reports new taxa parasitized by *Cassytha filiformis* L. to various places in 27 districts of Karnataka from 1996–2003. These hosts belong to 46 species, 40 genera distributed in 28 families of flowering plants. The adaptability of the parasite with the host is discussed.

250. **Rajashekhar, M., Shenoy, H.S., Shafeek, Meenakshi, S. & Shwetha. 2013.** "Studies on the vegetation around Nuclear Power Plant Kaiga in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 37: 337–347.

Abstract: The study was conducted to document the plants around Kaiga, Karwar in the Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka. The Kaiga forest is of most deciduous and semi-evergreen forest type with the dominance of the members of Fabaceae. The check list of the collected plant species is given. A total of 204 species of plants belonging to 59 families were identified. Of the total collected species, 15 are endemic to Western Ghats, including one monotypic species namely, *Moullava spicata* and two rare, endangered and threatened species namely, *Myristica malabarica* and *Saraca asoca*.

251. **Raju, V.S. & Rama Rao, N. 1986.** "On the identity and distribution of *Cassia obtusifolia* in Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 485–487.

Abstract: The so-called *Cassia tora* auct. non L. in peninsular India is found to be an admixture of two closely allied but clearly distinct Linnean species, namely *C. tora* and *C. obtusifolia*. Their populations are found to be sympatric though they flower at different times to start with. An examination of the specimens kept under *C. tora* L. at Madras Herbarium, fresh collections from Andhra Pradesh and the work of W. Roxburgh disclosed the occurrence of *C. obtusifolia* L. from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in southern India.

252. **Ramachandra, Y.L., Rai, S.P. & Ganapathy, S.P.S. 2007.** "Seed-borne mycoflora of Paddy (*Oryza sativa* L.) grown in and around Shankaraghatta". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 34: 157–160.

Abstract: Seed samples of *Oryza sativa* L. collected from different locations of Shankaraghatta were analysed for mycoflora. Seven different fungi were recorded, among them *Alternaria oryzae* occurred as dominant and *Aspergillus niger*, the least.

253. **Ramakrishna, T.M. 1976–1977.** "Studies on some species of *Solanum* L. from Mysore". *J. Mysore Univ.* 27B: 45–60.

254. **Ramakrishna, T.M. & Razi, B.A. 1976–1977.** “Observations on some species of *Solanum* L. from Mysore”. *J. Mysore Univ.* 27B: 5–20.
255. **Ramakrishna, T.M., Ramaswamy, S.N. & Govindappa, D.A. 1995.** *The Asclepiadaceae & Periplocaceae of Karnataka*. Prasaranga, University of Mysore.
256. **Ramaswamy, M.N. 1945.** *Minor Forest Products in Mysore – A survey*. I + 64. Government Press, Bangalore.
257. **Ramaswamy, S.N., Rao, M.R. & Arekal, G.D. 2001.** *Flora of Shimoga district, Karnataka*. Prasaranga, University of Mysore, Manasagangothri, Mysore.
- Abstract: In the present book, description of 850 species belonging to 539 genera and 131 families of angiosperms with up-to-date nomenclature and adequate descriptions of the taxa are included.
258. **Ramaswamy, S.N., Rao, R.R. & Bhaskar, V. 1973.** “Contributions from the herbarium, Manasagangothri, Mysore 6: Notes on some adventive plants of Bangalore and Mysore districts”. *J. Mysore Univ.* 25B: 40–44.
259. **Ramaswamy, S.V. 1964.** “Some aspects of vegetation of Ramagiri and its immediate neighbourhood”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 7–18.
- Abstract: Ramagiri is situated about 40 km to the southwest of Bangalore on the banks of river Arkavati between 12°15'–12°47' N and 77°15'–77°20' E. Several collection trips were made to this locality, which do not figure in the botanical literature. The vegetation of this region is of scrub jungle type with an open canopy and grasslands. The collections made include 340 species in 244 genera belonging to 68 families. *Alternanthera echinata* Sm., *A. polygonoides* (L.) R. Br., *Rivina humilis* L., *Solanum seafortianum* T. Anderson and *Tithonia diversifolia* A. Gray, are not mentioned in Gamble's Flora of the Presidency of Madras.
260. **Ramaswamy, S.V. & Razi, B.A. 1967.** “The study of vegetation of Savandurga”. *Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal* 21: 87–98.
- Abstract: Savandurga situated about 56 km to the west of Bangalore is a place of hillocks. The vegetation of these hillocks is similar to the deciduous scrub type of jungle. A total of 332 species were collected, of which 52 belong to the monocotyledons in 13 families and the remaining 280 dicotyledons belong to 73 families.
261. **Ramaswamy, S.V. & Razi, B.A. 1967.** “The genus *Euphorbia* in Bangalore”. *J. Mysore Univ.* 20B: 17–25.
- Abstract: *Euphorbia* L. is one of the large genera in the family, and has 11 species recorded so far from Bangalore district. Easy to distinguish on account of its inflorescence, its species rather difficult to place. As a help in easy identification of the local species

a dichotomous key is presented in the paper. The more obvious characters are utilized in preparing this tentative key, which is liable to change if and when more species of the genus are reported from the area under study.

262. **Ramaswamy, S.V. & Razi, B.A. 1973.** *Flora of Bangalore district*. Prasaranga, University of Mysore.

Abstract: The flora deals with 979 species, which include 216 species from Liliatae and 763 species from Magnolitaе. Of the 216 species of Liliatae, 95 are in Poaceae and 66 in Cyperaceae and the remaining 55 are distributed in over 21 families and 37 genera.

263. **Rao, A.S. 1963.** “*Nervilia crispata* (Bl.) Schltr. an interesting ground orchid”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 5: 63–65.

Abstract: *Nervilia crispata* (Blume) Schltr., an interesting ground orchid, is described from material collected from Mercara. It is also recorded from Tirthahalli, and its occurrence at Biligiri Rangan hills is confirmed. *Pogonia prainiana* King & Prantl., and *Nervilia monantha* Blatt. & McCann are considered to be later names to identical plants and are both put in synonym with *Nervilia crispata*. Since the plant is a small herb either in flower or in leaf at one point, and its duration is brief while in flower, it is suggested that it has escaped the attention of plant collectors, remaining unknown from many areas. A detailed description of the orchid, with a photograph and a plate with analytical drawings, is provided to facilitate its discovery in additional localities.

264. **Rao, C.H. 1930.** *Mysore Gazetteer, Karnataka*. vol. 5. (Chapter on Mysore District).

265. **Rao, C.K. 1972.** “Angiosperms genera endemic to the Indian floristic region and its neighbouring areas”. *Indian Forester* 98: 560–566.

Abstract: A list of angiospermic genera endemic to the Indian floristic region and its neighbouring areas is presented. In all, there are 164 genera, 121 in 40 dicotyledonous families, 40 in eight monocotyledonous families and 3 *Incretae Sedis*. Of these, 122 genera are monotypic, and nine may be found in Myanmar as well. Another 23 genera hitherto considered endemic have been excluded giving reasons. Nomenclatural notes and information of the number of species and the distribution of the genera are included. The need for a restudy of these has been emphasized.

266. **Rao, G.R., Chandran, M.D.S. & Ramachandra, T.V. 2005.** “Habitat approach for conservation of herbs, shrubs and climbers in the Sharavathi river basin”. *Indian Forester* 131: 884–900.

Abstract: Sharavathi river basin (upper catchment) falls in one of the megacentres of endemism (Shimoga-Kanara) harbouring diverse kinds of flora and fauna, which are



adapted to various kinds of habitats. Study was carried out to know the habitat preferences of the endemic species particularly of herbs, shrubs, orchids and climbers, excluding the trees. Field survey covered 21 micro- and macro-habitats and the results show that the macrohabitats (such as grasslands, evergreen–semi-evergreen forests and marshy areas) have higher species richness and endemism. To prioritise habitats for conservation, micro- and macro-habitats were ranked according to their richness in species and endemism. The result reveals that grasslands, evergreen–semi-evergreen forests and marshy areas deserve higher conservation priorities. Micro-habitats such as wet tree trunks, wet-rocks, etc., have distinctive species, very much different from other habitats. All these habitats also harboured economically useful species including medicinal plants vital for human survival.

267. **Rao, G.R., Chandran, M.D.S. & Ramachandra, T.V. 2010.** “Plant diversity in the Sharavathi river basin in relation to human disturbance”. *Indian Forester* 136: 775–790.  
Abstract: Changes in vegetation are taking place due to anthropogenic activities since the colonization of the evergreen forest zone of Western Ghats. The forests of the Western Ghats are contiguous and uniformly rich in endemism within each climatic and physiographic regime. The region continues to be one of the biodiversity hot spots of the world. However, unplanned developmental activities are altering the balance of the ecosystem. This study focuses on the floristic structure, composition and diversity of forests with varying degree of human disturbances in Sharavathi river basin, Shimoga district, Karnataka. Based on the investigations, various strategies for conservation and sustainable utilization of forest resources were proposed.
268. **Rao, R.R. 1971–1972.** “Contributions from the herbarium, Manasa Gangotri, Mysore 5: Annotated list of flowering plants around ‘Aloka’ Yelawal (Mysore District)”. *J. Mysore Univ.* 24B: 62–80.
269. **Rao, R.R. 1978.** “Some phytogeographical observations on the flora of Biligirirangan hills in Karnataka and its affinities with the flora of Khasi hills in Meghalaya”. *Botanique* 7: 163 – 170.
270. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1969–70.** “The genus *Crotalaria* in Bangalore”. *J. Mysore Univ.* 23B: 96–104.
271. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1970.** “The Euphorbiaceae of Mysore city and surrounding areas”. *J. Mysore Univ.* 23B: 35–66.
272. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1972.** “Contributions from the herbarium, Manasa Gangotri, Mysore 7: Name changes in common Mysore plants”. *Bios Davangere* 1: 7–20.
273. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1973.** “Notes on Euphorbiaceae of Mysore”. *Bios Davangere* 2: 50–54.



274. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1973.** *Flora of Bangalore district*. pp. I + 740, fig. 2, map 1, tab. 2. Director, Prasaranga, University of Mysore, Manasa Gangotri, Mysore.
275. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1973–1974.** “An annotated list of flowering plants of Yelawala, Mysore district”. *J. Mysore Univ.* 26B: 62–80.
276. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1973–1974.** “Contributions from the herbarium, Manasa Gangotri, Mysore 13: Notes on flowering plants of Chamundi hills (Mysore district, Karnataka)”. *J. Mysore Univ.* 26B: 70–117.
277. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1973–1974.** “Vegetation of Mysore district, Karnataka”. *J. Mysore Univ.* 26B: 191–200.
278. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1974.** *Flowering Plants of Mysore University Campus*. Prasaranga, Mysore. pp. 78.
279. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1978.** “Studies in Asteraceae of Mysore district (Part – I). An artificial key to the Asteraceae of Mysore”. *My Forest* 14: 27–40.
- Abstract: In the present account, an artificial key to the Asteraceae members from Mysore district is presented. The keys provided in this paper lead direct to species rather than passing through genera as is customary, and include much of the descriptions of the species wherever possible.
280. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1978.** “An artificial key to the deciduous trees of Mysore district”. *My Forest* 14: 253–263.
- Abstract: In the present account, an artificial key to the common deciduous trees of Mysore district is presented. The key is mostly based on flower and/or fruit characters since the trees are devoid of leaves during flowering. The keys provided here lead direct to species rather than passing through family and genera.
281. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1979.** “Contributions from the herbarium, Manasagangotri, Mysore XIII. Contribution towards a grass flora of Mysore district, Karnataka”. *Indian Forester* 105: 598–608.
- Abstract: In the present paper an account of grasses of Mysore district, based on extensive collections made during the year 1969–1973 is given. So far, 139 species belonging to 76 genera are recorded from the area. All the collections are housed in the Herbarium, Manasagangotri, Mysore (MGM).
282. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1981.** *A synoptic flora of Mysore district with an appendix of Unani, Ayurvedic and trade names of drugs*. Today & Tomorrow's Printers and Publishers, New Delhi.

Abstract: The flora deals with 1601 species of flowering plants belonging to 170 families and 778 genera. Approximately 75% of the flora is constituted by dicotyledons alone. The monocotyledons are very poorly represented except for Poaceae, Cyperaceae and Orchidaceae, each with 123, 69 and 62 species, respectively. Among dicotyledons, Leguminosae top the list with 188 species. Then come Asteraceae, Euphorbiaceae and Acanthaceae, each with 75, 72 and 55 species, respectively.

283. **Rao, R.R. & Sagar, K. 2010.** “*Synedrella vialis* (Less.) A. Gray (Asteraceae), another new invasive weed to South India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 869–872.

Abstract: The invasive nature of *Synedrella vialis* (Less.) A. Gray, a recently introduced alien species is reported in different places of Karnataka state. The impact of spread of this alien weed on native biodiversity is also discussed.

284. **Rao, R.R. & Suryanarayana, L. 1977.** “Introduced weeds in the vegetation of Mysore district”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 74(Suppl.): 688–697.

Abstract: In the present investigation, a list of 184 introduced weed species belonging to 49 families and 128 genera has been given along with family name, native country or region and remarks.

285. **Rao, R.S. 1978.** “Floristic patterns along the Western Ghats of India”. *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 37: 95–112.

Abstract: Eight representative areas along the 1200 km of the Western Ghats were studied in detail. A progressive increase in evergreen and reduction in deciduous forest occurs from north to south correlated with increasing rainfall and shortening of dry season. Characteristic floristic patterns occur and although some species are of widespread distribution there is a high rate of endemism.

286. **Rao, R.S. & Sastry, A.R. 1964.** “Deciduous forests of Devarayadurga, Mysore state”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 159–167.

Abstract: The present paper gives a preliminary account of the flora of the deciduous forests of Devarayadurga near Tumkur, Mysore state. The general composition of the vegetation which varies considerably from the valleys to the high hilltops has been described. A total of 203 species belonging to 59 families of vascular plants are enumerated, of which families like Fabaceae, Poaceae, Asteraceae and Commelinaceae are well-represented.

287. **Rao, T.A. 1998.** *Conservation of Wild Orchids of Kodagu in the Western Ghats.* Centre for Technology Development, Bangalore.

288. **Rao, T.A. & Sherieff, A.N. 1992.** “Ecosystems of the Karnataka coast – III”. *My Forest* 28: 191–207.

Abstract: The ecosystem of the Karnataka coast has been discussed in the present paper. The shoreline of the Karnataka has been categorized into three types, viz. strand shoreline, cliffed shoreline with a beach and cliffed shoreline without a beach. The present study supports the modified classification of Rao & Sastry (1972) in respect of the beach flora of the Karnataka coast.

289. **Rao, T.A. & Sridhar, S. 2007.** *Wild Orchids in Karnataka – A pictorial compendium*. Inst. of Natural Resources Conservation Education, Research & Training (INRCERT).

290. **Rao, T.A. & Suresh, P.V. 1990.** "Ecosystems of the Karnataka coast – I. Mangrove floristics". *My Forest* 26: 185–206.

Abstract: Systematic collection and detailed studies along the Karnataka seashore and estuarine banks have prompted us to list and describe the mangrove species with the main objective to provide a census of the available species and a means of identifying the plants of the area. This paper deals with mangrove and its associated flora with the systematic analysis of 22 species belonging to 17 genera and 11 families.

291. **Rao, T.A. & Suresh, P.V. 1990.** "Ecosystems of the Karnataka coast – II: Mangroves". *My Forest* 26: 399–422.

Abstract: In view of mangrove ecosystem of the Karnataka coast, an attempt is made to present an overview of its structure, dynamism, edaphic features and their management, and conservation of coastal sectors even though they are not in pristine and useful scientific and cultural assets.

292. **Rao, U., Nayak, S.N.V., Nagaraja, B.C., Shylaja, K.A., Chandrasekhara, U.M. & Swamy, H.R. 2000.** "A contribution to the flora of Chikmagalur district, Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 349–357.

Abstract: An account of 58 taxa of angiosperms distributed under 52 genera belonging to 28 families is presented in this paper as additions to flora of Chikmagalur district.

293. **Rathakrishnan, N.C. 1971.** "Notes on the distribution, taxonomy and nomenclature of some South Indian orchids". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 1–6.

Abstract: This paper deals with (i) new distribution of 13 species and (ii) taxonomy and nomenclature of 43 taxa since the publication on the family Orchidaceae by C.E.C. Fischer (1928) in Gamble's *Flora of the Presidency of Madras*.

294. **Rathakrishnan, N.C. 1972.** "Nomenclatural notes in Orchidaceae". *Indian Forester* 98: 30–31.

Abstract: The paper deals with the nomenclature and synonymy of some South Indian species of Orchidaceae. One new specific name and one new combination are proposed.

295. **Rathakrishnan, N.C. & Subramanya, K. 1978.** A contribution towards collection and conservation of medicinal plants in Karnataka state. *Indian Drug Pharm. Ind.* 13(3): 23–32.

296. **Rathod, R., Lingaraju, Reddy, K.V.V., Raghavendra, G.N. & Devar, K.V. 2008.** “Assessment of vegetation status in *Anogeissus latifolia* formations in Haliyal division, Karnataka”. *My Forest* 44: 69–74.

Abstract: The assessment of vegetation status in *Anogeissus latifolia* formations was carried out to know the extent of diversity of the species and predominance of *Anogeissus latifolia* in Haliyal division, Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka. The investigation revealed that *Anogeissus latifolia* is the most predominant species. It exhibited higher density, frequency and IVI in both tree layer and regeneration, indicating ecological success of the species due to prevailing edaphic and other locality factors and also due to lesser disturbance to this species.

297. **Ravikumar, K. & Ved, D.K. 2000.** *Red-Listed Medicinal plants of conservation concern in South India*. FRLHT, Bangalore.

298. **Ravikumar, K., Vijayasankar, R., Ved, D.K. & Bhat, K.G. 2004.** “Is *Madhuca insignis* (Radlk.) H.J. Lam (Sapotaceae) really extinct?” *Phytotaxonomy* 4: 119–123.

Abstract: During botanical study conducted in Karnataka forest, *Madhuca insignis* (Radlk.) H.J. Lam, which was considered to be possibly extinct, has been collected; this seems to be the only collection after the type after a lapse of 131 years. Detailed description with illustration, distribution data with map, notes on conservation measures and local uses are presented in this paper.

299. **Ray, R., Chandran, M.D.S. & Ramachandra, T.V. 2012.** “Conservation impact on sacred forest fragments – A case study from Karnataka, India”. *Indian Forester* 138(3): 248–251.

Abstract: The impact of protection on the ecology and ecosystem services of a fragmented sacred grove of Karnataka in agricultural landscape was studied. Comparative assessment of two time scale data revealed positive influence of protection on vegetation in terms of species richness, diversity, endemism and basal area. An increment in above ground biomass indicates groves potential for carbon sequestration. Species level study on carbon storage finds the contribution of young individuals in recent time period.

300. **Razi, B.A. 1946.** “A list of Mysore plants”. *J. Mysore Univ.* 7B(4): 39–81.

301. **Razi, B.A. 1950a.** “An account of forests of Mysore”. *J. Mysore Univ.* 10B(6): 47–58.

302. **Razi, B.A. 1950b.** “A contribution towards the study of the dispersal mechanisms in flowering plants of Mysore (South India)”. *Ecology* 31: 282–286.

Abstract: In the present paper an account of the result of the studies on the dispersal mechanism involved in the plant distribution in Mysore is presented.

303. **Razi, B.A. 1950c.** "An index to collection of flowering plants of Mysore as represented in herbaria I". *J. Mysore Univ.* 11: 1–20.
304. **Razi, B.A. 1950d.** "An index to collection of flowering plants of Mysore as represented in herbaria II". *J. Mysore Univ.* 11: 21–55.
305. **Razi, B.A. 1950e.** "A bibliographical account of systematic botany in Mysore". *Proc. Rajasthan Acad. Sci.* 10: 59–66.
306. **Razi, B.A. 1950f.** "An index to collection of flowering plants of Mysore as represented in herbaria". *Proc. Rajasthan Acad. Sci.* 11: 1–55.
307. **Razi, B.A. 1953.** "Recent names of some South Indian plants with particular reference to those of Mysore". *J. Mysore Univ.* 14B: 1–12.
308. **Razi, B.A. 1955a.** "An account of the vegetation of semi-arid tracts of Mysore state and Karnataka. Mysore". *J. Mysore Univ.* 15B: 1–6.
309. **Razi, B.A. 1955b.** "Additions to the bibliographic account of systematic botany in Mysore. Mysore" *J. Mysore Univ.* 15B: 57–61.
310. **Razi, B.A. 1955c.** "Some observations on the plants of south Indian hill tops and their distribution". *Proc. Natl. Inst. Sci. India* 21B: 79–89.
311. **Razi, B.A. 1955–1956.** "Phytogeography of Mysore hilltops Mysore". *J. Mysore Univ.* 15B: 87–144.
312. **Razi, B.A. 1969.** "Artificial key to the families of flowering plants of Mysore". *J. Mysore Univ.* 22B: 26–38.
313. **Razi, B.A. 1973.** "Vegetation and floristic composition of the Deccan trap areas of Mysore state". *Bull. Indian. Natl. Sci. Acad.* 45B: 168–177.
314. **Razi, B.A. 1977.** "Floristic studies in Karnataka – Past, present and future". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 19: 112–121.  
 Abstract: Floristic studies of present day, past and future days have been discussed paper. Several books, pamphlets and different papers regarding the floristics of Karnataka have also been discussed.
315. **Razi, B.A. & Govindu, H.C. 1949.** "Some aspects of the flora of Sreerangapatna, South India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 28: 221–227.  
 Abstract: The study of some aspects of the flora, viz. fort wall flora, riverside flora, bund flora, plants growing in the puddles and plants of dry open spaces of Sreerangapatna have been discussed in the present paper.

316. **Razi, B.A. & Govindu, H.C. 1952.** "Some plant associations of Savandurga". *J. Mysore Univ.* 12B: 103–108.

317. **Razi, B.A. & Ramaswamy, S.V. 1968.** "The artificial key to the families of flowering plants of Mysore". *J. Mysore Univ.* 22B: 26–38.

Abstract: Some studies made by the authors have shown presence of several plant collections from Mysore state in the important herbaria of South India. The collections contain most of the families of flowering plants found in the state. In the present attempt, a tentative artificial key is presented with a view to induce interest among botanists for a study of the flora of the state. Only the more obvious characters have been used in preparing this key.

318. **Reddy, M.H. & Raju, R.R.V. 1997.** "Taxonomic study of the family Amaranthaceae in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 577–586.

Abstract: The family Amaranthaceae in South India (Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka) is represented by 51 taxa (including subspecies and varieties) under 17 genera *Amaranthus* (10); *Alternanthera* (9); *Allamania* (6); *Celosia* (4); *Aerva*, *Psilotrichum* and *Pupalia* (3 each); *Achyranthes*, *Gomphrena*, *Iresine* (2 each); remaining seven genera with single species. Nomenclatural citation for each taxon and reference to 'Flora of British India' (Hooker, 1885) and 'Flora of Presidency of Madras' (Gamble, 1935) were given. The nomenclature is up-dated.

319. **Rice, B.L. 1877.** Mysore and Coorg – A Gazetteer. 2 vols. (Rev. ed. 1897). Mysore Govt. Press, Bangalore.

320. **Saldanha, C.J. 1963.** "The genus *Striga* Lour. in Western India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 5: 67–70.

Abstract: 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 indicates that it is quite distinct from *Striga euphrasioides* Benth. According to Art. 55 of the Code the name *S. euphrasioides* (Vahl) Benth. has to be restricted to Vahl's plant. The plant commonly called *S. euphrasioides* Benth. has been renamed as *S. angustifolia*(Don), comb. nov. The third part of the paper gives a dichotomous key, the nomenclature of 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. lutea* Lour. var. *lutea*, *S. angustifolia* (Don) C.J. Saldanha and *S. silphurea* Dalzell have been recorded from Karnataka.

321. **Saldanha, C.J. 1984.** *Flora of Karnataka*. Vol. I. Magnoliaceae to Fabaceae. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Abstract: In this book, 67 families from Magnoliaceae to Fabaceae in Karnataka have been discussed.
322. **Saldanha, C.J. 1986.** *Flora of Karnataka*. Vol. II. Podostemonaceae to Apiaceae. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Abstract: In this book 53 families from Podostemonaceae to Apiaceae in Karnataka have been discussed.
323. **Saldanha, C.J. & Nicolson, D.H. 1978.** *Flora of Hassan district, Karnataka, India*. Amerind Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Abstract: 1700 species of vascular plants are enumerated from the present flora.
324. **Sanjai, V.N. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 2001.** “*Viscum mysorensense* Gamble (Viscaceae) – extinct?”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 15–17.
- Abstract: *Viscum mysorensense* Gamble, an endemic species of the family Viscaceae has not been located since the original collection, about a century ago. This plant has been included as an endangered species in the Red Data Book of Indian Plants. Recent field explorations by many earlier and the present authors in and around the type locality failed to locate it. A detailed description with illustration are provided.
325. **Vijayasankar, R., Ravikumar, K., Suma, T.S., Ganesh Babu, N.M. & Ganesan, R. 2005.** “Distribution note on *Justicia nilgherrensis* (Acanthaceae), a southern Indian endemic species”. *My Forest* 41: 49–53.
- Abstract: *Justicia nilgherrensis* (Nees) Wall. ex T. Anderson, an endemic Acanthaceous species is presented in this paper with updated nomenclature, detailed botanical description, ecological and distributional notes in order to have better understanding of this lesser known species.
326. **Santapau, H. 1955.** “A botanical excursion to North Kanara, Bombay state, in May 1954”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 53: 10–28.
- Abstract: Details on different plant species that were collected from different regions of North Kanara during May 1954 have been provided in this paper. The main objective was to study and collect the medicinal plants from this region and to study the evergreen moist forest, the only real portion of virgin forest left in Bombay state.
327. **Sathish, B.N., Kushalappa, C.G., Puttaswamy, H., Manojkumar, T. & Chandras, V. 2011.** “Assessment of floristic composition and conservation value of Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary, Kodagu district, Central Western Ghat”. *My Forest* 47: 285–289.



Abstract: The present study was carried out in the Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary in Kodagu district, central Western Ghats. The objective of the study was to assess the floristic composition within the smaller management units (compartments) of the sanctuary and to identify biodiversity rich areas within the sanctuary for efficient conservation. From the study, it was found that, Compartment (CPT) – 9 (Irupu) ranked first in terms of its conservation values (5) followed by CPT – 14 (Theralu) with CPA value of six considering its species richness, diversity, proportion of endemic and threatened tree species. CPT 11 (KKR – 1) is found to be the least conservation significance in terms of CPA index (10).

328. **Sathish, B.N., Kushalappa, C.G., Srinath, K., Madhu, K.S. & Nethravathi, N. 2006.** “An insight into the seed dispersal in *Dipterocarpus indicus* Bedd.: A globally endangered and endemic tree species of Western Ghats”. *My Forest* 42: 373–378.

Abstract: Seed dispersal is a very fundamental feature in ecology, as it determines the diversity of the communities of the forested ecosystems. Even though very little attention has been given on the aspects such as mode of seed dispersal, distribution of seeds, etc. In the present study the authors made an attempt to look at the mode of seed dispersal and seedling distribution of *Dipterocarpus indicus* Bedd., an endemic and globally threatened tree species. The seeds were mainly dispersed by wind and it was found that seeds were found up to 25 meter from the source tree in dense evergreen forests of Makutta, Kodagu district in central part of Western Ghats. Even though aggregates of seeds were found close to the seeds source the more recruits were found away from the seed source.

329. **Satyanarayan, Y. & Sankarnarayan, K.A. 1964.** “Vegetation of Bellary district, Mysore state”. *Ann. Arid Zone* 3: 54–62.

Abstract: The flora and vegetation types of Bellary district, Mysore state are described. A brief account of the location, climate, geomorphology, geology and soils of the district is also given. The flora which is grouped under the Deccan phytogeographical province consists of 286 species, belonging to 228 genera and 68 families. There are 180 genera with 221 species of dicotyledons and only 48 genera and 64 species of monocotyledons. The dominant families are Leguminosae, Gramineae, Compositae and Euphorbiaceae. The forests of the district are categorized into (a) Southern Thorn Forest and (b) Southern Dry Deciduous Forest.

330. **Satyanarayan, Y. & Sankarnarayan, K.A. 1963.** “Vegetation of Bellary district, Mysore state”. *Ann. Arid Zone* 2: 123–149.

Abstract: In the present paper, 286 species, belonging to 228 genera and 68 families from the Bellary district have been presented. There are 180 genera with 221 species of dicotyledons and only 48 genera and 64 species of monocotyledons.

331. **Sebastine, K.M. & Ramamurthy, K. 1966.** "Some additions to the Flora of the Presidency of Madras – II". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 80–81.

Abstract: The present paper deals with an additional list of 47 plants collected and recorded from the area (present states of Madras, Kerala, parts of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh) and which are not included in the previous list.

332. **Seetharam, Y.N., Haleshi, C. & Vijay. 2000.** "Structure and floristic composition of a dry deciduous forest of Bidar district, Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest.* 23: 241-247.

Abstract: The present study deals with the structure, composition, regeneration status of plant diversity of Bidar forests of North-eastern Karnataka. All the plants above 15 cm DBH were enumerated in 1.5 ha sampled area of quantify the diversity of plant community. The tree density of the area is 530 to 1760 individual/ha and the total basal cover ranged from 2.7 to 16.7 sq m/ha. The tree diversity indices are Shannon's H' 2.98 and E = 0.81 and Simpson's D 0.07 and 1-D is equal to 0.92. On the basis of dominance the series of plant communities are a) *Chloroxylon swietenia*–*Anogeissus latifolia*–*Acacia chundra*, b) *Albizia amara*–*Bauhinia racemosa*–*Lannea coromandelica*, and c) *Dalbergia paniculata*–*Butea monosperma*–*Soymida febrifuga*. The stem density and basal area of the forest is 900/ha and 7.7 sq m/ha, respectively. The girth distribution pattern shows 'L' shaped curve indicating the good regeneration in the forest.

333. **Seetharam, Y.N. & Kotresha, K. 1992.** "Floristic studies in and around Gulbarga University, Gulbarga, Karnataka – Part I". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 701–708.

Abstract: Systematic survey of the flora of the Gulbarga University and its immediate environs indicate that there are 250 species belonging to 100 genera and 60 families. The present work gives brief description of different families, genera and species and also their flowering and local medicinal use.

334. **Seetharam, Y.N., Kotresha, K. & Uplaonkar, S.B. 2000.** *Flora of Gulbarga district.* Gulbarga University, Karnataka.

Abstract: The flora gives taxonomic account on more than 600 species belonging to 300 genera and more than 100 families. A brief description of each family, genus and species are given and arranged in an alphabetical order. Local names in Kannada, regional threat status, ethnomedicinal importance and phenology are also included.

335. **Shankarnarayan, K.A. 1963.** "Parallelism between grassland and forest type of Bellary district". *Ann. Arid Zone* 1: 132–141.

Abstract: A brief account of the geography, geology, soil, climate, and seven grassland types is given for Bellary district. Each grassland type is associated with a particular type. The succession of vegetation is traced.

336. **Shanthala, M., Hosmani, S.P. & Hoseetti, B.B. 2009.** "Diversity of phytoplanktons in a waste stabilization pond at Shimoga town, Karnataka state, India". *Environmental Monitoring & Assessment* 151(1-4): 437-443.

Abstract: To understand the diversity of phytoplanktons in waste stabilization pond effluents the study is undertaken. Species diversity indices of Shannon-Wiener and Simpson were applied to phytoplanktons. The diversity indices are of mathematical function to explain the abundance of each species. The total numbers of algae identified were 71 species belonging to Cyanophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Euglenophyceae, Bacillariophyceae and Desmidiaceae. *Chlorella* and *Scenedesmus* were the dominant forms among the algal genera throughout the study period. Phytoplanktons play a vital role in improving the water quality of wastewater in waste stabilization ponds. Diversity indices provide important information about rarity and commonness of species in a community. The diversity indices of all the species explained the water was moderately polluted with less diversity level and highest possible equal number of different species of phytoplanktons. Greater impact of pollution leads to the lesser diversity of phytoplanktons.

337. **Sharma, B.D., Singh, N.P., Sundararaghavan, R. & Deshpande, U.R. 1984.** *Flora of Karnataka Analysis*. Flora of India, Series 2. Botanical Survey of India, Howrah.

Abstract: The flora gives an enumeration of 3924 taxa of flowering plants (3780 species and 144 infraspecific) under 1323 genera belonging to 199 families. Of these, 2888 (2797 species and 91 infraspecific) taxa under 1022 genera and 161 families belong to dicots whereas 1034 taxa (981 species and 53 infraspecific) under 299 genera and 36 families will fall under monocots. The gymnosperms are represented by two families, the genera *Cycas* and *Gnetum* having one species each.

338. **Shareef, S.M. & Mathew, S.P. 2007.** "Edible wild relatives of Indo-Malesian fruit trees endemic to the Western Ghats of the Peninsular India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 14: 57-62.

Abstract: Western Ghats, the abode of several botanical entities with promising economic value in modern field of horticulture and plant breeding, covers a biogeographic region of 160,000 km<sup>2</sup> along the West Coast of the Peninsular India (Nayar, 1996). This biogeographic zone has multidimensional biological affinities with distant landmasses such as Malesia, Africa and Polynesia. The present article discusses seven promising, but mostly lesser-known, wild endemic fruit trees of common Indomalaysian genera found to occur on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

339. **Sherieff, A.N. & Rao, T.A. 1994.** "Strand flora of the coastal Karnataka". *My Forest* 30(2): 37-62.

Abstract: Systematic collection and detailed studies along the Karnataka seashore have prompted us to list and describe the strand species with the main objective to provide a census of the available species and a means of identifying the plants of the area. While preparing this list, care is taken to give an up-to-date nomenclature of the species present and to give further information on the habitat associated with these plants. This work the strand and its associated flora deals with the systematic analysis of 144 species belonging to 103 genera and 41 families. In addition, a key pertaining to the strand species showing fidelity to the strand ecosystem is outlined to enable the naturalists who enter the beach areas to identify the plants present without any difficulty. Further, attention is drawn towards the importance of strand flora for shore protection, and if necessary to aid the conservation of the flora for beach protection.

340. **Sherieff, A.N. & Rao, T.A. 1994.** "Strand flora of the coastal Karnataka". *My Forest* 30(4): 1–30.

Abstract: *Clerodendrum inerme* (L.) Gaertn., *Phyla nudiflora* (L.) Greene, *Premna serratifolia* L., *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* (L.) Vahl, *Vitex negundo* L., *V. trifolia* L. (Verbenaceae), *Acrocephalus indicus* (Burm.f.) Kuntze, *Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit., *Leucas indica* (L.) R. Br. (Lamiaceae), *Sporobolus virginicus* (L.) Kunth and *Zoysia matrella* (L.) Merr. (Poaceae) have been reported from coastal Karnataka. A key to the strand flora of the coastal Karnataka has also given.

341. **Shetty, B.V. & Kaveriappa, K.M. 2001.** "An arboretum of endemic plants of Western Ghats at Mangalore University Campus, Karnataka, India". *Zoos' Print J.* 16(3): 431–438.

Abstract: Nearly one-third of the endemic plant species of the Western Ghats is threatened and believed to be on the verge of extinction. *In situ* conservation is known to be the best way to preserve a species but sometimes *ex situ* proves to be an effective alternative. An arboretum of about three hectares has been established in Mangalore University Campus, Karnataka for the introduction of endemic taxa of the Western Ghats, especially those occurring in Karnataka. A total of 57 taxa of trees, 2 species of bamboos, 23 species of shrubs, including woody climbers and 16 endemic species of herbs/undershrubs have been introduced in the arboretum, the total number of arborescent endemic plants being 2000. The *ex situ* preservation of these taxa would be a great boon to student community to learn about endemic plants in Western Ghats as well as educate people regarding the need to conserve them. It would also serve as a source material for micro-propagation of rare and threatened plants.

342. **Shetty, B.V., Kaveriappa, K.M. & Bhat, K.G. 2002.** *Plant resources of Western Ghats and Lowlands of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts*. Piluka Nisarga Dhama Society, Moodushedde, Mangalore.

343. **Shivalingaiah, Murthy, G.P., Murthy, G.C. & Hosmani, S.P. 2009.** "An ecological study of temple tanks in Melukote, Karnataka, India". *Adv. Pl. Sci.* 22: 185–190.

Abstract: Ecology of two temple tanks, i.e., *Akkana kola* (Tank – 1, T – 1) and *Thangi kola* (Tank – 2, T – 2) of Melukote – A great historical religious hillocks have been analysed at monthly intervals of one year with an aim to determine the physico-chemical and biological parameters, respectively. The study reveals that, the pH and carbon dioxide vary inversely and a direct relation between calcium and carbon dioxide was noticed. As temperature increases, the oxygen content was decreased and both oxygen and carbon dioxide are directly related. The raise in chloride content indicates that the water has become polluted. The BOD of both temple tanks (Tank 1 and Tank 2) is not too high and the oxygen content is also normal suggesting that, both are not generally polluted. The biological parameters such as Chlorococcales, Desmids, Cyanophyceae and Bacillariophyceae were poorly represented in the tanks (T – 1 and T – 2) except rainy season. But, Euglenaceae were represented as a mixed bloom and was not significantly represented. *Microcystis aeruginosa* formed a continuous bloom that occurred in abundance. In conclusion, the electrolytic composition of T – 1 is low but it supports 95% of planktonic population while, that of T – 2 is high but it supports 2% planktonic population. This shows T – 1 is not protected and regulates the growth of algae. But T – 2 is not disturbed and the electrolytic composition increases may be due to evaporation. Hence, T – 1 is highly polluted or eutrophic while, T – 2 is not very much polluted and is oligotrophic but, the electrolytic composition suggests that, the oligotrophic nature is tending to become eutrophic. Hence, it is suggested that devotees must be advised to use the water safely in all the seasons and both tanks must be guarded and protected to maintain clean environment.

344. **Shivaprasad, P.V., Vasanthraj, B.K. & Chandrashekar, K.R. 2000.** "Dipterocarps of the Western Ghats of Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 9: 201–206.

Abstract: The Western Ghats contains 14 species belonging to 5 genera, out of which 7 species, viz. *Dipterocarpos indicus* Bedd., *Hopea canarensis* Hole, *H. parviflora* Bedd., *H. ponga* (Dennst.) Mabb., *Vateria indica* L., *Vatica chinensis* L. and *Hopea jacobii* C.E.C. Fisch. (which are not collected in the recent past), are present in the Western Ghats of Karnataka. Except *Vatica chinensis*, which are widely distributed in China, all other species are endemic.

345. **Shrishail, C. & Mathad, P. 2009.** "Plant diversity of historic Bahamani fort in Gulbarga, Karnataka, India". *My Forest* 44: 381–387.

Abstract: A study on plant diversity of historic Bahamani fort in Gulbarga was carried out from June 2006 to May 2007. The Fort was built by Hasangangu Bahamani Shah in 1420 AD. The fort is situated in the heart of the Gulbarga city. This area has

unimaginably diverse and array of flora with many lower and higher plants. The lower plants such as algae, bryophytes and pteridophytes were found on the walls of the fort. However, some of the higher plants are found in the crevices of the stones and some are found in and around the soil of the fort. In addition, the fort has scrubby vegetation with herbs, woody shrubs, climbers and many tree species. In the present study, 43 plant species belonging to 26 families of angiosperms, 1 species of pteridophytes, 4 species of bryophytes, 2 species of salgae and 1 species of fungi were recorded.

346. **Shrishail, C. & Mathad, P. 2009.** "Fort flora of Gulbarga and Bidar, Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 641–644.

Abstract: A survey of flora of Gulbarga and Bidar Fort, Karnataka was carried out during the year May 2007 to April 2008. During this survey, identified 221 species of plants belonging to 63 families, which consist of algae 20 species, lichens 2 species, bryophytes 8 species, pteridophytes 8 species, gymnosperms 6 species, monocotyledons of angiosperms 27 species, 23 genera, 4 family and dicotyledons 150 species, 121 genera, 46 families were recorded. Three species, viz. *Hyptis sqaveolens*, *Lantana camara* and *Parthenium hysterophorus* were found as invasive weed species.

347. **Shrishail, C., Prashantkumar, P. & Mathad, P. 2011.** "Fort epilithophytes of Gulbarga, Karnataka, India". *My Forest* 47: 169–174.

Abstract: The structure and composition of vegetation scale is shaped by environmental factors such as sunlight, temperature and moisture. The diversity of plant species is strongly related to climate. The present paper deals with the epilithophytes of Gulbarga fort. A total of 59 species and 47 genera belonging to 22 families have been recorded. Herbs are represented by 31 species and shrubs by 8 species, climber by 1 species and 3 tree species. It is observed that the number of plants was highest in the rainy season and lowest in the summer season. Fort wall flora shows very poor representation of monocotyledons. It is interesting to note that the family Poaceae occupies top position among the families and the genus *Cyperus* L. amongst the genera.

348. **Singh, B.K. & Shankar, P. 2007.** "Status of Sandalwood (*Santalum album* L.) in Karnataka". *My Forest* 43: 441–446.

Abstract: Great demand is there for Indian sandalwood in international market for its valuable heartwood. Reduction of natural habitat due to biotic pressure and deforestation resulted in decline in production and export of sandalwood. Government of Karnataka liberalized the stringent rules to encourage the people to grow sandalwood trees freely and necessary steps are taken to protect and regenerate artificially. The article deals with issues such as artificial regeneration of sandal in Karnataka, management of Sandalwood grown in private lands, grouping and supply, regulation of sale, etc.



349. **Singh, N.P. 1983.** "Potential biological control of *Parthenium hysterophorus* L." *Curr. Sci.* 52: 644.  
Abstract: In the present paper *Cassia uniflora* Mill. (Fabaceae) has been used biologically to control *Parthenium hysterophorus* L.
350. **Singh, F. 1989.** "Equisite orchids from Western Ghats: *Cymbidium aloifolium*". *My Forest* 25: 121–124.  
Abstract: Highly exquisite orchid species, *Cymbidium aloifolium* Sw. is reported from different places in N. Kanara and Cherumbane, Gonicoppal of Coorg region, Karnataka. The young leaves are crushed and used for their highly valued styptic properties.
351. **Singh, N.P. 1988.** *Flora of Eastern Karnataka*. Vol. I & II. Mittal Publicatios, Delhi.  
Abstract: The flora records 1421 taxa of angiosperms belonging to 140 families besides about a dozen of fern and fern-allies. Topography, general features, geology, soils and climatology correlated to the observations on the vegetation have been given.
352. **Singh, N.P. 1989.** "Studies on the weed flora of Eastern Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 561–566.  
Abstract: A total of 279 taxa of weeds have been recorded from Eastern Karnataka are provided in the paper.
353. **Singh, N.P. 1990.** "Interesting wild plants of Eastern Karnataka having ornamental value". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 381–392.  
Abstract: A total of 20 plant species belonging to 14 families from Eastern Karnataka have been studied for their ornamental value and for their adoption into floriculture.
354. **Singh, N.P. & Sundararaghavan, R. 1986.** "Materials for plant conservation in Western India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 29–38.  
Abstract: The paper deals with 227 vulnerable and threatened plant species of Western India, which will facilitate the programme of effective plant conservation in Western Ghats, particularly in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and the union territory of Goa.
355. **Singh, N.P., Deshpande, U.R. & Sundararaghavan, R. 1976.** "Poaceae of Karnataka state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 18: 109–143.  
Abstract: The paper lists 364 species and varieties belonging to 114 genera of family Poaceae occurring in the Karnataka state. The occurrence of the taxa is indicated districtwise within the state. One species is reported as new distributional record for India and 26 species for the state.
356. **Sivarajan, V.V., Nair, R.V. & Kunju, T.U.A. 1987.** "Genus *Spermacoce* Linn. (Rubiaceae) in India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 97: 347–358.



Abstract: An artificial key for identification of 10 species of *Spermacoce*, their diagnostic features and other relevant informations are provided, along with their updated nomenclature. *Spermacoce assurgens* Ruiz & Pav. is recorded for the first time from the Indian mainland and a new combination, *Spermacoce malabarica* (Sivar. & Manilal) Sivar. & al. is proposed.

357. **Someren, C. J. van. 1879.** *List of Forest trees of Mysore and Coorg.* Bangalore.

358. **Sringeswara, A.N., Bhat, K.G. & Rao, K.S. 2013.** "Distributional note on *Macroptilium atropurpureum* (DC.) Urb. and *Gloxinia perennis* (L.) Fritsch". *Indian J. Forest.* 36: 75–77.

Abstract: Two alien species, namely *Macroptilium atropurpureum* (DC.) Urb. (Fabaceae) and *Gloxinia perennis* (L.) Fritsch (Gesneriaceae) have been reported from Karnataka. The former species is a native of tropical America, and is so far known in India only from Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Delhi. The present collection of this species, therefore, constitutes a new distributional record for Karnataka. The latter species is native of Adens of South America, Central America and West Indies and has not been recorded from India so far. So this species is a new record for India from Karnataka.

359. **Sringeswara, A.N., Haleshi, C., Pradeep, N., Srinivasulu, M.V., Rajanna, M.D. & Gowda, B. 2003.** "Leaf size spectra of tree species in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka, Western Ghats". *Indian J. Forest.* 26: 208–212.

Abstract: Leaf size spectra of tree species were investigated in Uttar Kannada district of Karnataka. A total of 189 tree species have been identified from the 96 sample points, covering all vegetation types. The identified species were assigned to different leaf size classes based on Raunkiaer's leaf size classification. Majority of the species belong to the mesophyll leaf size class (83.87%). Only deciduous vegetation exhibits all leaf size classes. Evergreen vegetation has highest percentage of mesophyll leaf size class (89.53) followed by semi-evergreen (85.47), moist deciduous (84.55) and least in dry deciduous vegetation type (76.27). Other leaf parameters were also analyzed and a strong correlation was found with vegetation types.

360. **Sringeswara, A.N., Pradeep, N., Srinivasulu, M.V., Rajanna, M.D. & Gowda, B. 2002.** "Status and regeneration of *Hopea canarensis* Hole in Bhagavathy valley of Kudremukh National Park in Western Ghats". *My Forest* 38: 107–115.

Abstract: An assessment was made on the regeneration pattern and status of *Hopea canarensis*, a narrow endemic species of the Western Ghats in Bhaghavathy valley, Kudremukh National Park, Karnataka. The regeneration was assessed using the ratios of adult to young individuals. The status of the species was calculated with the help of Importance Value Index. *Hopea canarensis* forms a second dominant species in the area.

Though the Importance Value Index of both adults and regenerants of *Hopea canarensis* is high, the ratio of adult to young individuals reveals low regeneration of the species compare to other dominants. *Hopea canarensis* shows comparatively high regeneration in evergreen forests than pre-montane forests. Presence of fewer individuals in the 'set of the future' class shows stress on the species over a time. Anthropogenic disturbance and periodic fires in the area are the major threats to the species.

361. **Subramanian, K.N. 1961.** "A note on *Centrosema virginianum* (L.) Benth." *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 3: 201–203.
- Abstract: This note provides a full description of *Centrosema virginianum* (L.) Benth. (with a plate), an introduced ornamental plant from tropical America, now spreading in the forests of Tenmalai, Kerala and Coorg forest, Mysore, Karnataka. The history of its introduction and nomenclature is also briefly discussed.
362. **Subramanyam, K. 1981.** "Distribution of *Utricularia* L. in Peninsular India, south of Vindhyas". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 155–164.
- Abstract: The distribution of 24 species of *Utricularia* in Peninsular India is presented in the present paper. A total of 11 species have been recorded from Andhra Pradesh, 4 species from south Gujarat, 19 species from Karnataka, 16 species from Kerala, 8 species from Madhya Pradesh (Bastar district), 15 species from Maharashtra, 14 species from Odisha, 18 species from Tamil Nadu and 7 species from Goa.
363. **Subramayam, K., Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Razi, B.A. 1978.** "Studies on flora of Chickmagalur district – some observations on the vegetation". *Botanique* 8: 145–154.
364. **Sudeep, B.M., Srikantaswamy, S. & Hosmani, S.P. 2008.** "The study of phytoplankton dynamics in two lakes of Mysore, Karnataka state, India". *Nature, Environment and Pollution Technology* 7(4, Cop): 697–702.
- Abstract: An attempt was made to compare a protected lake (Hadhinaru lake) with an unprotected (Shetty lake) lake by means of phytoplankton analysis. Phytoplankton analysis revealed that Chlorophyceae were more abundant in Shetty lake than in Hadhinaru lake, while Cyanophyceae and Bacillariophyceae were uniformly distributed in both the lakes. Desmids were slightly higher in number in Hadhinarulake. Euglenophyceae were more abundant in Shetty lake. Although one lake is protected from human activities and the other is left open for various activities, the findings are almost similar in both the lakes, and they need regular monitoring.
365. **Sundararaghavan, R. 1970.** *The Flora of Agumbe and Thirthahalli areas of Shimoga district*. 2 Vols. Ph.D. Thesis submitted to Pune University, Pune (unpublished).
366. **Sundararaghavan, R. 1981.** "Notes on vegetation and flora of Agumbe". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 82–89.

Abstract: A note on vegetation of Agumbe, Shimoga district, Karnataka has been given in this paper. The vegetation can broadly be classified into (a) Tropical Evergreen and (b) Moist Deciduous Forests through transition stages of semi-evergreen types. The aquatic, marshy or weed flora in the cultivated fields is more or less uniform throughout.

367. **Sundararaghavan, R. & Rao, R.S. 1961.** "Fodder resources of Agumbe range (Mysore state)". *Proc. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ann. Sess. Acad. Agri. Sci. Coimbatore.* pp. 101–105.

368. **Suresh, H.S. & Bhat, H.R. 2007.** "Diversity of grasslands in Kudremukh National Park". *My Forest* 43: 513–522.

Abstract: Natural grasslands on the mountain tops in Kudremukh National Park, Karnataka were studied for diversity and species composition. A total of 141 species of grass and herbs were encountered during the study. Among grasses *Axonopus* sp. dominated the list while *Justicia simplex* was most abundant herb species. The diversity estimates were found to be similar to estimate reported from other grasslands in India. Similarly among various grasslands and plausible mechanisms of existence of these grasslands are discussed.

369. **Suresh, H.S. & Sukumar, R. 1999.** "Phytogeographical affinities of flora of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve". *Rheedea* 9: 1–21.

Abstract: Vegetation of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (NBR) was characterized. A total of 5373 individuals above 3 cm DBH (diameter at breast height) belonging to 364 species were enumerated. Phytogeographical affinities of the species were looked into by obtaining information about the species distribution at local and global level. An analysis of the affinities reveals that NBR flora has strong Indo-Malayan (27.7%) and Indian (30.3%) affinities. Flora of moist vegetation types had strong affinities with Indomalayan (20.1%), Indian (38.6%) and Indosrilankan (9.7%) flora while flora of dry vegetation types had species with Afrotropical and Pantropical affinities. Tropical montane forest type had maximum number of endemic species (20%) suggesting that the vegetation is highly specialized and requires high priority for conservation.

370. **Suryanarayana, M.C. 1966.** "Studies on flora of Coorg with emphasis on Bee-forage plants. I. General ecological and botanical features". *Indian Bee J.* 28: 59–73.

Abstract: In the present paper, a study of vegetation of Coorg district with particular emphasis on bee-plants, in a series of contribution. The first contribution is the proposed series attempts to characterize the local vegetation types in the light of ecological and honological features.

371. **Suryanarayana, M.C. 1975.** *Studies on Bee-Botany and Palynology of the Flora of Coorg and adjacent parts of Mysore State.* Ph.D. Thesis, submitted to the University of Pune, Pune (unpublished).

372. **Suryanarayana, V., Reddy, K.V.V., Hareesh, T.S., Raj, V.M. & Kumar, H.P. 2007.** "A comparative analysis of floristic diversity in JFM managed forests and adjoining natural forests in Chebbi Devihal region of Gadag Division". *My Forest* 43: 187–194.

Abstract: The assessment of floristic composition was conducted in JFM-managed forest and adjoining natural forest in Chebbi Devihal areas of Gadag division. The study has indicated the higher species diversity in the JFM-managed forests compared to the natural forests. There was 23 species in JFM-managed forests, among them *Bambusa bamboo* possessed a basal area of 15 m<sup>2</sup>, with relative density, relative frequency, relative dominance and IVI values of 14.6, 8.43, 81 and 104.12, respectively. It was followed by *Azadirachta indica*, *Acacia latronum*, *Eucalyptus* sp. and *Carissa carandas*. The data on regeneration 14 per cent of the total regenerating individuals. The data have clearly indicated a much diverse in the species composition of regenerated individuals, which was about six times more in JFM managed forests. The results stresses upon an urgent need for taking enrichment works in many of the patches with indigenous local species and protecting forests from grazing and also bringing more area under JFM for effective protection and management.

373. **Suryanarayana, V., Reddy, K.V.V., Kumar, H.P., Hareesh, T.S. & Raj, V.M. 2008.** "Assessment of floristic composition in JFM-managed and adjoining natural forests in Doni area of Gadag Division, Karnataka". *Indian Forester* 134: 1447–1456.

Abstract: The species diversity and richness indices in JFM-managed and adjacent scrub forests of Doni indicates the success of JFM approach in Karnataka. The Importance Value Index, Shannon and Simpson's diversity indices were analysed for both JFM-managed and adjacent scrub forests. In JFM-managed forests, there were 248 individuals about 10 cm GBH were observed from 12 quadrats, which amount to a density of 517 individuals per ha. These 248 individuals were represented by 18 species and amount to a total basal area of 10.80 m<sup>2</sup>. The results inferred that the proper protection from grazing and management of forests by involving local people have resulted in increased species composition. Even the enrichment of these degraded forests by local tree species was found to be a viable option to improve the overall density of the species.

374. **Swamy, K.K., Kumar, H.N.K. & Ramaswamy, S.N. 2004.** "Studies on seed morphometry in a few south Indian terrestrial orchids". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 18: 11–20.

Abstract: Studies on seed morphometry and Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) studies of 4 terrestrial orchid species, namely *Calanthe triplicata*, *Habenaria grandifloriformis*, *Malaxis versicolor* and *Nervilia aragoana* from Peninsular India were made. All the presently investigated orchid seeds were transparent with distinct embryos. Testa cells were longitudinally oriented. Differences were observed in the colour, size and shape of the seeds. Data on the seed volume showed that the higher seed volumes need not

to be the result of greater width of the seeds. Longest testa cells were found in *Habenaria grandifloriformis*. The volume of the embryo changes during its development from zygote to seedling. A range of variations was observed in the ratio of seed volume to embryo volume.

375. **Swamy, K.K., Kumar, H.N.K., Ramakrishna, T.M. & Ramaswamy, S.N. 2004.** "Studies on distribution and phenology of orchids in Karnataka". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 18: 81–96.

Abstract: The present paper describes the distribution, natural habitat and phenology of orchids in Karnataka. Certain species of orchids are new records for Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Kodagu and Mysore districts. They are new additions to the floristic studies of Karnataka. The family Orchidaceae in the state of Karnataka is represented by 203 species belonging to 59 genera. *Dendrobium* is the largest epiphytic genus with about 17 species and *Habenaria* is the largest terrestrial genus comprising 26 species. Phenological observations of all the taxa are made and the associated trees on the epiphytic orchids are listed. The drastic effect of destruction of forests and associated trees on the orchid flora is discussed. Conservation of natural habitat and the maintenance of associated biodiversity are essential for the survival of orchids.

376. **Swamy, K.K., Kumar, H.N.K., Ramakrishna, T.M. & Ramaswamy, S.N. 2004.** "Studies on seed morphometry on epiphytic orchids from Western Ghats of Karnataka". *Taiwania* 49: 124–140.

Abstract: Seed morphometry and Scanning Electron Microscopic studies on 10 species of epiphytic orchids from Western Ghats of Karnataka are presented. All the presently investigated taxa are different in their seed surface characters including size, shape, visibility of embryo, testa cells and structure, curvature and ridges. Seed colours range from pale yellow to yellow, brown and white. Variation between maximum and minimum in the length/width ratio of seed is discussed. Data on the seed volume show that higher seed volume is the result of both greater length and width. Maximum width of testa cell and seed volume are found in *Cymbidium bicolor*. Variations in seed and embryo volume and percent air space could exist among the different taxa of orchids. The volume of the embryo changes during its developments from zygote to seedling. Increase in the percentage of air space is due to increase in the cell length of the testa. Seeds with higher percentage of air space get dispersed over wide geographical areas.

377. **Tadulingam, C. & Venkatanarayana, G. 1955.** *A Handbook of Some South Indian Weeds*. Madras, Supdt. Press.

378. **Tambat, B., Chaithra, G.N., Kushalappa, C.G. & Annaiah, A.M. 2007.** "Discovery of freshwater *Myristica* swamps in Kodagu district, central Western Ghats, India". *My Forest* 43: 201–206.

Abstract: Freshwater *Myristica* swamps are one of the unique and highly threatened ecosystems of the Western Ghats, India. To make an effective conservation strategy, information on distribution and threats associated with it are particularly important. To locate and map the *Myristica* swamps, a survey was conducted that resulted in discovery of eight hitherto unknown swamps in Sampaje and Makut range of Kodagu district, Karnataka state; perhaps this is the first report specifying the existence of freshwater *Myristica* swamps in Kodagu. The swamps were dominated by *Gymnacranthera canarica* and relatively free from human interventions, thus form ideal locations for restoration of swamp associated species.

379. **Tambat, B., Vishwanath, K., Chaithra, G.N. & Gunaga, R.P. 2007.** "A report on seed abnormality in *Gymnacranthera farquhariana* Hook.f. & Thomson (Myristicaceae): An endangered swampy species of Western Ghats, India". *Indian Forester* 133: 1075–1080.

Abstract: Recently, abnormal seeds in *Gymnacranthera farquhariana* Hook.f. & Thomson (Myristicaceae), an endangered swamp species of Western Ghats, has been observed for the first time from lthalimane swamp, Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka. Abnormal seeds had a characteristic 'cap', which is absent in normal seeds. A comparative analysis of seed parameters indicated that fitness of abnormal seeds is no more different from normal category. However, under ambient conditions where the normal seeds showed proper germination, abnormal ones fail to germinate. Although, the factors responsible for such abnormalities in *G. farquhariana* are not clearly understood, yet based on laboratory and field observations the authors have predicted that the species may suffer due to inbreeding depression. Further genetic studies are needed to confirm these predictions.

380. **Tewary, P.K. & Sarkar, A.K. 1986.** "Taxonomic revision of the genus *Vatica* L. (Dipetrocarpaceae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 419–426.

Abstract: The paper deals with the two Indian species of the genus, *Vatica* L. regarding their citation, type, description, flowering and fruiting period, distribution, ecology, taxonomic notes, etc. *Vatica chinensis* L. is reported from Karnataka and Kerala and *V. lanceaefolia* (Roxb.) Blume from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal. An artificial key has been prepared. Illustrations of the species are drawn and the distribution map is prepared based upon data collected from fields as well as herbaria.

381. **Thimmana, U.H. 1976–1977.** "Studies on flowering plants of Halekote, Hassan district III. A list of Sympetale". *J. Mysore Univ.* 27B: 227–243.

382. **Thimmana, U.H. & Razi, B.A. 1976–1977.** "Studies on flowering plants of Halekote, Hassan district III. Observations on Sympetale". *J. Mysore Univ.* 27B: 94–103.



383. **Thirumalachar, M.J., Khan, K.B.A. & Swamy, B.G.L. 1942.** "Some common flowering plants of Nandi hills". *J. Mysore Univ.* 3B: 73–88.  
 Abstract: Nandi is a famous hill-station, 31 miles north of Bangalore and terminates a range of mountains of which it is the highest point. The summit is 4,851 ft above the sea-level. There is an extensive plateau at the top sloping to the west. The flora of the hilltop is not similar to that of the surrounding hills, owing to the fact that many exotics and garden plants have been introduced. In the present paper, the authors wish to place on record some of the common flowering plants, collected by them during different seasons, with the view to acquaint the student of Botany with the floristic composition of the place. Short descriptions of the indigenous and some of the cultivated plants have been given, and only mention is made of most of the horticultural plants.
384. **Thirumalachar, M.J., Khan, K.B.A. & Swamy, B.G.L. 1943.** "A note on epiphytism in *Heptapleurum venulosum* Seem." *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 43: 276–277.  
 Abstract: *Heptapleurum venulosum* Seem., growing as epiphytes on the branches of *Eugenia jambolana* in Nandi hills, Mysore state was observed. A short account of the morphological and anatomical studies undertaken to throw some light on the adaptations to the epiphytic habit is presented in this paper.
385. **Thirumalachar, M.J., Razi, B.A. & Swamy, B.G.L. 1949.** "Contributions to the flora of Nandi hills. Part II. Additions to the common flowering plants of Nandi hills". *J. Mysore Univ.* 9B: 73–83.
386. **Thippesh, T., Chavan, L., Naik, S.T., Patil, P.V.M. & Venkatesh, L. 2010.** "Infestation status of *Dendrophthoe falcata* var. *pubescens* (Loranthus) in teak plantations of Sirsi Forest Division". *My Forest* 46: 287–291.  
 Abstract: *Loranthus* species are perennial evergreen phanerogamic parasite attacking on twigs, stems and branches of forest trees including important ones, namely *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Tectona grandis*, *Shorea robusta*, *Grevillea robusta* and *Tectona ciliata* resulting in heavy damage. In teak plantations infestation by plant parasites, particularly *Dendrophthoe falcata* var. *pubescens* (*Loranthus*) is a chronic feature. Survey was conducted in selected different aged teak plantations of Hulekal, Sugavi, Sonda and Manchikeri in Sirsi Forest Division. A visual scoring was used to assess the infestation of *Loranthus*. Among four teak plantations surveyed, the highest infestation (36.67%) was found in Sugavi teak plantation, which was established in the year 1955, followed by Hulekal (32.28%), Sonda (30.86%) and Manchikeri (28.96%) teak plantations. Severe infestation has reduced the growth, vigour and volume increment of teak plantations.
387. **Thriveni, H.N., Gunaga, R.P., Gunaga, S.V., Manjunath, A.V., Vasudeva, R. & Ganashaiah, K.N. 2010.** "Mortality of *Myristica dactyloides*: A new threat to an important NTFP resource in the central Western Ghats". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 17: 417–420.



Abstract: *Myristica dactyloides*, the wild nutmeg, is an important Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) of the Western Ghats. The aril of this fruit is used as a substitute for nutmeg, *Myristica fragrans*. It serves the livelihood of local people living around the forest areas. However, in recent years, large scale tree mortality of *M. dactyloides* has been observed in and around Uttara Kannada district in the central Western Ghats, which has greatly affected the livelihood of the people. Survey conducted in six populations suggested that percentage of mortality varied from 0 to 100 per cent. No apparent relation was observed between size class of tree and mortality of *M. dactyloides*. This study suggests that more than one causal agent (an insect pest and a tree pathogen) are involved in the mortality.

388. **Tilve, D. 1985.** *Investigations into the Lichens (Lichenised Fungi) of Karnataka State, India.* Ph. D. Thesis, submitted to University of Pune, Pune.

389. **Trimurti, N. 1955.** "The forests of Coorg state". *Indian Forester* 81: 3–6.

Abstract: The state of Coorg is located on the eastern slopes of Western Ghats, the elevation varying mostly from about 2000 to 5000 feet. The rainfall varies about 30 inches in some tracts adjoining Mysore state, to about 250 inches in some tracts on the Western Ghats. The forest type is very varied and can be divided into three definite zones depending on the rainfall. In the Ghat forests with very high rainfall the forest is of the tropical wet evergreen type. In the region of 50 inches to 100 inches rainfall the moist deciduous type of forest occurs, and the region of 30 inches to 40 inches rainfall there is the dry deciduous type.

390. **Udupa, E.S.K., Deepa, G.S., Akshay, A.N., Aparna, H.R. & Chithra, H.G. 2008.** "Floristic diversity in fresh water swamp forests of Sringeri surroundings, Karnataka". *My Forest* 44: 21–29.

Abstract: The fresh water swamps in the Sringeri and its surrounding forest areas comprises 32 species within a five quadrats. Myrtaceae (5 spp.), Anacardiaceae (3 spp.), Lauraceae (3 spp.) are the dominant families in this swamp forests. *Syzygium mundagam* (Bourd.) Chithra (36.18) and *Mastixia arborea* C.B. Clarke (32.16) are the most important species (IVI) and had highest density but they do not show any adaptations and are found only in swampy areas. The Shannon ( $H' = 3.00$ ) and Simpson ( $C = 0.076$ ) diversity values are comparable with other forests in the Western Ghats. *Syzygium zeylanicum*, *S. caryophyllaeum* and *Elaeocarpus serratus* which are also found in dry habitats show stilt roots in swamps developed from the trunk. On the basis of dominance, these forests are identified as *Syzygium mundagam* – *Mastixia arborea* swamp forests.

391. **Vanaraj, G. 2001.** "Observations on debarking of trees by elephants in Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka". *Zoos' Print J.* 16(5): 484–486.

Abstract: Elephants play an important role in the dynamics of forest vegetation by trampling and debarking. Indirect observations on debarking of trees in Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary were made in three vegetation types along transects for one month. The study indicated that 14 species were commonly debarked by elephants among which the maximum number of debarked trees were from dry deciduous forests (68) followed by moist deciduous (46) and scrub jungles (12). Depending upon the extent of debarking the mortality rate of trees may vary.

392. **Vajravelu, E. & Ramachandran, V.S. 1985.** "Notes on some rare plants from South India – III". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 415–416.

Abstract: This paper deals in brief three rare species collected from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. They are *Diospyros oocarpa* Thwaites, *Lasianthus truncatus* Bedd. and *Teucrium plectranthoides* Gamble, which are poorly represented at MH. The first species is collected from Karnataka and the last two species are from Tamil Nadu.

393. **Vasanthakumari, M.M., Mallikarjunaswamy, G.E., Bhat, K.G. & Shivanna, M.B. 2010.** "Grass species of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary in Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 33: 275–284.

Abstract: Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the Western Ghats region of Karnataka and it is a home for diverse flora and fauna. The Sanctuary represents dry deciduous, moist deciduous and evergreen type of vegetation. Present study was undertaken (2004–2006) to survey, identify and document and to know the economic importance of grass species in four ranges of the Sanctuary. Results of the present study indicated that 67 grass species belonging to 48 genera and 9 tribes are growing in the Sanctuary and 36 species are known for their fodder and forage values. Lakkavalli range harboured 50 grass species followed by Tanigebylu and Hebbs (39 each). Many grass species have not been documented in the literature. This is the first report on the grass species of the Sanctuary.

394. **Venkatesh, C.S. 1948.** "Key to the Compositae of Bangalore". *J. Mysore Univ.* 8B: 1–8.
395. **Venkatgowda, K.V. 1957.** "Mysore parks and gardens". *Lalbagh* 2: 105–109.
396. **Vijaya, B.A. & Bhatt, K.G. 1976-77.** "Studies on weed flora of mulberry gardens of Mysore III. A synoptical key to the weeds". *J. Mysore Univ.* 27B: 156–171.
397. **Vijaya, B.A. & Razi, B.A. 1975.** "Studies on weed flora of mulberry gardens of Mysore I. Biology and life cycles: II. Enumeration of weeds". *Indian J. Seric.* 14: 1–19.
398. **Viswanath, S., Sathish, B.N., Karthik, M.L. & Karki, M.R. 2010.** "Changes in floristic structure and composition in tropical wet evergreen forests: A case study from the permanent preservation plots in Western Ghats of Karnataka". *My Forest* 46: 7–13.

**Abstract:** The present study was carried out in two permanent preservation plots located in tropical wet evergreen forests of Western Ghats of Karnataka. The main objective of the study was to explore the changes in floristic structure and composition in the evergreen forests by using the secondary and primary data from permanent preservation plots. Findings from the present study clearly indicate that, the floristic structure and composition changing over time, i.e., the richness of species decreased from 63 to 69 (1937 to 2008) in Makutta and 74 to 67 (1939 to 1954) in Malemane and again the richness has been increased in 2008. Similarly, the richness of endemic and threatened species, girth class, distribution of stems and over all species composition of the stands have also been changing over time scale. Hence, it is very important to take conservative steps to minimize such unprecedented changes in the fragile ecosystems.

399. **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.

**Abstract:** Since the publication of the Bombay Flora, by Dalzell and Gibson, a number of species of plants have been added to the flora. 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.

400. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Subramanyam, K. & Razi, B.A. 1977.** “Studies on the flowering plants of Chikmagalur district – Enumeration of taxa”. *Vignana Bharati* 3: 36–69.

**Abstract:** The paper deals with 608 species belonging to 411 genera and 127 families.

401. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Subramanyam, K. & Razi, B.A. 1982.** *Flora of Chikmagalur district, Karnataka, India.* International Book Distributors, Dehra Dun.

**Abstract:** The flora deals with 603 angiosperms, 1 gymnosperm and 13 ferns and fern-allies recorded from Chikmagalur district. Out of 603 angiospermic species, 506 species are dicotyledons and 97 are monocotyledons.

## Fungi, Lichen, Algae, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta

402. **Ahmad, S. 1942.** "Three new species of *Riccia* from India". *Curr. Sci.* 11: 433–434.  
Abstract: Three new species of *Riccia*, viz. *R. gangetica*, *R. mangalorica* and *R. orientalis* have been described from Lucknow (UP), Mangalore (Karnataka) and Kumaon (UP), respectively.
403. **Alakananda, B., Mahesh, M.K., Hamilton, P.B., Supriya, G., Karthick, B. & Ramachandra, T.V. 2012.** "Two new species of *Nitzschia* (Bacillariophyta) from shallow wetlands of Peninsular India". *Phytotaxa* 54: 13–25.  
Abstract: The majority of species belonging to the genus *Nitzschia* are distinguished by minute taxonomic features that are difficult to observe and document. Currently, geographical distributions for many species are recognized as cosmopolitan; in contrast endemic species are poorly documented and studied. Our study describes two new species of *Nitzschia* from shallow wetlands across the Bangalore urban district of peninsular India, viz., *N. taylorii* and *N. williamsi*. Morphological analyses of these new species were performed with light and scanning electron microscopy and the ecology of inhabited wetlands are discussed briefly. New species records from urban polluted wetlands provide evidence for broadening taxonomic and ecological investigations of cosmopolitan genus like *Nitzschia* in the Southern Hemisphere.
404. **Ambiye, V. & Untawale, A.G. 1992.** "Deep water marine algal flora of the submerged banks off west coast of India". In: B.N. Desai (ed.), *Oceanography of the Indian Ocean*. pp. 247–252.  
Abstract: A survey of submerged banks off west coast of India, viz. Cora Divh, Sessostris and Bassas de-Pedro resulted in obtaining information on the rich and diverse marine algal flora from various depths ranging from 18 to 70 m. A programme of onboard dredging was undertaken on R.V. Gaveshani Cruise No. 206. Altogether, 72 species of algae were collected from these banks. A groupwise representation is as follows: Chlorophyceae – 22, Phaeophyceae – 11, Rhosophyceae – 39. Species of *Halimeda*, *Codium*, *Dictyopteris*, *Lobophora*, *Galaxura*, *Asparagopsis*, *Hildenbrandtia* and *Peyssonelia* were the predominant forms.
405. **Aruna, K.B. & Krsihnappa, M. 2014.** "Distribution of bryophytes in Malnad regions of Chikmagalur district, Karnataka, The Western Ghats". *Life Science Leaflets* 49: 65–88.  
Abstract: In the present paper a total of 62 species of bryophytes belonging to 44 genera and 30 families, of these mosses comprise 46 species, liverworts 14 species and 2 species of hornworts were documented. The present study reveals that Bryaceae, Meteoriaceae, Fissidentaceae and Hynaceae are dominant families in the study area.

406. **Asthana, G. & Shukla, A. 2009.** "Two epiphyllous species of *Drepanolejeunea* (Spruce) Schiffn. new to the Indian Bryoflora". *J. Bryology* 31(2): 139–142.

Abstract: Two epiphyllous species of *Drepanolejeunea* (Spruce) Schiffn., viz. *D. fleischeri* (Steph.) Grolle & Zhu and *D. pentadactyla* (Mont.) Steph. have been reported for the first time for India from Kudremukh, Karnataka.

407. **Asthana, G. & Shukla, A. 2010.** "A new epiphyllous species of *Cololejeunea* (Lejeunaceae) from India". *Cryptog. Bryol.* 31(3): 217–221.

Abstract: A new epiphyllous species of *Cololejeunea* (Spruce) Schiffn., *C. epiphylla* sp. nov. has been discovered from Megarvalli, Shimoga district, Karnataka, southern India, which is illustrated and described in this paper. The taxon belong to the subgenus *Pedinolejeunea* and is mainly characterized by monoecious sexuality, ovate-oblong leaves without marginal hyaline cells, thin-walled leaf-cell, smooth cuticle, ligulate leaf lobate that are usually curved towards the axis along with the apical hyaline papilla and 2 or 3-celled stylus.

408. **Asthana, G. & Shukla, A. 2012.** "Notes on some epiphyllous mosses of India". *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 365–370.

Abstract: Three mosses, viz. *Meteoriopsis squarrosa* (Hook. ex Harv.) M. Fleisch., *Floribundaria walkeri* (Renauld & Cardot) Broth. (Meteoriaceae) and *Brachythecium buchananii* (Hook.) A. Jaeger (Brachytheciaceae) are being reported as specially adapted epiphyllous form for the first time from India. They have been collected from the tropical rain forests of Agumbe, Karnataka, one of the localities of Western Ghats which is fairly rich in epiphyllous life-forms.

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

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

410. **Awasthi, U.S. & Srivastava, S.C. 1988.** "Status of *Brachiolejeunea* (Spruce) Schiffn. in India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 98: 1–12.

Abstract: The status of Indian *Brachiolejeunea* (Spruce) Schiffn. is discussed. The species described earlier under this genus belong to closely allied genera *Frullanoides* Raddi or *Trocholejeunea* Schiffn. *Frullanoides* is known only by *F. tristis* (Steph.) Slageren, which has been discovered recently from Nilgiri Hills (Tamil Nadu) and Nandi Hills (Karnataka)

in southern India. *Trocholejeunea* is represented by two species, *T. infuscata* (Mitt.) Verd. from eastern Himalayas and *T. sandvicensis* (Gottsche) Mizut. from Palni Hills (Tamil Nadu), southern India and Western Himalaya. Of these, *T. sandvicensis* has been discovered for the first time from Western Himalaya, which also shows intracapsular spore germination of the *Lopholejeunea* type. The scanning electron microscopic details of sporoderm of *F. tristis* and *T. sandvicensis* have been given.

411. **Awasthi, D.D. & Upreti, D.K. 1980.** "A note on lichens from Lalbagh Garden, Bangalore". *Indian J. Bot.* 3: 181–184.

Abstract: Twenty-two species of lichen found growing on different cultivated trees in Lalbagh Garden, Bangalore have been enumerated with short notes. A key for their identification is also provided. *Pyxine cocoëns* var. *prominula* (Stirt.) D.D. Awasthi is a comb. nov.

412. **Bath, V.C. 2009.** *Mosses of Western Ghats and coastal belts of Karnataka – A taxonomic study*. Ph.D. Thesis submitted to Mangalore University, Mangalore (unpublished).

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

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

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

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

415. **Bharati, S.G. & Hegde, G.R. 1983.** "Desmids of Karnataka state and Goa: Genus *Euastrum* Ehr. and *Micrasterias* Agardh". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 62: 170–175.

Abstract: This paper includes a report of 35 Desmid taxa belonging to the genus *Euastrum* Ehr. and *Micrasterias* C. Agardh, collected from Karnataka state and Goa region during 1976–1977.

416. **Bhat, D.J. 1994.** "Two undescribed species of conidial fungi from forests of Western Ghats in southern India". *Indian J. Forest.* 17: 129–133.

Abstract: *Bahusutrabeeja dubhashii* sp. nov. and *Spegazzinia subramanianii* sp. nov. are described and illustrated from collections of forest litter made in Western Ghats of Goa and Karnataka, respectively.

417. **Bongale, U.D. 1981.** "On soil algae from paddy fields of Panjim (Goa) and Chikkamanchali (Raichur district, Karnataka), India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 60: 326–329.

Abstract: A total of 43 Cyanophyceae including 12 heterocystous forms, 6 Chlorophyceae and 5 Bacillariophyceae were recorded from paddy field soils of Panjim and Chikkamanchali. Heterocystous algae, Chlorophyceae and Bacillariophyceae were generally very poorly represented in individual soils. An attempt was also made to study the algal composition in relation to the physic-chemical properties of the soils.

418. **Bongale, U.D. 1986.** "On the distribution of *Chlorococcum humicola* – A universal soil alga in the cultivated soils of Karnataka state (India)". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 65: 26–29.

Abstract: Occurrence or otherwise of *Chlorococcum humicola* in 144 samples of cultivated soils over 6 districts of Karnataka state (India), in relation to various factors is discussed. The alga was recorded from soils with significantly higher pH. Soils which recorded the alga did not differ significantly with those soils which did not record the alga, with respect to the chemical properties studied. Among the soil types – laterites and black soils favoured occurrence of the alga more, compared to red soil types. Among various sources of irrigation – maximum percentage of soils from fields receiving pond water, and minimum percentage of soils from fields receiving well water recorded the alga compared to the soils from fields with stream, river and only rain water. The alga was recorded more frequently from the soils of dry-land cultivation fields, compared to those from wet-land cultivation fields. Present observations support those of others that *Chlorococcum humicola* is a euterrestrial form.

419. **Bongale, U.D. 1986.** "Certain new taxa belonging to *Aulosira* Kirchner, *Scytonema* Ag. And *Calothrix* Ag. – the blue-green algae from crop fields of Karnataka State, India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 96: 401–406.

Abstract: Six new taxa, viz. *Aulosira aenigmatica* var. *cylindrica* var. nov., *A. fritchii* var. *singulare* var. nov., *Scytonema schmidtii* fa. *minus* fa. nov., *Calothrix marchica* var. *crassa* fa. *minor* fa. nov. and *Calothrix mutnalensis* sp. nov. of the heterocystous members of Cyanophyceae have been recorded from crop field soils of Karnataka state.

420. **Bongale, U.D. 1987.** "Systematic account of the Blue Green algae from Sugarcane field soils of Karnataka state, India". *Geobios, New Rep.* 6: 106–108.

Abstract: Twenty-two taxa representing thirteen genera are enumerated for the first time from the soils of sugarcane fields. Soil samples were collected from Dandeli (North Kanara district), Bailhongal (Belgaum district) and Bellary (Bellary district).



421. **Bongale, U.D. 1987.** "Records of algae from curl soils of Bailhongal in Karnataka". *Geobios, New Rep.* 6: 180.
- Abstract: The present paper provides information on eight species of Cyanophyta and seven species of Chlorophyta that have been recorded from curl soils of Bailhongal in Karnataka.
422. **Bongale, U.D. 1987.** "Distribution of algal flora in the acidic paddy field soils of North Kanara district, Karnataka state (India)". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 66: 261–265.
- Abstract: A total of 20 soil samples in pH range of 5.8 to 6.4 from the paddy fields were studied for algae. A total of 63, 17 and 26 species (belonging to 21, 13 and 10 genera, respectively) of Cyanophyceae, Chlorophyceae and Bacillariophyceae, respectively and 3 flagellate were recorded. Species of *Lyngbya*, *Microcoleus*, *Oscillatoria*, *Phormidium*, *Nostoc*, *Gloeocapsa* and *Chroococcus* of Cyanophyceae, *Microspora* of Chlorophyceae and *Pinnularia*, *Navicula*, *Nitzschia* and *Achnanthes* of Bacillariophyceae were more frequently recorded. The preponderance of diatoms and paucity of heterocystous algae were recorded. Reduced occurrence of Cyanophyceae species per soil sample at Dandeli compared to those from Halyal could be attributed to high chloride level and low potassium and sodium and C/N ratio of the soils.
423. **Bongale, U.D. 1987.** "Certain new taxa belonging to Chroococcaceae – The Blue Green Algae from crop fields of Karnataka state, India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 66: 283–286.
- Abstract: Out of total 7 taxa, 4 belong to the genus *Gloeocapsa* Kuetzing (*G. kuetzingiana* var. *major* var. nov., *G. nigrescens* var. *maxima* var. nov., *G. rupestris* var. *hyaline* var. nov., *G. sanguine* fa. *grandis* fa. nov.), and one each to *Chroococcus* Naegeli, *Aphanocapsa* Naegeli, *Aphanothece* Naegeli (*C. gomontii* var. *maxima* var. nov., *A. dharwadensis* sp. nov. and *A. stagina* var. *minor* var. nov., respectively).
424. **Bongale, U.D. 1988.** "Distribution pattern of four genera of Chroococcales (Blue Green Algae) in cultivated soils of Karnataka state". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 67: 3–7.
- Abstract: Data on the occurrence of algal genera with reference to soil physic-chemical properties, soil types and cultivation types are presented. The genera *Chroococcus* and *Gloeocapsa* were recorded from the soils with significantly higher sodium and nitrogen content, respectively. Occurrence of *Gleoetheca* and *Aphanothece* was influenced by a number of factors. *Aphanothece* and *Gleoetheca* which exhibited preferential distribution in certain soil groups were environmental specific while *Chroococcus* and *Gloeocapsa* were adaptable and were distributed more uniformly in different soil types and cultivation types.
425. **Bongale, U.D. 1988.** "New taxa of *Cosmarium* (Desmidiaceae) from Karnataka". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 67: 8–10.

Abstract: Four new taxa, viz. *Cosmarium bimamillatum* Krieg. var. *pseudoreniforme* Bongale, *C. bimamillatum* Krieg. var. *rectanguliforme* Bongale, *C. decachondrum* Roy & Biss. var. *ornatum* G.S. West fa. *Belgaumiana* Bongale and *C. lundellii* Delp. var. *triquetrum* Bongale have been described from Karnataka.

426. **Britto, A.J.D., Manickam, V.S. & Gopalakrishnan, S. 1995.** "Spore characters – A tool in the study of taxonomy of Thelypteridaceae". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 621–623.

Abstract: Light and Scanning Electron Microscopic studies of the spores of 26 Thelypteroid ferns of the Western Ghats of southern India have been performed. The size, shape, colour, type of laesura, the nature of exine are studied through light microscope and the types of perine are studied through scanning electron microscope. The phylogeny of species based on spore characters and the importance of wall characters are discussed.

427. **Brotherus, V.F. 1899.** "Report on a collection of mosses made by Dr. T.L. Walker in Coorg during the cold weather of 1897–98". *Rec. Bot. Surv. India* 1: 311–329.

Abstract: The paper deals with 98 species of mosses belonging to 48 genera under 18 families has been recorded from Coorg district during 1897-98.

428. **Das, K., Miller, S.L., Sharma, J.R. & Hemenway, J. 2008.** "Two new species of *Russula* from Western Ghats in India". *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 473–478.

Abstract: Two new species, viz. *Russula koleggiensis* and *R. netrabaricus* have been described and illustrated from Koleggi, Karnataka and Netrabari, Goa, respectively. Their phylogenetic positions within the genus *Russula* are supported by macroscopic, microscopic characters and rDNA sequences in the ITS gene region.

429. **Deepa, J., Parashurama, T.R., Krishanappa, M. & Nataraja, S. 2013.** "Distribution of pteridophytes in Kigga forest, central Western Ghats, Karnataka, South India". *Indian Fern J.* 30: 18–24.

Abstract: Thirty-one species of pteridophytes belonging to twenty-one families were documented with their Diversity Index in Kigga forest of Chikmagalur district, Karnataka located in central Western Ghats. *Aleuritopteris anceps* (Blanf.) Panigrahi was the most abundant species and has highest IVI and density. The Shannon's Diversity Index ( $H'$ ) 2.81 and Simpson's Diversity Index ( $D$ ) = 0.084 values for pteridophytic species in Kigga forest showed high diversity and species richness.

430. **Deepa, J., Parashurama, T.R., Krishanappa, M. & Nataraja, S. 2011.** "Enumeration of pteridophytes in Madhuguni forest, central Western Ghats, Karnataka, South India". *Indian Fern J.* 28: 112–119.

Abstract: Madhuguni state forest is one of the richest floristic areas of Chikmagalur district located in central Western Ghats, Karnataka. Unfortunately, not much light has

been thrown on the pteridophyte diversity of this region. To fill this lacuna, the pteridophyte diversity of Madhuguni state forest is authentically documented. This preliminary enumeration lists 23 pteridophyte species. The majority of the ferns here are terrestrial except two epiphytes, one scandent and one aquatic fern.

431. **Dixon, H.N. 1921.** "On a collection of mosses from the Kanara district". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 2: 174–188.

Abstract: Forty species of mosses belonging to fourteen families have been recorded from the Kanara district of Karnataka.

432. **Dudani, S.N., Mahesh, M.K., Chandran, M.D.S. & Ramachandra, T.V. 2013.** "Fern diversity in the sacred forests of Yana, Uttara Kannada, central Western Ghats". *Indian Fern J.* 30: 61–68.

Abstract: Uttara Kannada district in central Western Ghats has the unique distinction of having the highest forest cover in the country. Ecological research spanning over three decades reveal the presence of about 67 species of ferns and fern-allies. The highest number of pteridophytes species is found in Joida taluk (41 species) followed by Siddapur (30 species), Karwar (25 species) and Kumta (15 species). The semi-evergreen to evergreen forests of Castle Rock, Kaiga and Yana and the primeval evergreen forests of Gerusoppa Ghats are the rich pteridophytes diversity locations in the district. Yana located in the foothills of central Western Ghats known for unusual cathedral like towering rock formations is a place of pilgrimage. Forest ecosystems are humid and evergreen and rich in endemic species of flora, especially pteridophytes, which were hitherto unexplored. Field investigations during October–November 2012 in the region led to the documentation of 21 species of ferns. This emphasizes the need for detailed pteridological investigations in the valleys and gorges of central Western Ghats. Fern species of Yana region belong to 17 genera and 15 families and the noteworthy species are – *Cyathea gigantea*, very rare to be found in Uttara Kannada and are indicators of undisturbed forests. *Bolbitis subcrenatooides* and *B. semicordata* (endemic to southern India) and others such as *Blechnum orientale*, *Adiantum philippense*, *Stenochlaena palustris*, *Pteris pellucida* and *Dicranopteris linearis* were notable in the fern community. The ever increasing anthropogenic pressure in the district, particularly targeting wet and shaded valleys for cultivation, is a big threat to the fragile ecosystems with the sensitive pteridophytes.

433. **Dudani, S.N., Mahesh, M.K., Chandran, M.D.S. & Ramachandran, T.V. 2014.** "*Cyathea nilgirensis* Holttum (Cyatheaceae: Pteridophyta): a threatened tree fern from central Western Ghats, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 6: 5413–5416.

Abstract: While studying some of the exclusive and threatened swamps overgrown with wild nutmeg trees (*Myristica* swamps), in the Kathalekan forest of Uttara Kannada in central Western Ghats, *Cyathea nilgirensis* Holttum, a southern Indian endemic tree fern was seen growing in the deep shade of the swampy forest. This is a new report of its distribution anywhere from north of Western Ghats.

434. **Frahm, J.P., Schwarz, U. & Nair, M.C. 2013.** "A checklist of the Mosses of Karnataka, India". *Arch. Bryol.* 153: 1–15.

Abstract: A checklist of the mosses reported for the state of Karnataka, India is given which includes 152 species.

435. **Gandhi, H.P. 1956.** "A contribution to the knowledge of fresh-water Diatomaceae of South-Western India. I. Fresh-water Diatoms of Dharwar". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 35: 194–209.

Abstract: The fresh-water Diatomaceae of Dharwar has been investigated and an illustrated account is given. In all 44 forms have been described and illustration are given only of those which do not appear in the Indian literature. Of these forms, 18 are new records for India, 1 is a new species and 1 a new variety.

436. **Gandhi, H.P. 1958.** "The fresh-water diatom flora of the Hirebhasgar-Dam area, Mysore state". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 37: 249–265.

Abstract: Forty-eight diatoms are recorded for the first time from Hirebhasgar-Dam area, Mysore, of which two are considered to be new forms and fourteen new records for India.

437. **Gunasekaran, S., Kumaresan, V. & Singh, S.K. 2010.** "A new species of *Entoloma* from Western Ghats of India". *Mycotaxon* 114: 61–65.

Abstract: A new species, *Entoloma vittalii* (sect. *Cyanula*, subg. *Leptonia*, *Entolomataceae*), collected from paleotropical regions of the Uppangala forest, Western Ghats, Karnataka, is described and illustrated. Macro- and microscopic differences and similarities are compared with closely related taxa.

438. **Gunasekaran, S., Kumaresan, V. & Singh, S.K. 2010.** "A new species of *Hygrocybe* section *Firmae* from Western Ghats, India". *Mycotaxon* 114: 343–349.

Abstract: *Hygrocybe natarajanii*, a new species of *Hygrocybe* section *Firmae* collected from the Uppangala forest of Western Ghats of Karnataka is described and illustrated. Both macro- and microscopical features of this new species are compared with similar or closely related taxa, viz. *Hygrocybe boothii*, *H. firma*, *H. neofirma*, *H. brunneosquamosa*, and *H. brunneosquamulosa*.

439. **Gurudeva, M.R., Gowda, B. & Rajanna, M.D. 1981.** “*Ophioglossum costatum* R. Br. new to Karnataka”. *Indian J. Forest.* 4: 326.  
Abstract: *Ophioglossum costatum* R. Br. has been reported for the first time for Karnataka from open forest land of Savanadurga and Ramagiri hill ranges, Bangalore district. This species earlier reported from Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
440. **Hegde, G.R. 1985.** “On the succession of algae in a temple tank at Dharwad, Karnataka state, India”. *Geobios* (Jodhpur) 12: 261–263.  
Abstract: Present ecological study is on Shalmala pond, a temple situated at a distance of 2 km from Karnataka University, Dharwad. Four types of algae, viz. Volvocales, Chlorococcales, Euglenophyceae and Bacillariophyceae have been observed in the temple tank.
441. **Hegde, G.R. 1987.** “Two new taxa of freshwater algae from Someshwar temple pond, Dharwad”. *Geobios, New Rep.* 6: 168–169.  
Abstract: During the ecological studies on the Shalmala temple ponds of Someshwar in Dharwad, Karnataka state, the author collected two new taxa of Chlorophyceae, viz. *Scenedesmus acuminatus* (Lagerh.) Chod. var. *javensis* (Chod.) Coute & Rousselin fa. *spinatus* and *Cosmarium seelyanum* Wolle var. *someshwarensis* have been described and illustrated in the present paper.
442. **Hegde, G.R. 1987.** “Note on the occurrence of *Draparnaldiopsis indica* Bharadwaja in Londa, Karnataka”. *Geobios, New Rep.* 6: 178–179.  
Abstract: *Draparnaldiopsis indica* Bharadwaja, a green alga (Chaetophoraceae) on dolorite stones has been observed from Londa, Karnataka.
443. **Hegde, G.R. 1988.** “Some noteworthy freshwater algae from Karnataka state, India”. *Geobios, New Rep.* 7: 76–78.  
Abstract: During the ecological studies on the three temple tanks of Someshwar in Dharwad, Karnataka, two species, viz. *Scenedesmus armatus* G.M. Sm. var. *dispar* from Shalmala pond and *Cosmarium contractum* Kirchn. var. *ornatum* Forster from Kerekoppadakere, Sagar (Shimoga) have been reported by the author. Two new variety, viz. *Scenedesmus opoliensis* P. Richter var. *spinatus* Hedge and *Cosmarium auriculatum* Reinsch var. *divergence* Hedge have been described and illustrated from Shalmala pond (Dharwad-Karwar road) and Melinkere, Kerekoppa (Shimoga), respectively.
444. **Hegde, G.R. & Bharati, S.G. 1985.** “*Staurastrum agumbeyense* sp. nov. and *Staurastrum biwaensis* Hirano var. *sorabanum* var. nov. from Karnataka state (India)”. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 64: 189–90.  
Abstract: Two new taxa of the genus *Staurastrum* Meyen, viz. *S. agumbeyense* and *S. biwaensis* Hirano var. *sorabanum* collected from Karnataka state are described and illustrated.

445. **Hegde, G.R. & Malammanavar, S.G. 1989.** "Algal flora in the paddy fields of Dharwar, Karnataka state". *Geobios, New Rep.* 8: 168–170.

Abstract: Forty-nine algal taxa were recorded in the paddy fields of Dharwar, Karnataka, of which 6 species from Cyanophyceae, 22 from Chlorophyceae, one from Euglenophyceae and 20 from Bacillariophyceae.

446. **Hegde, G.R. & Ninganagoudar, N.Y. 1988.** "Genus *Raphidiopsis* Fritsch & Rich from Karnataka". *Geobios, New Rep.* 7: 174–175.

Abstract: During a limnological study on the fresh-water ponds and lakes of Dharwad, Karnataka, the authors collected two species of *Raphidiopsis*, viz. *R. mediterranea* Skuja and *R. indica* Singh have been reported for the first time for the state of Karnataka.

447. **Hiremath, A.B., Nimbargi, P.M. & Jayaraj, Y.M. 1985.** "Fungi of wastewaters and stabilization pond". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 95: 263–269.

Abstract: The fungal composition of domestic wastes and waste stabilization pond water samples from two geographically distinct localities – Dharwad and Gulbarga in Karnataka state was studied. Fungi of wastewaters and stabilization pond at Dharwar comprised of 13 species belonging to 8 genera and 16 species belonging to 11 genera, respectively and that of wastewaters at Gulbarga comprised of 19 species belonging to 12 genera. Species belonging to 9 genera were recorded commonly in both the localities. Statistical analysis of the results indicated that *Aspergillus flavus*, *A. niger*, *Penicillium oxalicum* and *Trichosporon* sp. occurred in all the samples with high percentage of occurrence and high degree of consistency. Occurrence of some of the organisms commonly in two different environments (from the point of organic loading) – wastewaters and stabilization pond-reflects upon their lymaphilic nature.

448. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 1985.** "Miscellaneous fungi from South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 45–47.

Abstract: The paper gives an account of 14 fungi collected from Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Of these, *Puccinia microspora* is a new record to India; *Oidium tamarindi*, *Phyllachora dendrocalamiae* and *Macrophoma crinicola* are the new records to southern India; *Aecidium ocimi* is recorded for the first time from Karnataka, while *Meliola holigarnae* recorded for the first time from Kerala. *Clematis gouriana*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Imperata cylindrica* and *Urochloa setigera* are the new host records to their pathogens.

449. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 2003.** "Meliolaceous fungi on rare medicinal plants in southern India". *Zoo's Print J.* 18(7): 1147–1154.

Abstract: This paper gives an account of eleven species of the genus *Meliola* on eight rare medicinal plants in southern India. All the fungal species are described in detail

with their geographical distribution and host range. Of these, six species are endemic, viz. *Meliola ardigoosii* and *M. buchananiicola*, from Kerala, *M. banosensis* var. *puerariicola* from Tamil Nadu, *M. chandrasekharanii* from Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, *M. kingiodendri* from Karnataka and *M. thitei* from Maharashtra.

450. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 2003.** "Endemic Meliolas and Meliolas on endemic plants in Western Ghats, India". *Zoo's Print J.* 18(11): 1243–1252.

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

451. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 2009.** "Studies on Follicolous fungi – XXVI – A new species and three new records". *J. Threatened Taxa* 1(7): 375–377.

Abstract: This paper gives an account of four follicolous fungi. Of these, *Balladyna indica* forms a new species, *Eupelte amicta* is a less known species, *Hansfordiellopsis lichenicola* (Bat. & H. Maia) Deighton and *Sporidesmium aburiense* are reported for the first time for India from Karnataka.

452. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 2013.** "New and noteworthy black mildews from the Western Ghats of Peninsular India". *Pl. Pathol. & Quarant.* 3(1): 1–10.

Abstract: Sixteen black mildews collected from different regions of Western Ghats are described, of these, *Amazonia symploci*, *Asteridiella fagraeae*, *A. hydnocarpigena*, *A. premnigena*, *A. tragiae*, *A. xylicae*, *Asterina tragiae*, *A. xylicae*, *Meliola celastrigena*, *M. glochidiifolia*, *M. goniothalamigena*, *M. jasminigena*, *M. phyllanthigena*, *M. pygeicola* and *M. tragiae* are new species while *Prillieuxina loranthei* is reported for the first time from India. *Asteridiella hydnocarpigena*, *A. tragiae*, *Asterina tragiae*, *Meliola goniothalamigena* and *M. tragiae* have been described and illustrated from Karnataka.

453. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 2013.** "Meliolales of India – Volume III". *J. Threatened Taxa* 5(6): 3993–4068.



Abstract: This work is the continuation of author's preceding two works on Meliolales of India, gives an account of 123 fungal species belonging to 5 genera, *Amazonia* (3), *Appendiculella*(1), *Asteridiella* (22), *Ectendomeliola*(1), *Irenopsis* (8) and *Meliola*(88), infecting 120 host plants belonging to 49 families. Generic key, digital formula, synoptic key to the species is provided. In the key, all the species are arranged under their alphabetically arranged host families. Description of the individual species is provided with the citation, detailed description, materials examined and their details including their herbarium details. Each species is supplemented with line drawings. Host and the species index are provided at the end. This work includes five new species: *Meliola arippaensis*, *M. calycopteridis*, *M. cariappae*, *M. harpullicola* and *M. mutabilidis*; a new variety: *Irenopsisihptages* Yamam. var. *indica* and two new names: *Asteridiella micheliifolia* (based on *A. micheliae*) and *Meliola strombosiicola* (based on *M. strombosiae*). *Meliola cariappaearae* described from Karnataka.

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

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

455. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Archana, G.R. 2007.** "Studies on foliicolous fungi – XXIX". *Zoo's Print J.* 22(10): 2870–2871.

Abstract: This paper gives an account of four fungi, namely, *Asterina crebra*, *A. perpusilla*, *A. garciniae* and *A. olacicola*, which are rarely known from the Western Ghats region of Peninsular India. The first two species are from Karnataka and latter two from Kerala.

456. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Archana, G.R. 2009.** "Studies on foliicolous fungi – XXVII". *Indian J. Sci. & Technol.* 2(6): 1.

Abstract: Two new species, viz. *Asterina psychotriicola* on *Psychotria* sp. and *Lembosia salaciae* on *Salacia* sp. have been collected and described from Karnataka and Kerala, respectively.

457. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Archana, G.R. 2009.** "Additions to fungi of India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 1: 437–438.
- Abstract: Two hyperparasites, namely *Hansfordiella meliolae* and *Domingoella asterinarum*, infected the fungus colonies of the genus *Cirsosia*, parasitized the leaves of *Dipterocarpus* sp. are described and illustrated in detail. These two species are reported for the first time from India. *Domingoella asterinarum* reported from Karnataka.
458. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Manian, S. 1989.** "A new species of *Amazonia* Theiss. from Karnataka, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 45–46.
- Abstract: A new species of *Amazonia* Theiss., viz. *A. karnatakensis* on the leaves of *Symplocos* sp. has been described and illustrated from Madikeri, Karnataka.
459. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Nair, N.C. 1987.** "Miscellaneous fungi from South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 9: 373–377.
- Abstract: This paper presents 28 species of fungi collected from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. *Aecidium justiciae* P. Henn and *Puccinia thunbergiae-alatae* P. Henn. are recorded for the first time from India. While, 3 pathogens from Andhra Pradesh, 2 pathogens from Karnataka, 1 pathogen from Kerala and 7 pathogens from Tamil Nadu have been recorded for the first time and 15 pathogens form new host records from India.
460. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Robin, P.J. 2011.** "Five new black mildews from the Western Ghats of Peninsular India". *Biosci. Discovery* 2(2): 264–268.
- Abstract: This paper gives an account of five new black mildews, namely *Amazonia palaquii*, *Asterino leucodis*, *Meliola aporusae*, *M. gouaniicola* and *M. knemae*. All these species are described and illustrated in detail. *Asterino leucodis* and *Meliola gouaniicola* have been described from Karnataka.
461. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Thomas, S. 2013.** "*Asterina drypetigena* a new species of fungus from Shivamogga, Karnataka, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 5: 4420–4421.
- Abstract: A new species, *Asterina drypetigena*, is described and illustrated in detail from Shivamogga, Karnataka, compared with *A. drypetis* and *A. drypeticola* reported on this host genus from Porto Rico and Dominican but found distinct from both in having entire appressoria and distinctly smaller ascospores.
462. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Manian, S. & Pandurangan, A.G. 1993.** "New and hitherto unrecorded *Phyllachora* species from southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 441–444.
- Abstract: *Phyllachora isonandrae* and *P. ramamurthyi* are described here as a new species from Karnataka and Kerala, respectively and *P. javanica* (Koord.) Petrak is reported here for the first time for India from Tamil Nadu.

463. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Thimmaiah, C.J. & Jayashankara, M. 2011.** "Schiffnerulaceous fungi from Kodagu, Karnataka, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 3: 2268–2271.  
 Abstract: This paper gives an account of four new species of schiffnerulaceous fungi. Of these, two belong to anamorphs, namely *Questieriella ophiorrhizae* and *Sarcinella caralliae*, while, the other two represent teleomorphs, namely *Schiffnerula aristolochiae* and *Schiffnerula hoddurensis*. All these taxa are described and illustrated in detail from Kodagu, Karnataka.
464. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Thimmaiah, C.J., Jayashankara, M. & Sabeena, A. 2013.** "Black mildews (Ascomycetes) from southern Western Ghats of peninsular India with description of 14 new species". *J. Threatened Taxa* 5(2): 3661–3669.  
 Abstract: This paper gives an account of fifteen black mildew fungi collected from Kodagu in Karnataka and Kollam in Kerala state. Of these, *Asterina cassiigena*, *A. chrysophylligena*, *A. hemidesmi*, *A. ushae*, *A. vitacearum*, *Asterostomella derridicola*, *A. vernoniae*, *Prillieuxina humboldtiae*, *Echinodella mimosopsidis*, *Mahanteshamyces litseae*, *Sarcinella pogostemonis* and *S. securinegae* are the new species of India from Karnataka, while *Asterina antidesmatis* forms a new record to India from Karnataka. *Asterina thevalakkaraensis* and *Sarcinella bischofia* are the new species of India from Kerala.
465. **Isaacs, S.W. & Hegde, G.R. 1989.** "Freshwater algae of Uttara Kannada district – Some new records to Karnataka state". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 68: 189–191.  
 Abstract: Seventy-two collections of freshwater algae from permanent ponds and lakes of Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka state were made. The samples contained 18 taxa, which make the first record to this state. These belong to Cyanophyceae (2), Chlorophyceae (9) and Euglenophyceae (7).
466. **Joshi, S., Upreti, D.K. & Divakar, P.K. 2011.** "A new species of lichen genus *Synnesia* (Roccellaceae) from India". *Bryologist* 114(1): 215–219.  
 Abstract: The new lichen species, *Synnesia indica* is described from southern India and is characterized by stromatoid ascomata, 3-septate small ascospores, and presence of protocetraric acid and traces of roccellic acid. The new taxon grows on tree trunk in evergreen forest in Shradighat regions of Karnataka. A key of all species included in the genus is provided.
467. **Joshi, S., Upreti, D.K., Mishra, G.K & Divakar, P.K. 2010.** "Two new species of lichen genus *Phlyctis* in India". *Bryologist* 113(4): 724–727.  
 Abstract: *Phlyctis subagelaea*, with muriform spores and *P. karnatakana* with septate spores are newly described from India. Both species have a restricted distribution in Western Ghats, southern India where they grow on the tree trunk in evergreen forest. *Phlyctis karnatakana* has been described from Karnataka.

468. **Karamchand, K.S. & Sridhar, K.R. 2009.** “*Cumulospora mangrovei* – A new species of hyphomycete from the mangroves of Nethravathi, Southwest India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 615–618.

Abstract: The current study describes a new anamorph species *Cumulospora mangrovei* grown as decomposing estuarine sedge *Cyperus malaccensis* Lam. at the Nethravathi mangrove near Mangalore, Karnataka.

469. **Karthick, B. & Kociolek, J.P. 2011.** “Four new centric diatoms (Bacillariophyceae) from the Western Ghats, South India”. *Phytotaxa* 22: 25–40.

Abstract: Four new species, including two newly recorded genera of diatoms, are described from lentic habitats of Western Ghats, southern India. The new species are *Pleurosira indica*, *Spicaticribra kodaikanaliana*, *Urosolenia curvata* and *U. extensa*. *Pleurosira indica* and *Spicaticribra kodaikanaliana* were collected from Kodaikanal Lake in Tamil Nadu and the two *Urosolenia* species are collected from Hirebhasker Dam in Karnataka. *Pleurosira indica* differs from other members of the genus by the irregularly arranged areolae and c-shaped depressions associated with the rimoportulae. *Spicaticribra kodaikanaliana* lacks the large central openings found in *S. kingstonii*, but is otherwise very similar to this North American taxon. The two new *Urosolenia* species, *U. extensa* and *U. curvata*, have distinct shapes to their valves, unlike other previously described species of the genus. All of these new species were observed with light and scanning electron microscopes, and their systematic positions are discussed.

470. **Karthick, B., Kociolek, J.P., Mahesh, M.K. & Ramachandra, T.V. 2011.** “The diatom genus *Gomphonema* Ehrenberg in India: Checklist and description of three new species”. *Nova Hedwigia* 93(1–2): 211–236.

Abstract: A checklist of *Gomphonema* Ehrenberg taxa reported previously from India has been compiled. From forty-nine references, over 100 *Gomphonema* taxa have been reported, including 39 new taxa descriptions. In addition to these previous reports of *Gomphonema* taxa, three new species, *G. gandhii* Karthick & Kociolek, sp. nov., *G. difformum* Karthick & Kociolek, sp. nov. and *G. diminutum* Karthick & Kociolek, sp. nov., have been described, all from hill streams of Karnataka, Western Ghats. Frustule morphology, as studied in light and scanning electron microscopy, is compared with that of other recently described *Gomphonema* species from Africa and Asia. All three Indian species have distinctly dilated proximal raphe ends, in addition to differentiated apical pore fields, septa, pseudosepta and a round external stigmal opening. *Gomphonema gandhii* is linear-lanceolate-clavate, has a wide axial area, and is 19–51 µm long, 3–7 µm broad. *Gomphonema difformum* is smaller than *G. gandhii*, and has a hyaline area around the headpole. *Gomphonema diminuta* is much smaller and narrower than the

other two species. These species are distinct from their closest congeners by their sizes, shape and structure of the head pole, and striae densities. All these species were described from low nutrient, neutral, low ionic content streams of Western Ghats. As most other species described from tropical region these three species appear to be endemic to India. Moreover, within India they have hitherto only been found in Western Ghats, one of the biodiversity hotspots of the World.

471. **Krishnamurthy, S.R. & Bharati, S.G. 1994.** "Periodicity of Blue Green algae in the river Kali around Dandeli (North Kanara district), Karnataka state, India". *Geobios, New Rep.* 13: 139–142.

Abstract: The Cyanophycean members prefer high temperature, organic matter rich medium and survive well even in oxygen deficient waters, which are not suitable for the other algal members. This adaptation provides them with an effective ecological means to exclude the oxygen favouring algae at least temporarily from their immediate surroundings.

472. **Krishnamurthy, V. 1954.** "A contribution to the diatom flora of South India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 33: 354–381.

Abstract: A total of 58 species of diatoms are described from some districts of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, of which two species, four varieties and four forms are new.

473. **Kumar, M. & Stephen, S. 1997.** "Lichen flora of Western Ghats: An appraisal". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 27–39.

Abstract: The paper presents a review of work done so far on the lichens of Western Ghats, and enumerates 315 taxa of lichens under 75 genera based on published works. Species reported based on earlier collections, endemic species, rare species and species of restricted distribution have been marked in the enumeration.

474. **Madhusoodanan, P.V. & Nampy, S. 1993.** "The genus *Microsorium* Link in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 43–47.

Abstract: The genus *Microsorium* (sensu Link) is represented in South India by four species, viz. *M. linguaeforme* (Mett.) Copel. from Kerala, *M. membranaceum* (Don) Ching from Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, *M. pteropus* forma *minor* (Bedd.) Ching from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and *M. punctatum* (L.) Copel. from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Enumeration of each taxon with critical notes on their taxonomy and nomenclature is discussed with special emphasis on their ecology. A key for the identification of South Indian species is also included.

475. **Madhusoodanan, P.V., Hameed, C.A. & Rajagopal, P.K. 1996.** "*Microgonium henzaianum* (Parish ex Hook.) Copel. (Hymenophyllaceae) a new record for India". *Indian Fern J.* 13: 75–77.

Abstract: A rare species of filmy fern, viz. *Microgonium henzaianum* (Parish ex Hook.) Copel. is reported for the first time for India from Agumbe, Karnataka. The taxon is described and illustrated.

476. **Mahamuni, R. & Dongare, M. 2009.** "Diversity and distribution of the ferns from Belgaum district, Karnataka". *Indian Fern J.* 26: 137–141.

Abstract: Biodiversity analysis has become an increasingly important field as 'hotspots' of diversity are now becoming a targeted priority for conservation planning and preservation of natural areas. Although it has favourable climatic conditions and forest cover, Belgaum district of Karnataka remains under-explored for fern diversity. The present study attempts to document the fern diversity of Belgaum district, Karnataka. A total of 49 species of ferns and fern-allied belonging to 33 genera have been documented from this area.

477. **Manickam, V.S. & Irudayaraj, V. 1992.** *Pteridophyte Flora of the Western Ghats – South India*. B.I. Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

478. **Manikandan, R. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2012.** "Habitat based pteridophyte diversity from Rajiv Gandhi National Park, Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 377–381.

Abstract: The Rajiv Gandhi National Park, Karnataka was thoroughly investigated to assess the diversity of pteridophytes. In total 9 habitats were identified and the distribution of 29 species of pteridophytes belonging to 21 genera under 17 families were recorded in these habitats. This paper provides habitat specificity of these pteridophyte species spread over the three ranges of the park, viz. Kalhalla, Nagarahole and Anechowk.

479. **Maria, G.L. & Sridhar, K.R. 2002.** "A new ascomycetes, *Passeriniella mangrovei* sp. nov. from the mangrove forest of India". *Indian J. Forest.* 25: 319–322.

Abstract: A new species of *Passeriniella*, viz. *P. mangrovei* has been described and illustrated from Udyavara mangrove area, Karnataka on decaying wood of *Avicennia officinalis* L. This new ascomycetes is also found on decaying mangrove twigs of *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* (L.) Lam., twigs and roots of *Rhizophora mucronata* Lam. in Udyavara mangrove area, Karnataka.

480. **Madhusoodanan, P.V. & Leena, K.R. 1994.** "Spore morphology of South Indian Thelypteroid ferns". *Indian Fern J.* 11: 73–82.

Abstract: The catholicity of the spores and their specific characteristics make them an important criterion in the taxonomy of ferns (Devi, 1977). In all the South Indian Thelypteroid ferns, the spore form is stable, i.e., monolete, bilateral, except in the genus *Trigonospora* Holttum. The occurrence of trilete and monolete spores in *Trigonospora* with intermediate forms is possibly due to change in ploidy or meiotic irregularities

(Khare & Kaur, 1983). The spore coat is more developed on the distal half of the spore compared to the proximal half. The exine is generally smooth except in *Pseudophegopteris pyrrhorachis* and *Pseudocyclosorus ochthodes*. In almost all the Thelypteroid ferns there is a well-developed and conspicuous outer layer over the exine, the perispore or perine, which is variously ornamented and folded. In some species there is a supralaesural fold of perine. Detailed description of the spores of each species is given below. The palynology of *Thelypteris confluens* (Thunb.) Morton could not be studied for want of adequate fertile material.

481. **Madhusoodanan, P.V., Sijimol, P.S. & Rajesh, K.P. 2001.** "Fifty years of Pteridology in India" (1947–1997) Pteridology in South India – A retrospection". *Indian Fern J.* 18: 18–34.

Abstract: The pteridological studies done in South India during the past 50 years (1947–1997) have been reviewed. The bibliography on South Indian ferns has been updated.

482. **Manickam, V.S. & Benniamin, A. 2007.** "*Pteris heteromorpha* Fee – A new distributional record for Western Ghats of Karnataka, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 31: 455–457.

Abstract: *Pteris heteromorpha* Fee is reported as a new record for Western Ghats of Karnataka from Sampaje-Medikeri road, Coorg district. A brief description and illustration are given for easy identification.

483. **Mishra, G., Upreti, D.K., Nayaka, S. & Biju, H. 2011.** "New taxa and new reports of *Phyllospora* (lichenised *Ascomycotina*) from India". *Mycotaxon* 115: 29–44.

Abstract: An account of 14 species of *Phyllospora* from India is provided. *Phyllospora catervisorediata* and *P. himalayensis* are described as new species, while *P. corallina* var. *subglaucella* as a new variety. *Phyllospora albicans*, *P. breviscula*, *P. chlorophaea*, *P. confusa*, *P. isidiotyta*, *P. kalbii*, *P. mauritiana*, *P. nemoralis*, *P. subcrustacea* and *P. swinscowii* are new records for the Indian lichen biota. Of which *P. breviscula*, *P. chlorophaea*, *P. confusa*, *P. isidiotyta*, *P. subcrustacea* and *P. swinscowii* are new records for India from Karnataka.

484. **Nag Raj, T.R. 1964.** "New records of fungi from Mysore. I. *Bartalinia bischofia* sp. nov." *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 43: 214–219.

Abstract: A new species of pycnidial fungus, viz. *Bartalinia bischofia* in bark of *Bischofia javanica* Blume has been described and illustrated from Coffee Research Station, Balchonnur, Mysore. *Truncatella bella* is transferred to *Bartalinia*.

485. **Naik, O.P. & Puttaiah, E.T. 1996.** "Phytoplankton composition of the world famous Krishnaraja Sagar Reservoir". *Geobios, New Rep.* 15: 65–67.



Abstract: A total of 106 species of plankton belonging to Chlorococcales (20), Desmids (16), Diatoms (40), Blue Green Algae (10) and Euglenoids (20) were recorded from Krishnaraja Sagar Reservoir, 16 km away from Mysore city.

486. **Nair, M.C., Rajesh, K.P. & Madhusoodanan, P.V. 2004.** “*Bryum tuberosum* Mohamed & Damanhuri, a new record for India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 27: 39–40.

Abstract: *Bryum tuberosum* Mohamed & Damanhuri is reported here as new record for the bryophyte flora of India from Uduppi, Karnataka.

487. **Nambiar, G.R. & Raveendran, K. 2013.** “Marine mycoflora of Karnataka, India”. *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 40: 87–91.

Abstract: A total of 21 manglicolous and 15 lignicolous marine fungi were isolated from the mangrove and the beach habitats of Karnataka. Average isolate per sample from beach and mangrove ecosystem were 1.07 and 1.35, respectively.

488. **Nampy, S. & Madhusoodanan, P.V. 1995.** “*Loxogramme cuspidata*: A little known Polypodioid fern from South India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 741–744.

Abstract: South Indian specimens belonging to *Loxogramme cuspidata* (Zenker) Price were formerly treated under *L. involuta* (Don) Presl. Detailed description, distribution, illustration and taxonomical notes of this species are provided, for easy identification. In southern India this species is distributed in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

489. **Nath, V. & Asthana, A.K. 1998.** “Diversity and distribution of genus *Frullania* Raddi in South India”. *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 85: 63–82.

Abstract: The genus *Frullania* Raddi (Family – Frullaniaceae) is represented in southern India by its twelve species, viz. *F. acutiloba* Mitt., *F. apiculata* Nees, *F. campanulata* Sande Lac., *F. inflexa* Mitt., *F. gaudichaudii* (Nees & Mont.) Nees & Mont., *F. intermedia* (Reinw., Blume & Nees) Dumort., *F. muscicola* Steph., *F. neurota* T. Taylor, *F. serrata* Gottsche, *F. squarrosa* (Reinw., Blume & Nees) Dumort., *F. tamarisci* (L.) Dumort. and *F. wallichiana* Mitt. The morphological diversity among vegetative and reproductive parts of each species is discussed and the distribution pattern and altitudinal range of each taxon in south India (Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andaman Islands) are also provided along with a key to species.

490. **Nejekar, D., Belur, P., Mali, S. & Patil, R. 2012.** “Xylariales of Sharavathi Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka”. *Int. J. Pl. Sci.* 7: 97–110.

Abstract: Xylariales is oldest group belongs to the class Pyrenomycetes. It is considered as one of the specialized orders in Ascomycetes exhibits a wide range of morphological variations. A detailed floristic monograph of 33 species of Xylariales in Sharavathi

Wildlife Sanctuary (SWLS) was presented along with cultural nature of few taxa. These taxa belong to 4 genera, viz. *Xylaria* (13), *Hypoxylon* (10), *Rosellinia* (5) and *Nemania* (5). It includes both annulated and non-annulated/erect taxa.

491. **Nejekar, D., Belur, P., Mali, S. & Pattar, M. 2012.** "Diversity of Xylariales in Sharavathi Wildlife Sanctuary". *Int. J. Pl. Sci.* 7: 35–38.

Abstract: Sampling was done by 50 x 10 m transects. The species richness, species evenness and Shannon Diversity Index were determined. *Xylaria hypoxylon* (L.: Fr.) Grev. was the dominant species and found in all the months, followed by *Rosellinia necatrix* Berl. ex Prill. and *Xylaria filiformis* (Alb. & Schwein.: Fr.) Fr. was the only species collected on dead dicot leaf and remaining from dead dicot and monocot stems.

492. **Nayaka, S. & Upreti, D.K. 2002.** "Lichens flora of Sharavathi river basin, Shimoga district, Karnataka, India, with six new records". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 627–648.

Abstract: The paper enumerates 143 species belonging to 50 genera and 26 families in semi-evergreen and deciduous forests of Sharavathi river basin. The species *Bacidia subletorum* (Schreb.) Lettau, *Cattilaria pulverea* (Borrer) Lettau, *Ochrolechia androgyna* (Hoffm.) Arnold, *Ochrolechia subviridis* (Hoeg) Erichsen, *Pertusaria coronata* (Ach.) Th. Fr. and *Xylographa vitiligo* (Ach.) J.R. Laundon, are recorded new to lichen flora of India. It is observed that the area is rich in crustose lichens represented by 108 species. The lichens collected were mostly corticolous. The lichen family Graphidaceae was most common in the studied area with 6 genera and 22 species and within the family *Phaeographina* is the most common genus with 10 species. The Sharavathi river basin is interesting site for common and dominant Pyrenocarpous and Thelotremataceous lichens. The key for identification of the species is given. The study will be baseline information for the future biomonitoring studies in the area.

493. **Pahlevanlo, A. & Janardhana, G.R. 2011.** "First record of *Sinotermitomyces taiwanensis* from India". *J. Mycol. Pl. Pathol.* 41(4): 636.

Abstract: *Sinotermitomyces taiwanensis* has been reported for the first time for India from Kodagu, Karnataka. Earlier this species is known from Taiwan and China.

494. **Pande, A. 1973.** "Contributions to the Xylariaceae of Western India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 8–12.

Abstract: This paper, fifth in the series, describes 13 species or subspecies of *Hypoxylon*, collected from forest areas of Western Ghats, which includes 3 species and 1 variety new to science. *Hypoxylon coorgiana* has been described from Coorg district, Karnataka and *H. microspora*, *H. spiralis* and one variety *H. diatrypeoides* var. *poonensis* from Maharashtra.

495. **Pande, A. & Rao, V.G. 1988.** Ascomycetes of Western India – XII”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 389–392.
- Abstract: The paper presents four allantosporus sphaeriaceous fungi, of which three are new species, viz. *Colosphaeria connaricarpa* on dead twig of *Connarus* sp. from Jog falls, Karnataka, *Quaternaria tilakii* and *Valsella jasminicola* from Maharashtra and *Peroneutypa heteracantha* (Sacc.) Berlese is a new report from Maharashtra, earlier reported from Assam and Himachal Pradesh.
496. **Pande, A., Waingankar, V., Punekar, S.A. & Randive, K. 2005.** “A new *Xylaria* from Western Ghats of India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 28: 267–269.
- Abstract: A new species of *Xylaria*, viz. *X. symplocosii* on the roots of *Symplocos racemosa* Roxb. is being described and illustrated from Anshi National Park, Karnataka.
497. **Patil, S., Hande, P., Yadav, S. & Dongare, M. 2013.** “*Isoetes indica* Pant & Srivastava: New record for the Western Ghats of India”. *Indian Fern J.* 30: 78–82.
- Abstract: During the survey of pteridophytes of the Western Ghats, an interesting species *Isoetes indica* was recorded from Kankumbi hills of Belgaum district, Karnataka, which has not been reported previously from this region. The observed populations of *Isoetes indica* are in good condition. However, the species is at risk because of habitat destruction by local people and hence it needs conservation.
498. **Patwardhan, P.G. & Kulkarni, C.R. 1979.** “The lichen genus *Phaeographina* (Family Graphidaceae) in the Western Ghats, Southwestern India”. *Indian J. Bot.* 2: 132–143.
- Abstract: Eleven species of the genus *Phaeographina* known from the Western Ghats, Southwestern India are described. Three new species, viz. *P. canarensis* and *P. rufospora* are from Karnataka and *P. noralboradians* from Maharashtra have been described. A key and many illustrations are given to facilitate identification.
499. **Patwardhan, P.G. & Makhija, U. 1981.** “The lichen genus *Lopadium* (Family Lecideaceae) in the Western Ghats, Southwestern India”. *Indian J. Bot.* 4: 20–26.
- Abstract: Ten species of the genus *Lopadium* known from the Western Ghats, Southwestern India are reported and described, of which eight are corticolous and two are foliicolous species. Four new species of *Lopadium*, viz. *L. coorgianum* from Coorg, Karnataka, *L. granulosum* from Kerala and *L. ionoexcipulum* and *L. palniensis* from Palni Hills, Tamil Nadu have been described. A key and illustrations are provided for easy identification.
500. **Priya, S.K. & Nagveni, H.C. 2012.** “A new species of *Penicillioopsis indicus*, holomorph of *Sarophorum* on seeds of *Dysoxylum malabaricum*”. *Indian Phytopathol.* 65(3): 312–313.
- Abstract: A new species of *Penicillioopsis indicus*, holomorph of *Sarophorum* on seeds of *Dysoxylum malabaricum* has been described from Karnataka.

501. **Priya, S.K., Nagaveni, H.C., Kunwar, I.K. & Manoharachary, C. 2011.** "A new pathogenic species of *Beltraniella* from India". *J Mycol. Pl. Pathol.* 41(1): 20–23.

Abstract: An interesting pathogenic species of *Beltraniella* was isolated from the seeds of *Vateria indica* collected from the Western Ghats of Karnataka. It differs from all the known species of *Beltraniella* and is described as *Beltraniella vateriae* sp. nov. The pathogen was transmitted from the infected seeds to the seedlings. *Beltraniella vateriae* is characterized by setae produced singly or in groups of up to 48, profusely branched setiform conidiophores, turbinate conidia with hyaline transverse band.

502. **Puja, G. & Bhat, D.J. 2005.** "*Vamsapriya indica* gen. et sp. nov., a bambusicolous, synnematosus fungus from India". *Mycotaxon* 94: 149–154.

Abstract: *Vamsapriya indica* gen. & sp. nov. is reported from decaying culms of bamboo, *Bambusa arundinacea* (Gramineae or Poaceae), collected at Yellapur, Uttara Kannada, Karnataka. The fungus is unique in producing catenate, phragmosporous conidia on synnematosus conidiophores with non-cicatrized, monotretic conidiogenous cells. The novel genus is described and illustrated, and compared with two closely resembling genera, *Didymobotryum* and *Podosporium*.

503. **Puttaiah, E.T. & Patil, S.R. 1996.** "A preliminary survey of phytoplanktonic composition in river Tunga, near Shimoga city (Karnataka)". *Geobios, New Rep.* 15: 41–44.

Abstract: This paper deals with a preliminary survey of phytoplanktonic composition in river Tunga near Shimoga city. A total of 40 genera were identified. Chlorophycean members appear to be dominant as compared to other groups.

504. **Rajagopal, P.K. 1996.** *Fern and Fern Allies of Karnataka – A taxonomical study*. Ph.D. Thesis, submitted to Mangalore University, Mangalore (unpublished).

505. **Rajagopal, P.K. & Bhat, K.G. 1998.** "Pteridophytic flora of Karnataka state, India". *Indian Fern J.* 15: 1–28.

Abstract: Annotated catalogue of the pteridophytes of Karnataka state is given for the first time on the basis of extensive collections done recently. As many as 21 species of fern-allies and 153 species of ferns (a total of 174 species of pteridophytes) are listed. This amounts to nearly 20% in terms of species of Indian Pteridophytes. Well represented genera in this region include *Asplenium*, *Adiantum*, *Pteris* and *Selaginella*.

506. **Rajeshkumar, P.P., Hosagoudar, V.B. & Dan, M. 2011.** "*Curcuma bhatii* (R.M. Sm.) Skornickova & M. Sabu (Zingiberaceae) and its mycorrhizal association". *J. Threatened Taxa* 3: 1882–1884.

Abstract: The study of Vesicular and Arbuscular Mycorrhiza associated with an endemic plant *Curcuma bhatii*, known to occur only in Udupi district in Karnataka state is carried

out. Mycorrhizal spore count was 290 per 100 gm soil and the colonisation around the root was 95%. Vesicles and hyphae were present in the roots. Four mycorrhizal species, namely *Glomus aggregatum*, *G. glomerulatum*, *G. multicaule* and *Sclerocystis pachycaulis* were colonised around the roots.

507. **Rajkumar, S.D. 2004.** “*Asplenium affine* Swartz and *Thelypteris confluens* (Thunb.) Morton: Two new records of rare and little known ferns from Western Ghats of Karnataka, India”. *Indian Fern J.* 21: 13–18.

Abstract: *Asplenium affine* Sw. and *Thelypteris confluens* (Thunb.) Morton are two rare and little known ferns so far collected only from a single locality in Tamil Nadu, southern India. The present collection is the second distributional area for these two species in India from Kudremukh National Park, Karnataka. The chromosome count has also been done for these two species and is the first report for the fern flora of Karnataka.

508. **Rajkumar, S.D. 2004.** “Studies on the genus *Pseudocyclosorus* Ching (Thelypteridaceae – Pteridophyta) of Western Ghats of Karnataka, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 27: 245–248.

Abstract: *Pseudocyclosorus tylodes* (Kunze) Ching and *P. ochthodes* (Kunze) Holttum are the two rare fern collected from the Western Ghats ranges of the Kudremukh National Park of the Karnataka state. The present collection of *P. tylodes* is the first report of this species from Karnataka.

509. **Rajkumar, S.D. 2004.** “*Trignospora obtusiloba* Sledge (Thelypteridaceae – Pteridophyta): A new record to India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 27: 249–250.

Abstract: *Trignospora obtusiloba* Sledge was considered to be confined to Sri Lanka. However, this species has now been collected from the Western Ghats ranges of the Kudremukh National Park of the Karnataka state. This is the second distributional area record for this species universally, earlier reported only from Sri Lanka.

510. **Rajkumar, S.D. 2005.** “A new species of *Pteris* L. (Pteridaceae: Pteridophyta) from Western Ghats of South India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 313–314.

Abstract: A new species of the *Pteris* L., viz. *P. manickami* allied to *P. confusa* T.G. Walker has been described and illustrated from the Western Ghats ranges of Karnataka (Devigar –Nagarigar path) and Tamil Nadu (Maramalai hills).

511. **Rajkumar, S.D. 2004.** “Studies on the genus *Tectaria cavanilles* (Dryopteridaceae – Pteridophyta) of Western Ghats of Karnataka”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 257–262.

Abstract: *Tectaria coadunata* (J. Sm.) C. Chr., *T. paradoxa* (Fée) Sledge and *T. wightii* (Clarke) Ching, have been collected from the Western Ghats ranges of the Kudremukh National Park of the Karnataka state. The present collection of *T. paradoxa* and *T. wightii* is the first report of these two species from Karnataka.

512. **Raju, C.G. & Madhukeshwara, S.S. 2003.** "Studies on Caulicolous and Ramicolous fungi of Karnataka – III: On *Eucalyptus*". *My Forest* 39: 379–388.

Abstract: The present paper describes and illustrates the morphological characters of five caulicolous and ramicolous fungi from Karnataka, viz. *Cytospora* sp., *Phoma* sp., *Sphaeropsis malorum*, *Beltrania rhombica*, *Phialophora cinerescens* on *Eucalyptus citriodora* Hook. Among the above mentioned fungi *Beltrania rhombica* and *Phialophora cinerescens* are new host record from India. Others are new report from either South India or Karnataka.

513. **Raju, C.G. & Madhukeshwara, S.S. 2004.** "Studies on Caulicolous and Ramicolous fungi of Karnataka – I: on Jamun". *My Forest* 40: 241–253.

Abstract: The present paper describes and illustrates the morphological and cultural characters of nine caulicolous and ramicolous fungi from Karnataka, viz. *Chaetospermum chaetosporum*, *Coniella australiensis*, *Cytospora acacia*, *Corynespora* sp., *Nigrospora* and *Pithomyces chartarum* on jamun (*Syzygium cumini*). Among the above mentioned fungi *Chaetomium globosum*, *Pithomyces chartarum* are new host record from India and others are new report from either South India or Karnataka.

514. **Raju, C.G. & Madhukeshwara, S.S. 2004.** "Studies on Caulicolous and Ramicolous fungi of Karnataka – IV: On Jack". *My Forest* 40: 375–383.

Abstract: The present paper describes and illustrates the morphological characters of five caulicolous and ramicolous fungi from Karnataka, viz. *Chaetomium globosum*, *Diatrypella* sp., *Lecanidion* sp., *Diplodia* sp., *Torula herbarum* (Pers.) on jack (*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.). Among the above mentioned fungi *Chaetomium globosum*, *Diatrypella citricola*, *Diplodia mutila*, are new host record from India and *Lecanidion atratum* are new reports from either South India or Karnataka.

515. **Raju, G.H., Suresh, H.R., Krishnappa, M., Descals, E., Kiziewicz, B.F. & Bärlocher 2012.** "Aquatic Hyphomycetes in Jannapura lake of Shimoga district, Karnataka". *Bioinfolet* 9: 17–18.

Abstract: The present study was carried out to study diversity of aquatic Hyphomycetes in Jannapura lake of Shimoga district, Karnataka. A total of 19 species belonging to 16 genera of aquatic Hyphomycetes were identified. Among them *Tetracladia*, *Articulospora*, *Alatospora* were dominating aquatic Hyphomycetes.

516. **Rao, V. & Reddy, K.A. 1981.** "Two new hyphomycetes". *Indian J. Bot.* 4: 108–114.

Abstract: *Kramabeeja* with *K. shrungashakha* gen. & sp. nov. and *Shrungabeeja* with *S. vadirajensis* gen. & sp. nov. are described as new genera of hyphomycetes from Odisha and Karnataka, respectively.

517. **Reddy, B.S., Manoharachary, C.M. & Rao, V. 1997.** "Two new hyphomycetous fungal species from India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 76: 173–175.
- Abstract: Two interesting hyphomycetes, viz. *Ampulliferina aseptoconidiata* and *Taeniolella bhagavatiense* are described from Karnataka.
518. **Schwarz, U. 2013.** "An updated checklist of bryophytes of Karnataka". *Arch. Bryol.* 181: 1–42.
- Abstract: The checklist consists of 338 bryophytes taxa belonging to 143 genera under 57 families recorded from Karnataka state. Of which, 9 are hornworts, 113 are liverworts and 216 are mosses.
519. **Schwarz, U. & Frahm, J.P. 2013.** "A contribution to the bryoflora of the Western Ghats in Karnataka State, India". *Polish Bot. J.* 58: 511–524.
- Abstract: Based on fieldtrips conducted during 2012 by the authors, a list of species collected in a small area of the Western Ghats (Coorg district, Karnataka) is presented. It includes 18 species of liverworts and hornworts as well as 76 species of mosses, of which 27 species of mosses are newly reported for the state of Karnataka, 6 species are new for Coorg province. *Holomitrium javanicum* Dozy & Molk. is reported as new to India. *Campylopus sedgwickii* Dixon described from Sri Lanka and so far only known from the type locality is a new synonym of *C. recurvus* Mitt. The list gives a rough inventory of the bryoflora in altitudes between 900 m and 1750 m and can be regarded as typical for the northern Western Ghats.
520. **Sharma, B., Makhija, U. & Khadilkar, P. 2010.** "A new species of *Anomomorpha* (Graphidaceae) from India". *Lichenologist* 42(3): 281–283.
- Abstract: *Anomomorpha elegans*, a new species characterized by lirelline ascocarps, dark reddish brown, pruinose disc, bowl-shaped exciple composed of elongate hyphae, hymenium interspersed with crystals, muriform ascospores and salazinic acid in the thallus, is described for India from Karnataka.
521. **Sharma, B.O. & Khadilkar, P. 2011.** "Two new species in the lichen family Graphidaceae from India". *Lichenologist* 43(5): 487–490.
- Abstract: *Graphis parvicarpa* and *Pallidogramme bengalense* are described as new to science from India. *Graphis parvicarpa* is characterized by a striate excipulum, interspersed hymenium, muriform ascospores, and norstictic acid in the thallus which is reported from Karnataka. *Pallidogramme bengalense* is characterized by a striate exciple, muriform, hyaline to pale brown ascospores, interspersed hymenium and no lichen substances in the thallus from West Bengal.



522. **Sharma, B.O., Khadilkar, P. & Makhija, U. 2012.** "New species and new combinations in the lichen genera *Fissurina* and *Hemithecium* from India". *Lichenologist* 44(3): 339–362.  
 Abstract: In continuation of authors' ongoing revisionary studies on the lichen family *Graphidaceae* from India, a treatment of 25 species of the lichen genera *Fissurina* and *Hemithecium* from India is presented. In their earlier work on the lichen genus *Fissurina*, 16 species were reported from India. In the present study, 17 additional species of *Fissurina* from India are recognized. Nine species, viz. *Fissurina andamanensis*, *F. disposita*, *F. immersa*, *F. indica*, *F. microcarpa*, *F. nicobarensis*, *F. simplex*, *F. sporolata*, and *F. submonospora*, are described as new to science. Seven species, viz. *Fissurina canlaonensis*, *F. cingalina*, *F. comparimuralis*, *F. monospora*, *F. nitidescens*, *F. rubiginosa*, and *F. subnitidula* are recorded for the first time from India. One species, *Fissurina* sp. 1, is recorded but not formally described as new due to scanty material. Eight species in the lichen genus *Hemithecium*, including three new species, viz. *H. kodayarensis*, *H. longilirellatum*, *H. verrucosum*, and five new combinations, viz. *Hemithecium andamanicum*, *H. flabillatum*, *H. flavoalbum*, *H. flexile*, and *H. norlabiatum*, are also recognized in the present work. A revised key for the identification of all 33 species of *Fissurina* and 26 species of *Hemithecium* so far known from India is provided. *Fissurina disposita*, *F. immersa*, *F. sporolata* and *Hemithecium verrucosum* has been described from Karnataka. Three species, viz., *Fissurina monospora*, *F. nitidescens*, and *F. subnitidula*, are recorded for the first time for India from Karnataka.
523. **Shenoy, H.S. & Krishna, K.G. 2007.** "*Helminthostachys zeylanica* (L.) Hook. (Ophioglossaceae), a new record to Karnataka, India". *Indian Fern J.* 24: 164–166.  
 Abstract: *Helminthostachys zeylanica* (L.) Hook. (Ophioglossaceae) has been recorded for the first time for Karnataka from Dakshin Kannada district. Earlier this species is reported from Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
524. **Shenoy, H.S. & Krishnakumar, G. 2009.** "A note on the occurrence of *Schizaea digitata* (L.) Sw. in a lowland evergreen forest of Dakshina Kannada in Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 54–56.  
 Abstract: *Schizaea digitata* (L.) Sw. is a very rare fern. It is reported to occur in small populations from wherever it is recorded. This is a report of the fern as a small natural population in the understory of a low altitude evergreen forest in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka.
525. **Shiddamallayya, N. & Pratima, M. 2006.** "Influence of abiotic factors and polluting sources in the structure of cyanophycean community in the fresh water tank Bhalki, Karnataka". *Indian Hydrobiology* 9: 45–50.

Abstract: Pollution of water is a severe problem with the industrialization of nations coupled with rapid acceleration in the growth of human population. Water pollution is an undesirable change in physical, chemical and biological properties of water which directly or indirectly affects its ultimate use and also the quality of life. Bhalki is one of the towns of Bidar district, located in the northeastern corner of Karnataka state. The people of the town depend on freshwater tank for the domestic activities. Even though, the two sewage channels of the town were constantly feeding the domestic sewage to the tank. Abiotic factors of the tank and domestic sewage combinedly influenced on 28 taxa of 20 genera of Cyanophyceae distributed in 8 species rare, 11 species seldom, 3 species often, 5 species most of the time and 1 species constantly in the tank water. This distribution is supported by various factors of the water body of which hardness, sulphate and organic matter was inadequate in the tank to enrich the growth and frequency distribution of Cyanophyceae.

526. **Shivappa, D. & Kiran, B.R. 2007.** "Phytoplankton diversity in Santhekadur and Kadekal ponds near Shimoga (Karnataka)". *Adv. Pl. Sci.* 20: 531–533.

Abstract: Phytoplankton diversity and density in Santhekadur and Kadekal ponds near Shimoga, Karnataka has been studied during February to April 2004. A total of 21 species were identified under four classes of algae, *viz.* Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae, Cyanophyceae and Englenophyceae. Bacillariophyceae and Cyanophyceae members appear to be dominant in both the water bodies reaching upto 11 and 6 species, respectively. The occurrence of pollution tolerant taxa in phytoplankton suggests that the selected ponds are moderately eutrophic.

527. **Somashekar, R.K. 1986.** "Survey of extra aquatic fungi of river Cauvery in relation to some physico-chemical factors". *Geobios, New Rep.* 5: 1–6.

Abstract: An attempt has been made to correlate the physico-chemical factors of the habitat with the fungal number at the polluted stations, inhabiting river Cauvery. The role of fungi in the aquatic habitat and their value as biological indicators of pollution are discussed.

528. **Soosamma, M., Lekha, G., Sreekala, K.N. & Bhat, D.J. 2001.** "A new species of *Trinacriuin* from submerged leaves from India". *Mycologia* 93(6): 1200–1202.

Abstract: *Trinacrium indica* sp. nov., isolated from submerged coffee leaves from Somwarpet, Kodagu district, Karnataka, is described and illustrated. The new taxon is compared with previously described species of *Trinacrium*.

529. **Sreenivas, V.K., Fraser-Jenkins, C.R. & Madhusoodanan, P.V. 2013.** "The genus *Pteris* L. (Pteridaceae) in South India". *Indian Fern J.* 30: 268–308.

Abstract: Twenty-six species, one additional subspecies and one additional cultivar of the genus occurring in South India are treated, of which four taxa are cultivated or locally adventive exotics. Their descriptions, a key to the species, their reported chromosome numbers, taxonomic comments are colour photographs are provided. Of these, *Pteris reptans* T.G. Walker has not been recorded before in India until the report by Sreenivas (2011 in ed.) and *P. arisanensis* Tagawa and *P. perrottetti* Hieron. had not previously been reported from Kerala state. Comments are made concerning some of the taxonomically confused species and the conservation status of the species is listed.

530. **Sridhar, K.R. & Karun, N.C. 2013.** "On the Basket Stinkhorn mushroom *Phallus merulinus* (Phallaceae) in Mangalore, Karnataka, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 5: 3985–3988.

Abstract: The Basket Stinkhorn Mushroom *Phallus merulinus* is reported from the monocot debris of Mangalore University Arboretum. Its occurrence, growth and characteristics are compared with other *Phallus* spp.

531. **Sridhar, K.R. & Kaveriappa, K.M. 2002.** "*Synnematophora*, a new aquatic hyphomycetes from the Western Ghat forests, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 25: 89–93.

Abstract: This paper describes and illustrates a new genus *Synnematophora* and a new species *Synnematophora constricta* from Payaswini River, Kodagu district, Karnataka on submerged decaying leaves of *Mangifera indica* L.

532. **Srivastava, S.C. & Srivastava, G. 1989.** "Two *Cololejeunea* from south India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 99: 83–90.

Abstract: Two taxa of *Cololejeunea* subgenus *Pedinolejeunea* are discovered from south India. *Cololejeunea cardiocarpa* (Mont.) Steph. is being described for the first time from India from Tamil Nadu and Kerala and *Cololejeunea foliicola* allied to *C. bolombensis* (Steph.) Vanden Berghen is proposed as new taxon from Jog falls, Karnataka. The former is facultative foliicolous taxon characterized by ovate-triangular leaves with apical finger-like hyaline cells, inflated lobules with 2-celled first tooth and basal hyaline papilla, whereas the latter (*Cololejeunea foliicola*) is obligatory foliicolous and characterized by oblong leaves with marginal rectangular hyaline cells and variable (ligulate-inflated) divergent lobules. *Cololejeunea cardiocarpa* is monoecious (paroecious and synoecious) whereas *Cololejeunea foliicola* is dioecious.

533. **Srivastava, S.C. & Srivastava, S. 2004.** "Two new *Metzgerias* from Peninsular India". *Phytotaxonomy* 4: 79–86.

Abstract: Two new species of *Metzgeria*, viz. *M. coorgense* and *M. raoii* have been described from Peninsular India, making a total of 23 validly recognized species from India. *Metzgeria coorgense* from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is characterized by 18–28

cells wide wing on either side of the midrib, gemmae on the dorsal surface of thallus, hair single at margins, epidermal cells over midrib 2–3(–4)/4–6. *Metzgeria raoii* from Kerala is characterised by 13–17 cells wide wing on either side of the midrib, gemmae marginal, hair single at margins, epidermal cells over the midrib 2/2, or 2/2–3(4), monoicous sexuality and 'M. furcata'– type of capsule wall thickening.

534. **Subramanian, C.V. 1954.** "Three new Hyphomycetes". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 33: 28–35.

Abstract: Three new hyphomycetes, viz. *Lacellinopsis levispora*, *Lomaantha pooga* on dead stem of *Areca catechu* L. and *Polydesmus indicus* on dead spathe of *Cocos nucifera* L. have been described. The first species is from Karnataka and last two species from Kerala.

535. **Subramanian, C.V. & Bhat, D.J. 1978.** "Putagraivam, a new genus of the hyphomycetes". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 87B: 99–104.

Abstract: A synnematus hyphomycete *Putagraivam sundaram* gen. & sp. nov. collected on dead twigs of *Macaranga indica* Wight from Darbhe, near Irde, South Kanara district, Karnataka is described and illustrated. It is the conidial state of a hypocreaceous fungus.

536. **Subramanian, C.V. & Muthumary, J. 1986.** "Dwiroopa, a new genus of the Coelomycetes". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 96: 191–197.

Abstract: *Dwiroopa*, anamorph gen. nov. and *Dwiroopa ramya* anamorph sp. nov. are proposed to accommodate a eustromatic fungus collected on dead twigs from forests of Western Ghats in Agumbe, Karnataka state. The fungus produces stomata within which two types, the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ -conidia are produced. Both are solitary, one-celled, gangliar and brown- coloured but the  $\alpha$ -conidia are clearly larger, darker and have very characteristic striations on the surface, absent in the  $\beta$ -conidia. In addition, small, one-celled, allantoids, phialoconidia may be produced in some in some of the conidiomata. The present fungus is compared with the closely allied Coelomycete genus *Harknessia* Cooke.

537. **Subramanian, C.V. & Muthumary, J. 1986.** "Dwiroopella, a new genus of the Coelomycetes". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 96: 199–203.

Abstract: *Dwiroopella*, gen. nov. typified by *Dwiroopella sundara* sp. nov. is proposed to accommodate a Coelomycete collected from Karnataka. This is an interesting fungus in which the conidioma is eustromatic, solitary, ostiolata, rostrata, clypeata, partly immersed in the substrata and partly erumpent. Each conidioma produces within it two types of conidium, phialoconidia from simple phialides which proliferate percurrently and gangliar conidia from annellated conidiogenous cells. Both types of conidia are brown and typically two-celled, the phialoconidia may become 3 or 4-celled.

538. **Sundararaghavan, R. & Wadhwa, B.M. 1968.** "Mosses of Agumbe–Hulical ranges, Shimoga district". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 10: 344–347.

Abstract: In this paper, twenty-eight mosses collected from Agumbe–Hulical ranges (Shimoga district) of Western Ghats are described. Two species, viz. *Dendropogonella rufescens* (Schimp.) Britt. and *Bryosedgwickia densa* (Hook.) Biz. & P. Verd. have been reported for the first time from India and two species, viz. *Meesea uliginosa* Hedw. and *Versicularia succosa* (Mitt.) Broth. ex Dix. are recorded as new reports from South India.

539. **Sundararaghavan, R. & Wadhwa, B.M. 1970.** "Mosses of Agumbe (Shimoga district, Mysore State) II. Key to the species and new records for India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 5: 28–35.

540. **Thimmaiah, C.J., Hosagoudar, V.B. & Jayashankara, M. 2013.** "CEPF Western Ghats Special Series. Black mildews of Kodagu, Karnataka, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 5(16): 5021–5180.

Abstract: The systematic survey of the foliicolous fungi of Kodagu was initiated by one of the authors (VBH) in the year 2002, conducted four field tours to the area and subsequently taken over by the other authors (CJT & MCJ). Of these, only black mildews are presented in the paper. More than 400 collections of black mildews are collected from Kodagu recorded on 265 host plants belonging to 65 families of flowering plants represented three fungal groups: Meliolales, Asterinales and Schiffnerulaceae belonging to 20 fungal genera: *Amazonia* – 4, *Appendiculella* – 1, *Armatella* – 4, *Asteridiella* – 21, *Asterina* – 61, *Asterolibertia* – 2, *Asterostomella* – 5, *Cirsosia* – 2, *Echidnodella* – 2, *Eupelte* – 1, *Irenopsis* – 11, *Ishwarymyces* – 1, *Lembosia* – 4, *Mahanteshamyces* – 1, *Meliola* – 82, *Meliolaster* – 1, *Prillieuxina* – 2, *Questieriella* – 3, *Sarcinella* – 6, *Schiffnerula* – 9. Of these, *Asteridiella kodavae*, *Meliola coorgiana*, *M. kodaguensis*, *M. madhucae*, *M. cauveriana* and *M. goniotalami* are new species. The area forms type locality for several taxa. This is the first of its kind for the area and forms a base for the subsequent work.

541. **Thirumalachar, M.J. 1943.** "*Masseella narasimhanii*, a new species of rust on *Flueggea leucopyrus* Willd." *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. (Sec. B)* 18(2): 36–40.

Abstract: *Flueggea leucopyrus* Willd., is a stiff thorny shrub with ovate-orbicular leaves and greenish white fruits. Some of these plants growing near Yashavantpur, Bangalore, were heavily rusted, and a detailed study undertaken by the writer proved it to be a new species of *Masseella*. So far three species have been recorded for the genus, *Masseella capparidis* (Hobson) Diet., *M. flueggeo* Syd. on *Flueggea virosa* Baill. in the Philippines, and *M. breynke* Thirum. With the exception of *M. capparidis* for which only the telial stage is known, the other two species are auteciouseu-forms. Even so the *Masseella* on *Flueggea leucopyrus* is also an autecious co-form, with pycnia and mia developing in August–September, uredia and telia in the months of October to January.

542. **Thirumalachar, M.J., Swamy, B.G.L. & Khan, K.B.A. 1943.** "Contributions to the flora of Nandi Hills. Part I. Some interesting smuts and rusts". *J. Mysore Univ.* 3(2): 195–204.  
 Abstract: In a previous paper on the flora of Nandi Hills, an account of the flowering plants was given by the authors (1942). During the course of these studies, collections of cryptogamic flora were also made. In the present account, some of the interesting smuts and rusts are described. Detailed morphological and cultural studies of rusts were undertaken by one of the authors and some new species and new combinations have been proposed. The type specimens of the new species have been deposited in the Herb. Crypt. Ind. Orient., of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and in the Herbarium, Dept. of Botany, Central College, Bangalore.
543. **Townsend, C.C. 1988.** "Mosses from the Nandi Hills, Mysore State, India". *J. Bryology* 15: 289–291.  
 Abstract: Twenty-five species of mosses are recorded from the Nandi Hills, Mysore state.
544. **Udar, R. & Singh, D.K. 1979.** "*Notothylas pfeidereri* sp. nov. from Mangalore, India". *Lindbergia* 5: 28–30.  
 Abstract: *Notothylas pfeidereri* Udar & Singh is described as a new species from Mangalore, Western Ghats, India. The species is characterized by linear-cordate profusely branched thalli; presence of marginal involucre with apical circular-trilipped opening; sporogonium with prominent seta; bistratose capsule wall without lines of dehiscence; spores finely vermiculate with a broad equatorial-crassitudo and a distal, more or less triangular cupulate projection and the proximal surface of the spores with prominent, tortuous triradiate mark continuous with the equatorial girdle.
545. **Udar, R. & Srivastava, G. 1982.** "Two new species of *Cololejeunea* from Peninsular India". *J. Bryology* 12: 227–231.  
 Abstract: Two new species of *Cololejeunea* (subgenus *Leptocolea*), viz. *C. pandei* allied to *C. goebelii* (Gottsche ex Schiffn.) Schiffn. and *C. dentifolia* allied to *C. paroica* Mizut. are described and illustrated from Agumbe, Karnataka. Both species are epiphyllous with ascending leaves.
546. **Udar, R., Srivastava, G. & Srivastava, S.C. 1985.** "*Cololejeunea (Pedinolejeunea) furcilobulata* (Berrie et Jones) Schuster: New to Asia". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 95: 303–307.  
 Abstract: *Cololejeunea furcilobulata* has been discovered recently from South Indian territory (Kerala and Karnataka) which extends its range of distribution from Africa to Asia. The Indian population shows a wide range of habitats as the plants may be corticolous, foliicolous and rupicolous. The taxon is characterized by somewhat ovate



leaf with thin-walled leaf-cell devoid of trigones, bicilate lobule having undivided basal portion (inflated lobule also present often at base), autoecious as well as paroecious sexuality and compressed 5 plicate perianth.

547. **Udar, R., Srivastava, G. & Srivastava, S.C. 1987.** "On two new species of *Cololejeunea* (*Pedinolejeunea*) new to India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 66: 22–26.

Abstract: *Cololejeunea formosana* Mizut. and *C. sigmaidea* Jovet-Ast & Tixier belonging to the subgenus *Pedinolejeunea*, growing epiphyllously are recorded for the first time from India, the former in dense forests of Periakulam at Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu) and Arunachal Pradesh and latter from Jog Falls (Karnataka). The species is characterized by linear-flexuose marginal cells – characteristic of the subgenus *Pedinolejeunea*. *Cololejeunea formosana* is monoecious and has ciliate lobule with inflated base, whereas *C. sigmaidea* has highly reduced one-celled lobule which is often absent. The Indian population, however, contain few leaves with well-developed inflated lobule which may represent antheridial bracts.

548. **Usha, N. & Janardhana, G.R. 2014.** "Diversity of macrofungi in the Western Ghats of Karnataka (India)". *Indian Forester* 140: 531–536.

Abstract: The present investigation was carried out in the forests of five districts of Western Ghats of Karnataka, which includes B.R. Hills of Chamarajnagar, H.D. Kote forest of Mysore, Aanekaadu forest of Kodagu, Bisle forest of Hassan and forests of Chickmagalur districts representing four different habitats such as grass, litter, wood and soil, respectively. The fruiting bodies of macrofungi were collected between August 2010 and August 2012. In an extensive survey a total of 135 species of macrofungi belonging to 56 genera and 34 families were enumerated. Association of species was found to be abundant with litter followed by wood, grass and soil, respectively. Members of the family Agaricaceae were found to be predominant followed by Polyporaceae, Marasmiaceae, Mycenaceae and Russulaceae. Species of macrofungi belonging to 18 other families were also recorded.

549. **Venkatesh, L. & Naik, S.T. 2008.** "Survey for occurrence of VAM fungi associated with *Jatropha curcas* L. in different agroclimatic zones of Karnataka". *My Forest* 44: 39–42.

Abstract: A survey was conducted during April–September, 2005 to isolate the predominant VAM fungal genus from rhizosphere soil samples collected in three agroclimatic zones of Karnataka. Based on soil types the rhizosphere soil samples were collected from fourteen locations in three agroclimatic zones. In black soils of *Jatropha curcas* the highest total number of VAM spores was observed in Khanapur (215.59/100 g) of Belgaum district of zone 9, whereas total number of spores noticed in Hubli of Dharwad district in zone 8 was the least (68.11/100 g). In red soils of *Jatropha curcas* the highest total



number of VAM spores was observed in Khanapur (190.81/100 g) of Belgaum district of zone 9. Where as total number of spores noticed in Hangal of Haveri district of same zone was the least (96.13/100 g). The *Acaulospora* sp. predominantly occurred in both soil types. The root colonization in *Jatropha curcas* varied from 18.26 per cent to 65.18 per cent. The characterization of VAM fungi was made. The five genera of VAM occurred in *Jatropha curcas*, among those genera *Acaulospora* sp. was predominantly occurred in three zones of Karnataka.

550. **Vinayaka, K.S., Krishnamurthy, Y.L. & Nayaka, S. 2010.** "Macrolichen flora of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka, India". *Ann. Forest.* 18: 81–90.

Abstract: The paper deals with the documentation of diversity, distribution and ecology of 67 species of macrolichens from Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka. The study area covers moist deciduous, dry deciduous, semi-evergreen and shola type of vegetation. The Wildlife Sanctuary covers a total area of 492 km<sup>2</sup>, from which the authors have recorded 67 macrolichen species belonging to 24 genera and 10 families. Out of 67 species 57 are corticolous, 7 are saxicolous and 2 are terricolous. Deciduous forest consisted of the maximum number of 52 species followed by evergreen with 9 and shola forest is represented by 6 macrolichen species. The present study reveals two new records of lichen flora of Karnataka. The result provides the baseline information regarding macrolichen diversity in Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary.

551. **Vinayaka, K.S., Nayaka, S., Krishnamurthy, Y.L. & Upreti, D.K. 2012.** "A report on some macrolichens new to Karnataka, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 4: 2318–2321.

Abstract: This paper reports six new records of lichen species to Western Ghats of Karnataka. The sampling was carried out from August 2007 to April 2010 in Malnad regions of Karnataka. Lichens were identified by studying their external and internal morphology and chemical tests. *Heterodermia albidiflava*, *H. microphylla*, *Ramalina* cfr. *taitensis*, *Usnea aciculifera*, *U. eumitrioides* and *U. sinensis* are described as new to Western Ghats of Karnataka. The specimens are housed at the herbarium of the Department of Botany, Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta, Shimoga, Karnataka.

552. **Yadav, S. & Bhat, D.J. .** "*Dimastigosporium yanense*, a new coprophilous fungus from the forests of Western Ghats in Karnataka State, India". *Mycotaxon* 107: 397–403.

Abstract: *Dimastigosporium yanense* sp. nov., isolated from cattle dung collected from the forests of Western Ghats, Karnataka, is described and illustrated. *Dimastigosporium yanense* differs from the genus type species, *D. musimonum*, by the production of subcylindrical, smaller conidia with an apical and three basal appendages. The conidia develop holoblastically through one of the basal appendages.

553. **Yadav, S. & Bhat, D.J. 2009.** "*Lomachashakagomaya*, a new sporodochial hyphomycete from India". *Mycotaxon* 110: 357–361.

Abstract: *Lomachashaka gomaya*, a new sporodochial hyphomycete isolated from cattle dung collected from the forests of Western Ghats, Karnataka, is described and illustrated. It is accommodated in the genus because of its hyaline setae with bulbous base and conidia with cupulate, mucoid apical appendages. It differs from other species in the genus by its longer setae, verrucose conidiophores and smaller conidia with the dimensions 6.5–8.5 × 2.5–3.5 µm.

554. **Yalvigi, V.S. 1979.** "Occurrence of *Johannesbaptistia pellucida* (Dickie) Taylor et Drouet at Kolar". *Geobios* (Jodhpur) 6: 225–227.

Abstract: Rare and interesting blue green alga, *Johannesbaptistia pellucida* (Dickie) Taylor & Drouet has been recorded for the first time for Karnataka from Kolar, 50 km from Bangalore, although it has been reported from other parts of India.

### New discoveries/ rediscoveries, New Reports

555. **Ali, S., Mesta, D.K., Chandran, M.D.S. & Ramachandra, T.V. 2010.** "Report of *Burmannia championii* Thw. from Uttara Kannada, Central Western Ghats, Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 343–345.
- Abstract: *Burmannia championii* Thwaites, a saprophytic herb, is reported for the first time in Karnataka from a *Myristica* swamp in Uttara Kannada district, extending thereby its northern limit of distribution in Western Ghats.
556. **Almeida, M.R. 1976.** "A new species of Poaceae (= Gramineae), from Karnataka". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 72: 813–814.
- Abstract: A new species of Poaceae, viz. *Cappillipedium magdaleni* allied to *C. filiculme* (Hook.f.) Stapf has been described from Agumbe, Karnataka.
557. **Amalraj, V.A., Velayudhan, K.C. & Muralidharan, V.K. 1991.** "*Curcuma albiflora* Thw. (Zingiberaceae) – A new record for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 441–442.
- Abstract: *Curcuma albiflora* Thwaites, a Sri Lankan species, is reported as a new record for India from Coorg district, Karnataka.
558. **Amalraj, V.A., Velayudhan, K.C. & Muralidharan, V.K. 1991.** "*Curcuma karnatakensis* sp. nov. (Zingiberaceae) – A new species from Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 490–492.
- Abstract: A new species of *Curcuma*, viz. *C. karnatakensis* allied to *C. albiflora* Thwaites has been described and illustrated from Hirahalli, Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka.
559. **Ansari, M.Y. & Rao, R.S. 1979.** "Two new species of the genus *Iphigenia* Kunth (Liliaceae) from Western Ghats". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 20: 162–164.
- Abstract: Two new species of *Iphigenia*, viz. *I. magnifica* Ansari & R.S. Rao and *I. sahyadrica* Ansari & R.S. Rolla Rao have been described from Dhule of Dhule district (Maharashtra) and Hulical of Shimoga district (Karnataka).
560. **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.
- Abstract: *Chlorophytum bharuchae* Ansari, Sundararagh. & Hemadri allied to *C. orchidastrum* Lindl. has been described and illustrated from Western Ghats of Maharashtra (Junnar, Poona) and (Agumbe, Shimoga) Mysore states.
561. **Arekal, G.D. & Ramakrishna, T.M. 1981.** "A new *Brachystelma* (Asclepiadaceae) from Kolar, Karnataka". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 90(3): 203–205.

Abstract: *Brachystelma kolarenses* allied to *B. tenellum* R.A. Dyer (Asclepiadaceae) collected from Kolar district, Karnataka state, is described with illustrations.

562. **Arekal, G.D. & Ramakrishna, T.M. 1981.** "A new species of *Brachystelma* (Asclepiadaceae) from India". *Curr. Sci.* 50: 145–146.

Abstract: *Brachystelma ciliatum* allied to *B. laevigatum* Hook.f. (Asclepiadaceae) collected from Sonnipally, Kolar district, Karnataka State, is described with illustrations.

563. **Arekal, G.D. & Shivamurthy, G.R. 1975.** "*Balanophora abbreviata* Blume in Karnataka". *Curr. Sci.* 44: 96–97.

Abstract: The curious root parasite, *Balanophora abbreviata* Blume was reported for the first for Indian flora from the bank of the Cauvery River near Ranganthittu, nine miles away from Mysore city, Karnataka. Earlier this species was reported from Java, Africa, Madagascar, Indochina, Malaysia and the Pacific Islands.

564. **Arekal, G.D. & Swamy, S.N.R. 1972.** "A new species of *Iphigenia* Kunth, Liliaceae from Mysore". *Bot. Notiser* 125: 220–222.

Abstract: *Iphigenia mysorensis* Arekal & Swamy sp. nov., collected in Ranganthittu near Mysore city, Mysore state, is described and illustrated as a new species. It is allied to *I. indica* (A. Gray) Kunth in having the chromosome number  $2n = 22$ ,  $n = 11$  and dark purple flowers, but differs from it in several important morphological characters.

565. **Arora, R.K. 1960.** "New plant records from North Kanara". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 169–170.

Abstract: *Achyranthes aquatica* R. Br., *Hibiscus cancellatus* Roxb. and *Polygonum viscosum* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don has been reported for the first time from North Kanara. *Achyranthes aquatica* earlier reported from North Circar, Ganjam, Coromandel Coast and Assam, *Hibiscus cancellatus* from Simla hills, plains of Punjab, Chotanagpur and Kumaon and *Polygonum viscosum* from Supa, North Kanara.

566. **Arora, R.K. & Sen Gupta, G. 1964.** "A note on *Solanum aculeatissimum* Jacq.". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 95.

Abstract: *Solanum aculeatissimum* Jacq., a native of tropical America has been reported for the first time for Karnataka from Sitanadi, North Someshwar, South Kanara district, earlier reported from Quilon, Kerala.

567. **Babu, N.M.G., Ravikumar, K., Vijaya Sankar, R., Ved, D.K. & Ganesan, R. 2007.** "On the distribution and ethnobotany of *Peucedanum dhana* var. *dalzellii* (Apiaceae), a little known endemic from Southern India". *Indian J. Forest.* 30: 167–170.

Abstract: *Peucedanum dhana* Buch.-Ham. ex C.B. Clarke var. *dalzellii* C.B. Clarke (Apiaceae) is endemic to Central and Western India. The present collection from Bangalore extends its distribution further towards southern part of Karnataka state. Hitherto unreported ethnobotanical uses of this plant are also provided.

568. **Bachulkar, M.P. & Yadav, S.R. 2000** “*Begonia hirtella* Link (Begoniaceae) – A new plant record for India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 293–294.

Abstract: *Begonia hirtella* Link has been reported as a new record for the flora of India from Belgaum district of Karnataka.

569. **Bachulkar, M.P., Yadav, S.R. & Limaye, S.K. 1995.** “*Kickxia incana* (Wall.) Pennell (Scrophulariaceae) – A new plant record for Karnataka”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 92: 441–442.

Abstract: *Kickxia incana* (Wall.) Pennell has been recorded for the first time for the flora of Karnataka from Rajhunsgrad fort in Belgaum district. Earlier this species is reported from Maharashtra.

570. **Bahadur, K.N. & Naithani, H.B. 1973.** “New distributional records of *Richardia scabra* Linn. in India”. *Indian Forester* 99: 449–453.

Abstract: *Richardia scabra* L. (Rubiaceae), a native of tropical America and now naturalized in many parts of the world, has hitherto been reported in India from Assam, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. It is now recorded from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Mysore states. Notes on its previous records from India and other tropical countries, nomenclature (genus as well as species), description, distribution, ecology, economic uses and affinities are provided with illustrations.

571. **Banerjee, B.C. 1985.** “On the occurrence of some grasses in Coorg district of Karnataka state”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 479–480.

Abstract: Eleven species of grasses are recorded as new to Coorg district of Karnataka, though these species are distributed in the different districts of Karnataka.

572. **Banerjee, B.C. 1990.** “Some more additions to the flora of Karnataka state”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 741–742.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the enumeration of 11 plant species belonging to 9 dicot families collected by the author during the exploration tours undertaken between 1976 and 1977, which are not included in the flora of Karnataka.

573. **Basappa, G.P. 1984.** “A new species of *Brachiaria* Griseb. (Poaceae) from India”. *Proc. Pl. Sci.* 93(1): 53–55.

Abstract: A new species of *Brachiaria* Griseb., viz. *G. muna* Basappa, from South India is described and illustrated.

574. **Bhaskar, V. 2006.** "*Impatiens clavata* Bhaskar sp. nov. – A new scapigerous balsam (Balsaminaceae) from Bisle Ghat, Western Ghats, South India". *Curr. Sci.* 91: 1138–1140.

Abstract: A new scapigerous balsam, *Impatiens clavata* Bhaskar allied to *I. denisonii* Bedd., *I. agumbeana* Bhaskar & Razi and *I. lawsonii* Hook.f. has been described and illustrated from Pushpagiri Hills, Bisle Ghat, Hassan district, Karnataka.

575. **Bhaskar, V. 2012.** Taxonomic Monograph on *Impatiens* L. (Balsaminaceae) of Western Ghats – the key genus for endemism. Centre for Plant Taxonomic Studies, Bangalore.

Abstract: This book provides a taxonomic treatment of 106 species and 13 infraspecific taxa including 12 additional new species and 7 new varieties of wild balsams described by the author from Western Ghats. Elaborate keys are provided to all the taxa falling under seven Sections, besides a detailed taxonomic treatment. The book also provides information on pollen and seed morphological characters, chromosome numbers, embryo sac type and special anatomical characters, if any, which are shown to be reliable tool for correct identification of species in *Impatiens*. This kind of taxonomic treatment based on both macro-morphological and micro-morphological characters was very much required in this genus. *Impatiens aadishankarii*, *I. kodachadiensis*, *I. mullaingiriensis*, *I. inconspicua* var. *jogensis*, *I. inconspicua* var. *pushpagiriensis*, *I. scabriuscula* var. *alba* and *I. scabriuscula* var. *rosea* have been described from Karnataka.

576. **Bhaskar, V. & Kushalappa, C.G. 1991.** "*Stylidium tenellum* Swartz (Stylidiaceae) – A new record for South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 88: 465–466.

Abstract: *Stylidium tenellum* Sw. has been reported for the first time for South India from Devarayanadurga, Tumkur district, Karnataka. Earlier this species is reported from Bihar, Odisha and Uttarakhand.

577. **Bhaskar, V. & Razi, B.A. 1974.** "Additions to the hydrophytes of Mysore district, South India – I". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 1: 109–110.

Abstract: Two hydrophytic plants, viz. *Vahlia viscosa* Roxb. and *Elytrophorus spicatus* A. Camus have been reported for the first time to the aquatic and marsh flora of Mysore district.

578. **Bhaskar, V. & Razi, B.A. 1983.** "Two new species of *Impatiens* L. from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 79: 382–384.

Abstract: Two new species of *Impatiens* L., viz. *I. agumbeana* allied to *I. stocksii* and *I. lawsonii* and *I. raziana* allied to *I. oppositifolia* and *I. chinensis* have been described from Agumbe, Shimoga district and Kotegehar, Chikmagalur district of Karnataka, respectively.

579. **Bhaskar, V., Razi, B.A. & Yoganarasimhan, S.N. 1975.** "A 'pollen variety' of *Impatiens acaulis* Arn. (Balsaminaceae)". *Curr. Sci.* 44: 622–623.  
 Abstract: A new variety of *Impatiens acaulis* Arn., viz. *I. acaulis* var. *granulata* Bhask., Razi & Yog. has been described from Charmadi Ghat, Chickmagalur district, Karnataka based on its pollen characteristics.
580. **Bhat, K.G. 1986.** "*Limnopoa meeboldii* (Fischer) C.E. Hubb. (Poaceae), a new record for Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest.* 9: 275.  
 Abstract: *Limnopoa meeboldii* (C.E.C. Fisch.) C.E. Hubb. (Poaceae) has been reported for the first time for the state of Karnataka from Brahmavar, South Kanara district. Earlier this species was reported from Kerala.
581. **Bhat, K.G. 1987.** "*Curcuma oligantha* Trimen (Zingiberaceae) – A new record for India". *Indian J. Forest.* 10: 66–68.  
 Abstract: *Curcuma oligantha* Trimen (Zingiberaceae), endemic to Sri Lanka, has been reported for the first time for Indian flora from Karnataka.
582. **Bhat, K.G. 1988.** "Studies on Zingiberaceae of Karnataka – A new species and a new record for India". *Indian J. Forest.* 11: 322–326.  
 Abstract: A new species of *Amomum*, viz. *A. ghaticum* allied to *A. muricatum* Bedd. has been described and illustrated from Sampaje Ghat, Coorg district, Karnataka. *Amomum masticatorium* Thwaites has been recorded for the first time for India from Talacaveri, Coorg district, Karnataka. A dichotomous key for the identification of *Amomum* species of South India is provided.
583. **Bhat, K.G. 1990.** "A new wild growing form of *Ixora chinensis* Lam. from Peninsular India". *Indian J. Forest.* 13: 176–177.  
 Abstract: An interesting wild growing species of *Ixora chinensis* Lam. has been reported from Regional Research Station, Brahmavar, South Kanara district, Karnataka. This wild species differs from original species in having much shorter corolla tubes. The occurrence of this wild growing form of *I. chinensis* in Peninsular India is interesting because hitherto it is known only from Indochina, although *I. chinensis* and allied species are widely grown as ornamental shrubs in gardens.
584. **Bhat, K.G. 1992.** "Studies on screw-pines (*Pandanus*) of Karnataka – New records". *Indian J. Forest.* 15: 359–360.  
 Abstract: Two species of *Pandanus*, viz. *P. foetidus* Roxb. and *P. kaida* Kurz have been reported for the first time for the state of Karnataka.
585. **Bhat, K.G. 1993.** "New plant records for Karnataka". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 90: 137–139.



Abstract: Twelve species of plants, viz. *Brachystelma edulis* Collett & Hemsl. (Asclepiadaceae), *Capparis floribunda* Wight (Capparaceae), *Cleome rutidosperma* DC. (Cleomaceae), *Colocasia affinis* Schott (Araceae), *Dioscorea pubera* Blume (Dioscoreaceae), *Gymnopetalum cochinchinense* (Lour.) Kurz (Cucurbitaceae), *Lindernia maniliana* Sivar. (Scrophulariaceae), *Rotala malampuzhensis* R.V. Nair ex C.D.K. Cook (Lythraceae), *Sagittaria guayanensis* Kunth subsp. *lappula* (D. Don) Bogin (Alismataceae), *Sauropus saksenanus* Manilal, Prasann. & Sivar. (Euphorbiaceae), *Typhonium flagelliforme* (Roxb. ex Lodd.) Blume (Araceae) and *Wiesneria triandra* (Dalzell) Micheli (Alismataceae) have been recorded for the first time for Karnataka from Dakshina Kannada and Shimoga districts.

586. **Bhat, K.G. 1997.** "Additions to the flora of Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest.* 20: 103–104.

Abstract: Eight plant species, viz. *Alternanthera tenella* Colla (Amaranthaceae), *Aponogeton undulatus* Roxb. (Aponogetonaceae), *Eleutheranthera ruderalis* (Sw.) Sch.-Bip. (Asteraceae), *Eriocaulon palghatense* R. Ansari & N.P. Balakr. (Eriocaulaceae), *Ipomoea triloba* L. (Convolvulaceae), *Spermacoce latifolia* Aubl. (Rubiaceae), *Trithuria konkanensis* S.R. Yadav & Janarth. (Hydatellaceae) and *Weddelia trilobata* (L.) A. St.-Hil. (Asteraceae) have been reported for the first time for the state of Karnataka.

587. **Bhat, K.G. 1999.** "*Crotalaria goreensis* Guill. & Perr. (Leguminosae), a new record for India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 96: 174–176.

Abstract: *Crotalaria goreensis* Guill. & Perr. (Leguminosae) has been reported for the first time for Indian flora from Padubirdi, Udipi taluk, Dakshin Kannada district of Karnataka. This species is similar to *C. pallida* Aiton, but differs in having prominent stipules.

588. **Bhat, K.G. 2000.** "*Robiquetia rosea* (Lindley) Garay (Orchidaceae): A new record for India". *Rheedea* 10: 135–137.

Abstract: *Robiquetia rosea* (Lindl.) Garay (Orchidaceae), endemic to Sri Lanka is reported for the first time for Indian flora from Kudremukh, Karnataka. Detailed description, illustration and relevant notes are provided.

589. **Bhat, K.G. 2002.** "Additions to the flora of Karnataka". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 566–567.

Abstract: Four species of plants, viz. *Desmodium scorpiurus* (Sw.) Desv. (Fabaceae), *Quisqualis malabarica* Bedd. (Combretaceae), *Scaevola plumieri* (L.) Vahl (Goodeniaceae) and *Spermacoce assurgens* Ruiz & Pav. have been recorded for the first time for Karnataka from Kannada and Udipi districts.

590. **Bhat, K.G. 2005.** "*Combretum razianum* (Combretaceae), a new species from Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 28: 210–212.

Abstract: A new species of *Combretum*, viz. *C. razianum* allied to *C. pilosum* Roxb. has been described and illustrated from Dakshin Kannada district of Karnataka.

591. **Bhat, K.G. 2005.** "Additions to the flora of Karnataka". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 383.

Abstract: *Cerasiocarpum bennettii* (Miq.) Cogn. (Cucurbitaceae), *Polygonum capitatum* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don (Polygonaceae) and *Spermacoce malabarica* (Sivar. & Manilal) Sivar. & al. (Rubiaceae) have been reported for the first time for the flora of Karnataka.

592. **Bhat, K.G. 2008.** "Oxygonum sinuatum (Hochst. & Steud. ex A. Rich.) Dammer (Polygonaceae) – A new record for Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 455.

Abstract: *Oxygonum sinuatum* (Hochst. & Steud. ex A. Rich.) Dammer (Polygonaceae), an exotic species so far reported in India only from Kerala, is reported as a new record for Karnataka from Lal Bagh Botanical Garden, near Kempegowda Tower, Bangalore.

593. **Bhat, K.G. 2012.** "Anaphyllum wightii Schott (Araceae): A new record for Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 353–354.

Abstract: *Anaphyllum wightii* Schott, an endemic species, so far reported only from Kerala and Tamil Nadu, is reported as a new record for Karnataka from Addahole, Hassan district.

594. **Bhat, K.G. 2013.** "Cyperus surinamensis Rottb. (Cyperaceae): A new record for India". *Indian J. Forest.* 36: 365–366.

Abstract: *Cyperus surinamensis* Rottb. (Cyperaceae), an adventive species, is reported as a new record to the flora of India from Mangalore, Dakshin Kannada district, Karnataka. A detailed description, illustration and distribution of the species are provided.

595. **Bhat, P.R. & Kaveriappa, K.M. 1996.** "Description of the female flower of *Myristica fatua* Houtt. var. *magnifica* (Beddome) Sinclair – A threatened taxon of the Western Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 213–215.

Abstract: Female flower of *Myristica fatua* Houtt. var. *magnifica* (Beddome) Sinclair, a threatened taxon, has been reported and described from the Western Ghats (Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu).

596. **Bhat, K.G. & Nagendran, C.R. 1983.** "A new species of *Isachne* (Poaceae) from Karnataka, India". *Curr. Sci.* 52: 258–259.

Abstract: A new species of *Isachne*, viz. *I. veldkampii* allied to *I. mysotis* Nees and *I. mysorensis* Sundararagh. has been described and illustrated from Manipal, South Kanara district of Karnataka.

597. **Bhat, K.G. & Nagendran, C.R. 1983.** "New grasses for Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest.* 6: 332–333.  
Abstract: Eight species of grasses, viz. *Bhidea burnsiiana* Bor, *Hemisorghum venustum* (Thwaites) Clayton, *Isachne angladei* C.E.C. Fisch., *Ischaemum raizadae* Hemadri & Billore, *I. zeylanicola* Bor, *Saccharum arundinaceum* Retz., *S. bengalense* Retz. and *Zenkeria stapfii* Henrard have been reported for the first time for the state of Karnataka from Kanara and Coorg districts.
598. **Bhat, K.G. & Nagendran, C.R. 1985.** "Two new species of Poaceae from India". *Reinwardtia* 10: 127–130.  
Abstract: Two new species of Poaceae, namely *Eragrostis santapau* allied to *E. poaeoides* P. Beauv. and *E. cilianensis* (All.) Vignolo ex Janch. and *Chrysopogon pseudozeylanicus* allied to *C. zeylanicus* Nees ex Steud. have been described from Coorg and South Kanara districts of Karnataka.
599. **Bhat, K.G. & Venugopal, M.N. 1987.** "*Alpinia mutica* Roxb. (Zingiberaceae) – A new record for Peninsular India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 84: 714–716.  
Abstract: *Alpinia mutica* Roxb. has been reported for the first time for Peninsular India from Appangala, 8 km from Mercara, Coorg district, Karnataka.
600. **Bhat, K.G. & Vishwanatha. 2009.** "Two little known plants from Peninsular India". *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 175–178.  
Abstract: *Canscora stricta* Sedgw., a little-known, rare and narrow endemic species of Gentianaceae and *Ipomoea littoralis* Blume (Convolvulaceae), a new record for South India from Karnataka are described and illustrated.
601. **Bhat, K.G., Dinesh, M.S. & Nagendran, C.R. 1985.** "*Euphorbia tortilis* Rottler ex Wight – A new record for Karnataka". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 81: 733–734.  
Abstract: *Euphorbia tortilis* Rottler ex Wight has been reported for the first time for the flora of Karnataka from Mysore and Mandya districts.
602. **Biju, S.D. 2002.** "*Ipomoea parasitica* (Kunth) G. Don (Convolvulaceae): A new record for India". *Rheedea* 12: 77–79.  
Abstract: *Ipomoea parasitica* (Kunth) G. Don (Convolvulaceae) is reported for the first time for Indian flora from Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Detailed description, illustrations and relevant notes of the species are provided.
603. **Binojkumar, M.S. & Dwarakan, P. 1994.** "A new species of *Euphorbia* subgenus *Chamaesyce* (Euphorbiaceae) from South India". *Rheedea* 4: 60–62.  
Abstract: A new species of *Euphorbia*, viz. *E. lawsonii* allied to *E. heyneana* Spreng. has been described and illustrated from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, South India.

604. **Blatter, E. 1929.** "New Commelinaceae from the Western Ghats". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 33: 73–77.  
Abstract: *Aneilema rigidum* Blatt., *A. siennea* Blatt. and *Cyanotis sahyadrica* Blatt. have been reported for the first time for India from Maharashtra. *Aneilema hallbergii* Blatt. and *Cyanotis epiphytica* Blatt. have been described as new species from North Kanara.
605. **Chandore, A.N., Malpure, N.V. & Yadav, S.R. 2012.** "*Zingiber roseum* (Roxb.) Roscoe – An addition to the flora of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa (India)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 109: 225–226.  
Abstract: *Zingiber roseum* (Roxb.) Roscoe has been reported for the first time for the flora of Maharashtra (Sindhudurg–Amboli), Karnataka (Belgaum–Amgaon and Kankumbi) and Goa (North Goa–Chorla Ghats).
606. **Chandore, A.N., Malpure, N.V., Adsul, A.A. & Yadav, S.R. 2012.** "*Chlorophytum belgaumense*, a new species of Asparagaceae from the Western Ghats of India". *Kew Bull.* 67: 527–531.  
Abstract: A new species of *Chlorophytum*, viz. *C. belgaumense* is described and illustrated from Belgaum district, Karnataka. The species is allied to *C. arundinaceum* Baker but differs in its roots possessing root buds and ellipsoid tubers, its pedicels being jointed above the middle, perianth lobes 3–5-veined and filaments shorter than anthers. In addition to sexual reproduction, the species propagates through formation of buds on roots, which grow into new plants. The chromosome number of the species is  $2n = 42$ .
607. **Chandore, A.N., Gosavi, K.V.C., Gund, S.M., Gurav, R.V. & Yadav, S.R. 2012.** "*Hubbardia diandra*, a new species of Poaceae from the northern Western Ghats with a note on tribe Hubbardiaceae". *Kew Bull.* 67: 533–537.  
Abstract: A new species of *Hubbardia* Bor, viz. *H. diandra* from the northern Western Ghats (Kolhapur, Maharashtra and Chapoli–Jamboti, Belgaum district, Karnataka) is described and illustrated. The new species differs from *H. heptaneuron* by its glumes with long tubercle-based hairs and two stamens in the fertile florets.
608. **Chavan, S.Y. & Sardesai, M.M. 2012.** "Range extension of *Alysicarpus naikianus* Pokle (Fabaceae) in Western India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 4: 2590–2592.  
Abstract: The genus *Alysicarpus* Desv. of family Fabaceae is distributed in the dry zones of Peninsular India, with 15 species and 7 varieties. *Alysicarpus naikianus* Pokle, an endemic species, described in 1999 was only known from few localities. In recent surveys, a number of additional populations were found in Western India, and thereby, now known to be chiefly distributed along the eastern escarpments of Western Ghats and coastal plains of Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat. It is common, widespread and fairly abundant and found on road sides, on grazing grounds, in open, dry and waste places.

609. **Chavan, S., Sardesai, M.M. & Pokle, D.S. 2013.** “*Alysicarpus sanjappae* (Leguminosae: Papilionoideae), a new species from the Western Ghats of India”. *Kew Bull.* 68: 183–186.  
Abstract: *Alysicarpus sanjappae*, a new species (Leguminosae: Papilionoideae) from the Western Ghats (Maharashtra and Karnataka) of India is described and illustrated. It resembles *A. heyneanus* Wight & Arn., but differs in having a prostrate habit, stems and branches strigose with a line of distant hairs, leaves usually 1-foliolate mixed with 3-foliolate, stipules and stipels distinctly ciliate only at the tip, secondary bracts, a glabrous pedicel, dark brown hairs present only on the margins at the tip of all sepals, a yellow corolla tinged with red, and rugose pods, as long as or slightly longer than the sepals.
610. **Das Das, S.K. 1988.** “A new angiospermic record from Karnataka state”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 377.  
Abstract: *Flemingia chapper* Buch.-Ham. ex Benth. (Fabaceae) has been recorded for the first time for Flora of Karnataka from Abbey falls, Coorg district. Earlier this species is reported from West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.
611. **Das Das, S.K. & Singh, N.P. 2001.** “*Eriocaulon capillus-naiadis* Hook.f. (Eriocaulaceae) – A new distributional record for southern India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 609–610.  
Abstract: *Eriocaulon capillus-naiadis* Hook.f. (Eriocaulaceae) has been reported as a new record for southern India from Castle Rock, Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka. Earlier this species is reported from Eastern India, particularly from the states of Meghalaya and West Bengal. The disjunct distribution of this species reinforces the concept of migration of a few Eastern Indian species to Western Ghats.
612. **Dasappa & Swaminathan, M.H. 2000.** “A new species of *Semecarpus* L. (Anacardiaceae) from the *Myristica* swamps of Western Ghats of North Kanara, Karnataka, India”. *Indian Forester* 126: 78–82.  
Abstract: A new species of *Semecarpus* L., viz. *S. kathalekanensis* (Anacardiaceae) allied to *S. auriculata* Bedd. and *S. travancorica* Bedd. collected from the *Myristica* swamps near swampy streams of Kathalekana of North Kanara is presented with detailed description, illustrations, biotic association and ecological notes.
613. **Datar, M.N., Manikandan, R., Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Rao, P.S.N. 2005.** “New plant records for Goa and Karnataka”. *Rheedea* 15: 133–135.  
Abstract: Molem National Park in Goa state and Rajiv Gandhi National Park in Karnataka state were floristically explored. Seventeen species collected from Molem National Park and eighteen species from Rajiv Gandhi National Park are new records for Goa and Karnataka, respectively.

614. **Deshpande, U.R. & Singh, N.P. 1976.** "*Lepturus radicans* (Steud.) A Camus – A new record for India". *Curr. Sci.* 45: 873.  
 Abstract: *Lepturus radicans* (Steud.) A. Camus (Poaceae) has been reported for the first time for India from Karka forest, Naka near Halyal in North Kanara district of Karnataka. Earlier this species is reported from Madagascar, Mascarene Islands, Tanganyika Territory and Sri Lanka.
615. **Deshpande, U.R., Prakash, V. & Singh, N.P. 1989.** "*Bhidea borii*, a new species of Poaceae from India". *Curr. Sci.* 58: 1094–1095.  
 Abstract: A new species of Poaceae, viz. *Bhidea borii* allied to *B. burnsiiana* Bor and *B. fischeri* Sreek. & B.V. Shetty has been described from Jog-Siddapur, North Kanara district, Karnataka based on C. MaCann collection in 1919.
616. **Dessai, J.R.N. & Janarthnam, M.K. 2009.** "Extended distribution of *Impatiens raziana* (Balsaminaceae): A poorly known endemic species of Western Ghats". *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 313–315.  
 Abstract: *Impatiens raziana* Bhaskar & Razi, a rare endemic balsam of Western Ghats, so far known only from the type locality (Chikmagalur district) has been collected from two more localities, viz. Shimoga and Belgaum districts of Karnataka. A detailed description and illustration based on fresh specimens is provided for easy identification of the species.
617. **Dessai, J.R.N., Joseph, L. & Janarthnam, M.K. 2009.** "A new species of epiphytic *Impatiens* (Balsaminaceae) from the Western Ghats, India". *Taiwania* 54: 149–151.  
 Abstract: *Impatiens bhaskarii*, a new species is described and illustrated from Charmadi ghat, Chikmagalur district, Karnataka. It is endemic and confined to the Western Ghats of Karnataka. This species is closely allied to *I. stocksii* Hook.f. & Thomson and *I. dendricola* C.E.C. Fisch., but differs in possessing lilac to pink-coloured flowers, a short dorsal auricle, and seeds with hairs all over from the former, and in having lilac to pink-coloured flowers, saccate spur and seeds with hairs all over from the latter.
618. **Dey, S. & Prasanna, P.V. 2009.** "New records of *Scleria* P.J. Bergius (Cyperaceae) from Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 511-512.  
 Abstract: *Scleria lithosperma* (L.) Sw. var. *linearis* Benth. and *S. psilorrhiza* C.B. Clarke are reported here as new records for Karnataka.
619. **Diwakar, P.G. & Singh, R.K. 2009.** "*Canscora sanjappae* (Gentianaceae) – A new species from Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 337–342.  
 Abstract: A new species, *Canscora sanjappae*, allied to *C. diffusa* (Vahl) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult. from Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka is described and illustrated.

620. **Diwakar, P.G. & Singh, R.K. 2010.** "Rediscovery of *Canscora stricta* Sedgw. (Gentianaceae) – A little known, strict endemic and threatened taxon from Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest.* 33: 97–98.

Abstract: *Canscora stricta* Sedgw. is rediscovered from Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, Udupi district, Karnataka after a lapse of 90 years. A detailed description, distribution, ecology and relevant notes are provided.

621. **Diwakar, P.G. & Singh, R.K. 2011.** "A new variety of *Ceropegia attenuata* Hook. (Asclepiadaceae) from Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 209–212.

Abstract: A new variety of *Ceropegia attenuata* Hook., viz. *C. attenuata* var. *mookambikae* from Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka is described and illustrated.

622. **Fernandez, R.R. & Dey, A.C. 1970.** "A new species of *Calamus* from Western Ghats". *Indian Forester* 96: 223–225.

Abstract: A new species of *Calamus*, viz. *C. nagbettai* allied to *C. zeylanicus* Becc., *C. ovoideus* Thwaites ex Trimen and *C. andamanicus* Kurz has been described and illustrated from Coorg and South Kanara districts of Karnataka.

623. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1932.** "New or little known plants from South India: I". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1932: 245–247.

Abstract: In the present paper three new species have been described, each from Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. *Hopea jacobii* allied to *H. jucundae* Thwaites has been described from Karnataka.

624. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1933.** "New or little known plants from South India: II". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1933: 339–357.

Abstract: In the present paper two new species from Kerala, three from Tamil Nadu and three new species, viz. *Arthraxon depressus*, *A. villosus* and *Dimeria bialata* allied to *D. pusillae* var. *lawsonii* and *Manisuris forticulata* var. *hirsuta* C.E.C. Fisch. from Karnataka, have been described. Four species have been reported for the first time for India, of which two from Tamil Nadu and two from Karnataka, i.e., *Rottboellia divergens* Hack. and *Manisuris forticulata* C.E.C. Fisch.

625. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1935.** "New or little known plants from South India: V". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1935: 92–97.

Abstract: In the present paper one new species has been described from Kerala and one new variety *Oxytenanthera nigrociliata* Munro var. *hohenackeri* C.E.C. Fisch. from Karnataka. Two new plants reported for the first time for India from Kerala.



626. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1935.** "New or little known plants from South India: VI". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1935: 157–160.  
Abstract: In the present paper, one new species from Kerala and one new species *Impatiens dendricola* allied to *I. laticorne* C.E.C. Fisch. from Karnataka, have been described. Thirteen plants reported from South India of which one from Kerala, one from Tamil Nadu and eleven from Karnataka.
627. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1936.** "New or little known plants from South India: VII". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1936: 274–278.  
Abstract: In the present paper, two new species have been described from Kerala. Eleven plants reported from India, of which three from Kerala, four from Tamil Nadu and four, i.e., *Eulophia nuda*, *Rhynchosia latifolia*, *Andrographis elongata* and *Ophioglossum lusitanicum* from Karnataka.
628. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1939.** "New or little known plants from South India: X". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1939: 247–251.  
Abstract: In the present paper three plants reported for the first time from India of which two from Kerala and one, i.e., *Tetracera scandens* (L.) Merr. from Tamil Nadu. Four new species has been described of which *Senecio mayurii* allied to *S. grahami* Hook.f. and *S. belgaumensis* C.B. Clarke from Karnataka.
629. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1939.** "New or little known plants from South India: XI". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1939: 659–662.  
Abstract: In the present paper two plants reported for the first time from India, of which one from Tamil Nadu and one, i.e. *Pancreatium parvum* Dalzell from Karnataka. Two new species, viz., *Barleria morrisiana* allied to *B. pilosa* Wall. and *B. lawii* T. Anderson and *Amorphophallus mysorensis* allied to *A. silvatico* (Roxb.) Kunth have been described from Karnataka.
630. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1940.** "New or little known plants from South India: XII". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1940: 44–46.  
Abstract: In the present paper two new species, viz. *Centratherum mayurii* allied *C. indica* (Less.) C.E.C. Fisch. from Karnataka and *Senecio kundaicus* allied to *S. wightii* (DC.) C.B. Clarke from Tamil Nadu, have been described.
631. **Gad, H.S. & Janarthanam, M.K. 2007.** "A new species of *Ischaemum* (Poaceae) from Goa". *Kew Bull.* 62: 499–501.  
Abstract: A new species of *Ischaemum* L. (Poaceae) from lateritic rocky plateau of Surla, Goa, is described as *I. yadavii*. This species is similar to *I. santapau* but differs in its crustaceous bulged, lower glume of sessile spikelet; dorsally humped, narrowly winged keel of upper glume of sessile spikelet and well-developed pedicelled spikelet.

632. **Gaikwad, S.P., Sardesai, M.M., Yadav, U.S. & Yadav, S.R. 2004.** "A new species of *Eriocaulon* L. (Eriocaulaceae) from Karnataka, India". *Rheedea* 14: 63–65.

Abstract: A new species of *Eriocaulon* L., viz. *E. karnatakense* Gaikwad & al. is described from Kemmangundi hills of Chikmagalur district, Karnataka. It differs from the allied *E. sharmae* R. Ansari & N.P. Balakr. in having a rootstock, linear-lanceolate and acute leaves, ovate-acuminate black involucre bracts with appendages only from transverse radial walls.

633. **Govindarajalu, E. 1973.** "Studies in Cyperaceae – IX. Novelties in *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 78B: 45–58.

Abstract: Four novelties belonging to the genus are recognised during the course of the revision of this genus. Four new species, viz. *Fimbristylis rigidiuscula* (sect. *Cymosae*) allied to *F. uliginosa* Hochst. ex Steud. from Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, *F. rugosa* (sect. *Miliaceae*) allied to *F. salbundia* (Nees) Kunth from Kodhaiyar, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, *F. semidisticha* (sect. *Tenerae*) allied to *F. merguensis* C.B. Clarke from Aravankadu, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and *F. strigosa* (sect. *Leptocladae*) allied to *F. paupercula* Boeck. from Aliyar, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu have been described.

634. **Govindarajalu, E. 1974.** "Studies in Cyperaceae. XI. Novelties in *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.* 79B: 160–172.

Abstract: Four new species of *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl, viz. *F. carpopoda* allied to *F. schoenoides* (Retz.) Vahl from Naga Hills, *F. circumciliata* allied to *F. squarrosa* Vahl from Sibsagar district, Assam, *F. crystallina* allied to *F. woodrowii* C.B. Clarke from Valparai, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu and *F. monospicula* allied to *F. kingii* from Biligirirangan, Mysore district, Karnataka, have been described. They belong to the sections *Dichelostylis*, *Pogonostylis*, *Trichelostylis* and *Heleocharoides*, respectively.

635. **Govindarajalu, E. 1975.** "Studies in Cyperaceae – XIII. Novelties in *Cyperus* L. subgen. *Pycreus* (Beauv.) C.B. Clarke". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 81B: 187–196.

Abstract: Four novelties belonging to the genus *Cyperus* are described and illustrated from South India. Out of them two species come under the section *Flavescentes* and the other two under the sections *Propinqui* and *Latespicati*, respectively. Among the four novelties, *C. atroglumosa* is allied to *C. substramineus* Kük. and *C. plurinodosa* is allied to *C. aschenbornianus* Boeck. from Shimoga district, Karnataka and *Cyperus lurida* allied to *Cyperus rehmannianus* (Clarke) Boeck. ex Kuntze and *Cyperus stricticulmis* allied to *Cyperus setiformis* Korshinsky from Valparai, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

636. **Govindarajalu, E. 1996.** "Monographia Indicorum *Fimbristylis* Praecursores – Novelties in *Fimbristylis* Vahl". *Rheedea* 6: 59–64.

Abstract: Three new species of *Fimbristylis*, viz. *F. bispicula*, *F. breviculma* and *F. stigmatotecta* have been described and illustrated from India. The first two species are from Karnataka and third one from Kerala.

637. **Govindarajalu, E. 1996.** "Cyperaceae Indiae Australis Precursores – Novelties in *Pycreus* Beauv." *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 299–304.

Abstract: Three new species of *Pycreus* P. Beauv., viz. *P. mahadevanii* [allied to *P. latispicatus* (Boeckeler) C.B. Clarke] from Karnataka, *P. pyramidalis* [allied to *P. pumilus* (L.) Domin] from Tamil Nadu and *P. fasciculatus* [allied to *P. polystachya* (P. Beauv.) C.B. Clarke] from Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been described and illustrated.

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

Abstract: Six new species of *Fimbristylis*, viz. *F. benthamiana*, *F. humerosa*, *F. ultragluma*, *F. dimorphonucifera*, *F. mycosa* and *F. pandurata* have been described and illustrated from India. The first species is from West Bengal, second from Kerala, third from Maharashtra, fourth from Karnataka and the last two species from Tamil Nadu.

639. **Govindarajalu, E. & Ramani, K. 1994.** "Cyperaceae Indiae Australis Precursores – Two new species and one new record in *Kyllinga* Rottb. and scanning electron microscopic observations". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 335–343.

Abstract: Two new species, viz. *Kyllinga eglandulosa* allied to *K. monocephala* Rottb. and *K. pluristaminea* allied to *K. brevifolia* Rottb. have been described and illustrated from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, respectively. *Kyllinga pumila* Michx. has been reported for the first time for India from Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The micromorphological epicarpic structures of these taxa are studied under SEM and compared with their respective related species. The SEM data differ not only among the different taxa but corroborate further the distinctness of the species. A key based on SEM data is presented.

640. **Gurumurthi, R.H., Prakash, D., Hebbar, S.S., Bhat, K.G. & Ganesh, R.H. 2010.** "Additional description to two newly recorded plants from Karnataka". *Indian Forester* 136: 117–122.

Abstract: During the floristic survey of Uttara Kannada and Udupi districts of Karnataka, authors came across two herbaceous taxa, viz. *Ceraciocarpum bennetti* (Miq.) Cogn. (Cucurbitaceae) and *Gymnostachyum polyanthum* Wight (Acanthaceae). Additional information noticed in these plants form an amendment in the description of these plants.

641. **Haleshi, C., Sringeswara, A.N., Vishwanath, S., Rajanna, M.D. & Gowda, B. 2012.** "*Acanthospermum australe* (Asteraceae) – A new distributional record for India". *Rheedea* 22: 32–34.

Abstract: *Acanthospermum australe* (Loefl.) Kuntze is reported for the first time for India from GKVK Campus, Bengaluru Urban district, Karnataka. A detailed description, photograph and relevant notes are provided for easy identification.

642. **Hegde, G., Hebbar, S.S. & Hegde, G.R. 2014.** "New weed for Karnataka state". *Indian Forester* 140: 207–208.

Abstract: A new weed, viz. *Stemodia verticillata* (Mill.) Spreng. has been reported for the first time for the state of Karnataka from Uttara Kannada district.

643. **Hegde, G.R. & Hegde, G.R. 2011.** "Report on the extended distribution of two endemic plants (Angiospermae) in the central Western Ghats of Karnataka, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 3: 1731–1734.

Abstract: In an extensive floristic diversity study in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka state, authors collected the specimens of *Celastrus paniculatus* Willd. subsp. *aggregatus* K.T. Mathew and *Canscora sanjappae* Diwakar & R. Kr. Singh, the two endemics of Western Ghats. Present paper discusses the extended distribution of these two endemics in the Western Ghats with complete description, images and a note on their distribution.

644. **Hemadri, K. 1971.** "Two new species of Fabaceae from India". *Indian Forester* 97: 65–69.

Abstract: Two new species of Fabaceae, viz. *Alysicarpus vasavadae* allied to *A. pubescens* Law ex Wight from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore states and *Smithia agharkarii* allied to *S. nigemina* Dalzell and *S. blanda* Wall. ex Wight & Arn. from Maharashtra have been described and illustrated.

645. **Hosmani, S.P. & Bharati, S.G. 1987.** "A new variety of *Scenedesmus bijugatus* Turp. *haliyalensis* var. nov." *Geobios, New Rep.* 6: 65–66.

Abstract: A new variety of *Scenedesmus bijugatus* Turp., viz. *S. bijugatus* var. *haliyalensis* has been described and illustrated from Haliyal, Karwar road, Karnataka.

646. **Jain, S.K. 1967.** "Notes on Indian grasses – VIII. *Manisuris divergens* (Hack.) Kuntze collected after thirteen decades". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 9: 293–294.

Abstract: *Manisuris divergens* (Hack.) Kuntze has been recollected from type locality, i.e., Mysore after a lapse of 135 years.

647. **Jain, S.K. & Hemadri, K. 1968.** "*Manisuris mysorensis* Jain et Hemadri – A new grass from India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 10: 280–282.

Abstract: A new species of *Manisuris* L., viz. *M. mysorensis* allied to *M. forficulata* C.E.C. Fisch. has been described and illustrated from Castle Rock, Mysore state.

648. **Jain, S.K. & Sundararaghavan, R. 1967.** “*Scleria arficana* Benth. (Cyperaceae) – New record from India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 9: 301.

Abstract: *Scleria arficana* Benth. has been reported for the first time for India from Tirthahalli, Shimoga district, Karnataka.

649. **Jayanthi, J. & Jalal, J.S. 2013.** “A note on *Crotalaria grahamiana* Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae)”. *Phytotaxonomy* 13: 159–160.

Abstract: *Crotalaria grahamiana* Wight & Arn. has been reported for the first time for the state of Karnataka from Santicoppa, Coorg (Kodagu). A brief description and key is provided.

650. **John, K.S., Scariah, S., Nissar, V.A.M., Bhat, K.V. & Yadav, S.R. 2013.** “*Abelmoschus enbeepeegearensis* sp. nov. (Malvaceae), an endemic species of Okra from Western Ghats, India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 31: 170–175.

Abstract: *Abelmoschus enbeepeegearensis* J. John & al. is a new species occurring at low elevations in the Western Ghats of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The taxon is morphologically allied to *A. moschatus* subsp. *moschatus*, *A. moschatus* subsp. *tuberosus* and *A. crinitus*, but easily distinguishable by virtue of its orthotropic branching, 3–5-angled leaves, glandular-hairy plant body with whitish waxy secretions, glandular non-setose epiclax segments, which is more than eight in number and ovate hirsute fruits with a short mucro at the apex. It can be crossed with all three taxa with varying degree of success, but the hybrids are sterile. The material belonging to it was earlier identified as and placed under *A. moschatus* Medik. The taxon is described and illustrated with notes on its phenology, ecology and distribution. In addition, a key to all *Abelmoschus* taxa occurring in India is provided.

651. **Joshi, V.C., Rajkumar, S. & Janarthanam, M.K. 2001.** “Distribution of *Oberonia brachyphylla* Blatt. & McCann – A rare, endemic orchid of Western Ghats”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 98: 153–154.

Abstract: In the present paper, *Oberonia brachyphylla* Blatt. & McCann has been reported from two new localities, viz. Molem–Anmode, Goa and Agumbe, Shimoga district, Karnataka. Earlier this species is reported from North Kannara, Karnataka and Ponnudi, Kerala.

652. **Karthikeyan, S., Sharma, B.D. & Mudaliar, S.K. 1980.** “Extended distribution of an endemic species of *Sida* L.”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 235–236.

Abstract: *Sida beddomei* K.C. Jacob has been reported for the first time for Goa (Budasari, Goundugarha) and Karnataka (Yellapore, N. Kanara and Koynad range, Coorg). Earlier this species is reported from Kerala.

653. **Karthikeyan, S., Sharma, B.D. & Mudaliar, S.K. 1982.** "New distributional records of plants for N. Kanara, S.M. Country and Goa". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 609–615.

Abstract: Cooke in his "*Flora of the Presidency of Bombay*" provided taxonomic account of 147 families, 999 genera, 2,513 species and 162 varieties. Since then 5 genera, 715 species, 4 subspecies, 104 varieties and 5 forma have been added either as new records for the region or as new to science (Karthikeyan & al., 1981). Studies on herbarium specimens collected from Goa, S.M. Country (areas falling under the present Karnataka state only) and N. Kanara reveal that 34 species have not been so far recorded from these areas, though they have been reported from Gujarat or Maharashtra. Extended distributional records of these species are reported here.

654. **Kavade, S.P. & Diwakar, P.G. 2004.** "*Ceropegia pubescens* Wall. (Asclepiadaceae) – A new distributional record for Peninsular India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 113–116.

Abstract: *Ceropegia pubescens* Wall. (Asclepiadaceae), earlier known to occur in north eastern parts of the country is reported for the first time from Peninsular India from Bannerghatta National Park in Bangalore district of Karnataka. A brief description, along with analytical sketches, photograph and field notes are provided.

655. **Keshavamurthy, K.R., Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Nair, V.K. 1987.** "A new species of *Ilex* L. (Aquifoliaceae) from Karnataka". *Curr. Sci.* 56: 270–271.

Abstract: A new species of *Ilex* L., viz. *I. tadiandamolense* allied *I. malabarica* Bedd. has been described and illustrated from Tadiandamol, Coorg district, Karnataka.

656. **Keshavamurthy, K.R., Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Nair, V.K. 1987.** "A new species of *Litsea* Lamarck (Lauraceae) from Karnataka". *Curr. Sci.* 56: 371.

Abstract: A new species of *Litsea* Lam., viz. *L. lakshmammaniana* allied *L. ghatika* C.J. Saldanha has been described and illustrated from Coorg district, Karnataka.

657. **Keshavamurthy, K.R., Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Nair, K.V. 1987.** "*Garcinia darwiniana* – A new species of Clusiaceae from Coorg district, Karnataka". *Curr. Sci.* 56: 425–426.

Abstract: A new species of *Garcinia*, viz. *G. darwiniana* allied to *G. gummi-gutta* (L.) N. Robson has been described and illustrated from Mercara, Bangalore, Karnataka.

658. **Keshavamurthy, K.R., Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Nair, K.V. 1987.** "*Baliospermum raziana* – A new species of Euphorbiaceae from Coorg district, Karnataka". *Curr. Sci.* 56: 486.

Abstract: A new species of *Baliospermum*, viz. *B. raziana* allied to *B. montana* (Willd.) Muell.-Arg. has been described and illustrated from the forest of Nagarahole, Karnataka.

659. **Keshavamurthy, K.R., Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Nair, K.V. 1987.** "A new variety of *Hopea ponga* Dennst.) Mabblerly (Dipterocarpaceae) from Coorg district, Karnataka". *Curr. Sci.* 56: 544–545.

Abstract: A new variety of *Hopea ponga* (Dennst.) Mabb., viz. *H. ponga* var. *cauveriana* allied to *H. ponga* var. *ponga* has been described and illustrated from the banks of Barapole river, Makut, Coorg district, Karnataka.

660. **Khan, M.A.W. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2008.** "Two new species of Cyperaceae from Peninsular India". *J. Bot. Inst. Texas* 2(1): 379–384.

Abstract: Two new species of Cyperaceae, viz. *Cyperus karthikeyanii* allied to *C. clarkei* T. Cooke and *C. paniceus* (Rottb.) Boeckeler and *Fimbristylis naikii* allied to *F. tomentosa* Vahl have been described and illustrated from Karnataka and Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, respectively.

661. **Khan, M.A.W., Chavan, D.P. & Solanke, S.N. 2006.** "Novelties in Cyperaceae – II". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 717–726.

Abstract: The present paper reports four new taxa (two species, one subspecies and one variety) of Cyperaceae and a new record for India from different parts of the Western Ghats. *Fimbristylis sanjappai* W. Khan & S.N. Solanke allied to *F. merrillii* Kern has described and illustrated from Malpe beach, Udupi district, Karnataka and *F. zatei* W. Khan & D.P. Chavan from Kerala. The new subspecies, *F. merrillii* Kern subsp. *sofiyae* W. Khan & D.P. Chavan from Kerala, and the new variety *F. dichotoma* (L.) Vahl subsp. *dichotoma* var. *poladpurensis* D.P. Chavan from Maharashtra have been described.

662. **Kostermans, A.J.G.H. 1978.** "A new species of *Diospyros* (Ebenaceae) from Western India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 74: 326.

Abstract: A new species of *Diospyros*, viz. *D. saldanhae* allied to *D. pruriens* Dalzell has been described from a stream between Devalkere and Devarunde in Hassan district, Karnataka.

663. **Kotresha, K., Kambhar, S.V., Harihar, N.S. & Premalatha, K. 2012.** "*Indigofera hochstetteri* Baker (Eudicot: Fabaceae): Recollection in Karnataka, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 28–32.

Abstract: *Indigofera hochstetteri* Baker, belonging to Fabaceae, is recollected in Karnataka after a gap of more than nine decades. It was collected in Jyalawadgi, Gadag district, Mamdapur, Bijapur district and Buksagar, Bellary district. Among the *Indigofera* L. species, *I. hochstetteri* has dorsiventrally flattened pods, which is considered as a key character for identifying this species in the Indian subcontinent. Detailed description and photographs are provided.



664. **Krishnakumar, G. & Shenoy, H.S. 2006.** “*Syzygium travancoricum* Gamble (Myrtaceae), a new record to Karnataka”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 900–902.

Abstract: *Syzygium travancoricum* Gamble – an endangered and endemic species hitherto known only from southern Western Ghats, is reported from the Dashina Kannada district of Karnataka. The species is represented by very few individuals in all the recorded places, including the present site. A detailed description of the species is given.

665. **Kumar, C.S., Kumar, P.C.S. & George, E. 2006.** “Rediscovery of Robert Wight’s *Vanda wightii* Rchb.f. (Orchidaceae)”. *Rheedea* 16: 49–54.

Abstract: *Vanda wightii* Rchb.f., first collected in 1849, is rediscovered from Karnataka and Kerala after 150 years. Evidence of its occurrence in Sri Lanka is confirmed. A historical sketch, an exhaustive taxonomic description and a detailed illustration of this species are provided. Leaves of this species are characteristically very long (35 cm or more) and inflorescence is 2 or 3-flowered. Morphological characters which make this species distinct from *V. thwaitesii* Hook.f., with which it is often confused, are tabulated.

666. **Kumara, K.K.S., Sadananda, K.B., Shivamurthy, G.R. & Prakash, H.S. 2012.** “*Solanum sisymbriifolium* Lam., an obnoxious exotic weed from Mysore – New record for Karnataka”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 650–651.

Abstract: *Solanum sisymbriifolium* Lam., a native of Brazil, previously reported in India from Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Kerala; however, it is not reported earlier from Karnataka and the present report from the Mysore forms a new distributional record for state.

667. **Kumara, K.K.S., Sringeswara, A.N., Sadananda, K.B. & Prakash, H.S. 2013.** “New distribution record of the endemic and rare *Ficus dalhousiae* Miq. (Moraceae)”. *J. Threatened Taxa* 5: 4808–4810.

Abstract: The present sighting of the endemic and rare *Ficus dalhousiae* Miq. (Moraceae) in Kunthi Betta near Pandavapura forms a new distribution record for Karnataka. It is briefly described with phenological data and its distribution.

668. **Kumari, M.R. 2013.** “*Solanum diphyllum* (Solanaceae) – A new record for Southern India”. *Rheedea* 23: 50–51.

Abstract: *Solanum diphyllum* L., a tropical American species, is added here to the flora of Southern India from Bengaluru, Karnataka. Its occurrence in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu is discussed. A detailed description and photographs of the species are provided for easy identification.

669. **Kunnur, S.B. & Kotresha, K. 2011.** “*Abutilon ramosum* (Cav.) Guill. & Perr. (Malvaceae): A new record for Karnataka State”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 215–217.

Abstract: *Abutilon ramosum* (Cav.) Guill. & Perr. is reported from Gokak, Belgaum district, Karnataka for the first time as the first authentic new record for the state. The detailed description and illustrations are provided.

670. **Kunnur, S.B., Kotresha, K. & Annigeri, B.G. 2009.** "On the collection of *Wissadula contracta* (Malvaceae) from Karnataka, India". *Rheedea* 19: 67–68.

Abstract: *Wissadula contracta* (Link) R.E. Fr. – a malvaceous species (garden escape) is collected for the first time for Karnataka from Dharwad. Diagnostic description and illustration are provided.

671. **Ladwa, H.R. & Patil, R.M. 1959.** "A new plant record for India – *Erigeron floribundus* (H.B.K.) Sch.-Bip.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 56: 673–675.

Abstract: *Erigeron floribundus* (Kunth) Sch.-Bip. (Compositae) has been recorded for the first time for India from Dharwar.

672. **Lakshmana, A.C. & Renuka, C. 1990.** "New species of *Calamus* (Arecaceae) from India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 705–709.

Abstract: Two new species of *Calamus*, viz. *C. prasinus* and *C. lacciferus* have been described from Karnataka.

673. **Maheshwari, J.K. 1973.** "Noogoora Burr (*Xanthium pungens*) in India". *Curr. Sci.* 42: 327–328.

Abstract: In the present note, Noogoora Burr (*Xanthium pungens* Wallr.), a noxious weed is recorded for the first time for India from Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Odisha, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi. This weed is a native of Atlantic North America.

674. **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.

Abstract: *Crotalaria acicularis* Buch.-Ham. has been reported for the first time for Karnataka (Coorg district) and Maharashtra (Chandrapur district). Earlier this species is reported from Odisha and Tamil Nadu.

675. **Manikandan, R., Prasad, V.P. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2005.** "*Eriophorum comosum* (Wall.) Wall. ex Nees – A new record for Karnataka, South India". *Phytotaxonomy* 5: 93.

Abstract: *Eriophorum comosum* (Wall.) Wall. ex Nees has been reported for the first time for Karnataka from Rajiv Gandhi National Park (Nagarhole), Coorg district.

676. **Manilal, K.S. & Kumar, C.S. 1986.** "*Thrixspermum pulchellum* (Thw.) Schltr. (Orchidaceae) – A new record for India". *Indian J. Bot.* 9: 11–13.

677. **Manjunatha, B.K., Krishna, V. & Pullaiah, T. 2007.** "On the occurrence of *Bridelia monoica* (Lour.) Merr. (Euphorbiaceae) in Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 31: 441–443.  
Abstract: The genus *Bridelia* Willd. is represented by four species, of which *B. monoica* (Lour.) Merr. has neither been collected nor reported by the earlier workers from Karnataka state and, hence, the present collection is an addition to Flora of Karnataka state from Davanagiri district.
678. **Manohara, T.N., Ramaswamy, S.N. & Shivamurthy, G.R. 2005.** "*Calamus hookerianus* Becc. (Arecaceae) – New distributional record from Karnataka". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 22: 15–16.  
Abstract: *Calamus hookerianus* Becc., described earlier from Kerala and Tamil Nadu is reported now from Agumbe reserve forest, Shimoga district, Karnataka. Extended distribution of the taxon enhances total number of reported *Calamus* species occurring in Karnataka from 14 to 15. A brief description of the plant is given.
679. **Mascarenhas, M.E. & Janarthanam, M.K. 2010.** "A new variety of *Rungia linifolia* (Acanthaceae) from the Western Ghats of Karnataka, India". *Novon* 20: 182–185.  
Abstract: *Rungia linifolia* Nees var. *saldanhae* Mascar. & Janarth. (Acanthaceae), a new variety from Kottigehara in Charmadi Ghat (Western Ghats), Karnataka is described and illustrated. The new variety is very similar to the typical variety, *R. linifolia* var. *linifolia* in its filiform branches, inwardly curved inflorescence axis, secund, four-ranked spikes with two flowerless bracts and two-flowered bracts, lanceolate bracteoles with scarious margins, and superposed anther lobes with the lower one spurred. The new variety differs in its larger size, pubescent stems, ciliate leaf margins, elliptic-lanceolate bracts, and the compound, verrucose testa of the seed.
680. **Mesta, D.K., Hegde, H.V., Upadhya, V. & Kholkute, S.D. 2011.** "*Burmannia championii* Thwaites (Dioscoreales: Burmanniaceae), a new addition to the flora of Karnataka". *J. Threatened Taxa* 3: 1465–1468.  
Abstract: *Burmannia championii* Thwaites, is a small saprophytic herb of family Burmanniaceae. This has been discovered from two locations in the central Western Ghats of Karnataka in southern India. Present report of *Burmannia championii* Thwaites forms a new addition to the flora of Karnataka.
681. **Mesta, D.K., Hegde, H.V., Upadhya, V., Rao, G.R., Hegde, G.R. & Kholkute, S.D. 2009.** "*Cassipourea ceylanica*(Gardn.) Alston (1925) (Rhizophoraceae) in Karnataka". *J. Threatened Taxa* 1: 530–532.

Abstract: *Cassipourea ceylanica*(Gardn.) Alston (1925) belonging to the family Rhizophoraceae has been collected from Uttara Kannada (North Kanara) district in the central Western Ghats of Karnataka. Report of this species is after a gap of 130 years from Karnataka. Its rarity in the Western Ghats, Odisha and in Sri Lanka indicates threatened status and draws attention for conservation.

682. **Mukherjee, N. 1972.** "Six new taxa of Flacourtiaceae from India and Burma". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 69: 390–394.

Abstract: Four taxa, viz. *Homalium ciliatum* allied to *H. bhamoense* Cubitt & W.W. Sm. from Garo Hills, *Casearia sikkimensis* allied to *C. graveolens* Dalzell from Sikkim, West Bengal and Assam, *C. rubescens* Dalzell var. *gamblei* from North Canara and *Scolopia crenata* (Wight) Clos var. *brevifolia* from Tamil Nadu have been described. Two taxa, viz. *Scolopia burmanica* allied to *S. kermodei* C.E.C. Fisch. and *Hydnocarpus kurzii* (King) Warb. subsp. *australis* Sleum. forma *latifolia* have been described from Myanmar.

683. **Murugan, V.R. & Rao, R.R. 2011.** "Extended distribution of two little known herbaceous *Phyllanthus* species in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 206–209.

Abstract: Two species of *Phyllanthus* L., viz. *P. kozhikodianus* Sivar. & Manilal from Karnataka and Meghalaya and *P. scabrifolius* Hook.f. from Andhra Pradesh are reported as extended distribution in India. Previous records regarding the occurrence of these species are discussed. Key to the species, detailed description and distributional details are provided.

684. **Murugan, R., Rao, R.R. & Vishwanatha 2006.** "Occurrence of *Phyllanthus scabrifolius* Hook.f. in Amingad, Bagalkot district, Karnataka – A new distributional record". *Curr. Sci.* 91: 870–871.

Abstract: *Phyllanthus scabrifolius* Hook.f. has been reported for the first time for Karnataka from Amingad, Bagalkot district. Earlier this species is reported from Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

685. **Naik, M.R. & Krishnamurthy, Y.L. 2012.** "Xerophyte *Caralluma stalagmifera* var. *longipetala* (Asclepiadaceae): a new record to the flora of Karnataka, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 4: 2656–2659.

Abstract: *Caralluma stalagmifera* C.E.C. Fisch. var. *longipetala* Karupp. & Pull., is reported for the first time from the state of Karnataka, with descriptive notes and illustrations.

686. **Naik, V.N. 1973.** "*Arundinella ciliata* (Roxb.) Nees ex Miq. – A new record for erstwhile Bombay state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 131–132.

Abstract: *Arundinella ciliata* (Roxb.) Nees ex Miq. has been recorded for the first time for the state of Karnataka from Antroli near Kumta, N. Kanara. Earlier this species is reported from Madras and Concan region.

687. **Nalini, M.S., Akshatha, J.V., Kumara, K.K.S. & Prakash, H.S. 2012.** "*Rauvolfia micrantha* Hook.f. (Apocynaceae): An endemic and endangered medicinal species with new distributional record for Karnataka, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 390–392.  
 Abstract: *Rauvolfia micrantha* Hook.f. is an endemic medicinal plant of Western Ghats of India. The species is of great concern as it is included in the IUCN endangered category. The plant is known to contain alkaloids such as reserpine, reserpiline and serpentine that are used as substitutes for drugs obtained from another species, i.e., *R. serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. It is used in the treatment of various ailments in Indian systems of medicine. The plant has a restricted distribution in the Western Ghats of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Therefore, we report for the first time the distribution of the endemic plant from Cauvery river bank, Kodagu district, Karnataka.
688. **Nair, K.N. & Nayar, M.P. 1990.** "A new variety of *Atalantia racemosa* Wight (Rutaceae) from South India". *Indian J. Forest.* 13: 69–70.  
 Abstract: A new variety of *Atalantia racemosa* Wight, viz. *A. racemosa* var. *bourdillonii* has been described from the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
689. **Nair, N.C. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1982.** "*Erechtites valerianifolia* (Wolf) DC. and *Crassocephalum crepidioides* (Benth.) S. Moore (Asteraceae): Their identity and distribution in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 289–294.  
 Abstract: *Erechtites valerianifolia* (Wolf) DC. and *Crassocephalum crepidioides* (Benth.) S. Moore are often confused. Distinguishing characters of the two taxa are given for easy determination. The former species occur in Tamil Nadu and Kerala and latter from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Tamil Nadu. Photographs of the species involved are provided.
690. **Naithani, H.B. & Raizada, M.B. 1977.** "New record of some Cyperaceae taxa in India". *Indian Forester* 103: 411–424.  
 Abstract: The paper presents a new combination, i.e., *Fimbristylis falcata* (Vahl) Kunth var. *latifolia* (Kunth) Naithani & Raizada and new records of 13 taxa of sedges (Cyperaceae) in India, viz. *Cyperus sanguinolentus* Vahl subsp. *melanocephalus* (Miq.) Kern, *Fimbristylis falcata* Kunth var. *latifolia* (Kunth) Naithani & Raizada comb. nov., *Scleria corymbosa* Roxb. for North India; *Cyperus unioloides* R. Br., *Fimbristylis salbundia* (Nees) Kunth, *F. stolonifera* C.B. Clarke for Central India; *Scleria biflora* Roxb. for Madhya Pradesh; *Cyperus melanospermus* (Nees) Valck. Sur., *Fimbristylis pierotii* Miq., *Scleria rugosa* R. Br. for Odisha; *Cyperus pulchellus* R. Br. for Odisha and Gujarat; *Fimbristylis sieberiana* Kunth for North and South India and *Fimbristylis velata* R. Br. for Karnataka. Notes on synonymy, short description, distribution and distinction from allied species are provided, species are arranged alphabetically. All specimens quoted are deposited in Dehra Dun Herbarium (DD).

691. **Nampy, S. & Paul, J. 2011.** “*Cyanotis racemosa* (Commelinaceae), a new record for India”. *Rheedea* 21: 8–9.

Abstract: *Cyanotis racemosa* B. Heyne ex Hassk., earlier known only from Sri Lanka is recorded for the first time for India from Tamil Nadu (Dindigul district, Palni hills, Tirunelveli district and Kodaikanal), Karnataka and Kerala (Lockhart gap, Kottayam district). A detailed description with an illustration of the species is provided here.

692. **Pai, S.R., Upadhya, V., Hegde, H.V. & Kholkute, S.D. 2011.** “*Achyranthes coynei* Santapau, 1949 (Amaranthaceae) – An addition to the flora of Karnataka, India”. *J. Threatened Taxa* 3: 1875–1879.

Abstract: *Achyranthes coynei* Santapau (Amaranthaceae) is a rare species from India and was identified endemic to Maharashtra state. It was first reported by Santapau in 1949 from Khandala, Maharashtra. Profusely branched shrubby habit (3–3.5 m high), first erect, later patent, finally deflexed nature of flowers on the inflorescence, opened flowers spreading up to 2 cm in diam. and its rosy purplish colour are the key features, which differentiate this from other species of *Achyranthes*. The taxon has been reported from three new localities from Belgaum district. The present investigation reports the extended distribution of *A. coynei* to Karnataka.

693. **Panja, D. 2006.** “On the occurrence of *Thunbergia mysorensis* (Wight) T. Anders. (Acanthaceae) – A beautiful Indian endemic species”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 399–400.

Abstract: *Thunbergia mysorensis* (Wight) T. Anderson, an endemic species was described during 1844–1845. After more than one and half century, the species still confines wild in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, South India.

694. **Parimala, R. & Hegde, G.R. 2011.** “New records to the Flora of Karnataka”. *Ann. Forest.* 19: 117–121.

Abstract: The angiosperm species, viz. *Spilanthes radicans* Jacq. (Asteraceae), *Stylosanthes humilis* Kunth (Fabaceae) and *Dactyloctenium aristatum* Link (Poaceae) are reported as new records for the Flora of Karnataka from Dharwad district.

695. **Parimala, R., Hegde, G.R. & Hebbar, S.S. 2013.** “*Crotalaria incana* L. (Fabaceae) – A new record for Karnataka”. *Ann. Forest.* 21: 59–60.

Abstract: *Crotalaria incana* L. (Fabaceae), an exotic tropical American species, known from Uttarakhand (Kumaon), Meghalaya, Kerala, Tamil Nadu (Puducherry) and Maharashtra is reported as a new record for the flora of Karnataka from Karnatak University Campus, Dharwad.

696. **Parthipan, M. & Rajendran, A. 2012.** “Distribution of *Hybanthus puberulus* M. Gilbert. (Violaceae) – A new record for Karnataka”. *Zoos' Print J.* 27(12): 24–25.

Abstract: *Hybanthus puberulus* M.G. Gilbert, an Ethiopian species, so far known to occur only in Maruthamalai hills of the southern Western Ghats, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India is now discovered from Mysore in Karnataka state in India. In the present study, description, distribution and comparison with allied species of this species are provided.

697. **Patil, S., Jayanthi, J., Jalal, J.S. & Jadhav, C.R. 2014.** “*Crotalaria pallida* Aiton var. *obovata* (G. Don) Polhill (Fabaceae) – An extended distribution for Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka”. *Zoo’s Print J.* 29(9): 14–15.

Abstract: *Crotalaria pallida* Aiton var. *obovata* (G. Don) Polhill (Fabaceae) is reported as new distributional record for the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka. In India, it is reported from Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. A detailed description along with a photo plate is provided for easy identification of the taxa.

698. **Prasad, V.P. & Singh, N.P. 1996.** “Notes on Cyperaceae of Karnataka, South India – 1: A few additions and exclusions”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 673–675.

Abstract: In the present paper, four species of Cyperaceae, viz. *Fimbristylis consanguinea* Kunth, *F. microcarya* F. Muell., *F. narayanii* C.E.C. Fisch. and *Scleria biflora* Roxb. have been added to the state of Karnataka and two species, viz. *Diplacrum reticulatum* Holtt. and *Fuirena pubescens* (Lam.) Kunth excluded from this state.

699. **Prasad, V.P. & Singh, N.P. 1997.** “Notes on Cyperaceae of Karnataka, South India – II – A new species, one new report and an exclusion”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 667–670.

Abstract: A new species, viz. *Pycreus kanarensis* allied to *P. flavescens* Nees is described and illustrated from Kanara; *Mariscus javanicus* (Houtt.) Merr. & F.P. Metcalfe is reported for the first time from Karnataka and *Pycreus flavescens* Nees is excluded from the State flora of Karnataka.

700. **Premalatha, K. & Kotresha, K. 2012.** “Occurrence of *Commiphora berryi* (Arn.) Engl. (Burseraceae) in Bellary district, Karnataka, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 851–852.

Abstract: *Commiphora berryi* (Arn.) Engl., belonging to the family Burseraceae, was recollected in Karnataka after a gap of more than nine decades. It was found in Bukkasagara forest, near Hospet in Bellary district. Short description and photographs are provided.

701. **Punekar, S.A. 2009.** “*Pteroceras indicum* (Orchidaceae), a new species from the Western Ghats, India”. *Folia Malaysiana* 9: 117–124.

Abstract: A new species, viz. *Pteroceras indicum* allied to *P. monsooniae* Sasidh. & Sujanapal has been described and illustrated from Anshi National Park, Karnataka.



702. **Punekar, S.A. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2004.** “*Eriocaulon peninsulare* (Eriocaulaceae) – A new species from India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 23: 173–175.
- Abstract: *Eriocaulon peninsulare*, a new species allied to *E. sexangulare* L. from Tiger tank, Anshi National Park, Karnataka is described and illustrated.
703. **Punekar, S.A. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2009.** “*Chirita sahyadriensis* (Gesneriaceae), a new species from the Western Ghats, India”. *Folia Malaysiana* 10: 17–22.
- Abstract: A new species of Gesneriaceae, viz. *Chirita sahyadriensis* Punekar & Lakshmin. is described from Western Ghats of Karnataka. It resembles *Chirita hamosa* R. Br. in its annual habit, peduncle often fused with petiole and anthers fused by projections on connectives, but is easily distinguished from the latter by its pure white corolla which is glabrous outside, corolla throat white, with two small lavender spots and anthers without beard.
704. **Punekar, S.A. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2010.** “*Stylidium darwinii* (Stylidiaceae), a new trigger plant from Western Ghats, India”. *J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas* 4: 69–73.
- Abstract: A new species of Stylidiaceae, viz. *Stylidium darwinii* allied to *S. kunthii* Wall. ex DC., *S. inconspicuum* Slooten and *S. tenellum* Sw. has been described and illustrated from Western Ghats of Karnataka from Anshi National Park, Uttar Kannada district. A key to the Indian species of *Stylidium* has also been provided.
705. **Punekar, S.A. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2010.** “Six additions to the flora of Karnataka from Anshi National Park”. *Phytotaxonomy* 10: 32–35.
- Abstract: During a floristic survey of Anshi National Park in Karnataka state, six taxa, viz. *Amorphophallus konkanensis* Hett. & al. (Arecaceae), *Celastrus paniculatus* Willd. subsp. *aggregates* K.T. Matthew ex K.M. Matthew (Celastraceae), *Chionanthus mala-elengi* (Dennst.) P.S. Green subsp. *linocieroides* (Wight) P.S. Green (Oleaceae), *Euphorbia conkanensis* Janarth. & S.R. Yadav (Euphorbiaceae), *Litsea travancorica* Gamble (Lauraceae) and *Utricularia naikii* S.R. Yadav & al. (Lentibulariaceae) were collected, which are reported as new records for Karnataka state. Citations, descriptions, phenology, distribution, exsiccatae, notes and photographs are provided.
706. **Punekar, S.A., Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Rao, M.K.V. 2003.** “*Eriocaulon balakrishnanii* (Eriocaulaceae), a new species from the Western Ghats of India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 22: 609–611.
- Abstract: A new species, *Eriocaulon balakrishnanii* (Eriocaulaceae) from the Anshi National Park, Western Ghats of Karnataka is described and illustrated. This species is allied to *E. robust-brownianum* Ruhland and *E. lanceolatum* Miq. but differs in a number of characters from both.

707. **Punekar, S.A., Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Rao, P.S.N. 2005.** "Rediscovery of *Toxocarpus concanensis* Hook.f. (Apocynaceae – Secamonoideae), a little-known endemic species of the Western Ghats". *Phytotaxonomy* 5: 8–11.

Abstract: *Toxocarpus concanensis* Hook.f. is an endemic little-known species of the Western Ghats. It was collected from Anshi National Park, Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka after a lapse of 85 years. Detailed description, ecology and distribution data are provided.

708. **Punekar, S.A., Malpure, N.V. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2004.** "Three new species of *Eriocaulon* (Eriocaulaceae) from Peninsular India". *Sida* 21: 625–635.

Abstract: The new species of the genus *Eriocaulon* L., two species viz., *E. anshiense* allied to *E. eurypeplon* Korn and *E. kenarense* allied to *E. talbotii* Ansari & N.P. Balakr. from Karnataka and one species *E. konkanense* allied to *E. odoratum* Dalzell from Maharashtra are described and illustrated. A distribution map has been provided. A key to distinguished these three species from their allied species is also given.

709. **Rajkumar, S. & Janarthanam, M.K. 2007.** "*Agasthiyamalaia* (Clusiaceae), a new genus for *Poeciloneuron pauciflorum*, an endemic and endangered tree of Western Ghats, India". *J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas* 1: 129–133.

Abstract: The taxonomic position of the Indian endemic tree genus *Poeciloneuron* was reassessed using morphological and anatomical data. *Poeciloneuron pauciflorum* differs from *P. indicum*, the only other species of the genus, in its solitary flowers, inconspicuous parallel leaf venation and apotracheal banded wood parenchyma. Because of these differences the authors propose to place *P. pauciflorum* into a new monotypic genus, *Agasthiyamalaia*, gen. nov. *Agasthiyamalaia pauciflora*, comb. nov., is proposed with the support from morphological and anatomical characters.

710. **Rakshit, S.C. & Kundu, B.C. 1961.** "New species and varieties of *Hibiscus*". *Sci. & Cult.* 27: 192–194.

Abstract: A new species of *Hibiscus*, viz. *H. beddomei* allied to *H. radiatus* has been described from Central and South India. A new variety *H. hirsutus* L. var. *talbotii* has been described from North Canara and a new forma *H. surattensis* L.f. forma *immaculata* from Burma.

711. **Ramesh, B.R. & De Franceschi, D. 1993.** "Two new species of *Diospyros* (Ebenaceae) from India". *Blumea* 38: 131–136.

Abstract: Two new species of *Diospyros*, viz. *D. ghatensis* allied to *D. philippinensis* A. DC. and *D. pyrrhocarpoides* allied to *D. pyrrhocarpa* Miq. have been described and illustrated from the evergreen forests of South India. The former is from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and latter from Karnataka, Kerala and Andaman Islands.

712. **Ramesh, B.R. & Pascal, J.P. 1993.** "Five new additions to the flora of Karnataka". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 90: 323–326.
- Abstract: Five species, viz. *Dipterocarpus bourdillonii* Brandis (Dipterocarpaceae), *Diospyros bourdillonii* Brandis, *D. nilagirica* Bedd. (Ebenaceae) and *Kunstleria keralensis* C.N. Mohanan & N.C. Nair (Fabaceae) have been recorded for the first time for Karnataka from Kodagu district and *Diospyros affinis* Thwaites (Ebenaceae) from Mysore district.
713. **Ramesh, B.R. & Razi, B.A. 1984.** "Occurrence of *Cassia obtusifolia* L. in Kolar district, Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 999–1000.
- Abstract: *Cassia obtusifolia* L., a naturalised weed is reported for the first time for Karnataka state from an open land at the foot of Antargange hills near Kolar (Kolar district).
714. **Rao, G.R., Mesta, D.K., Chandran, M.D.S. & Ramachandra, T.V. 2011.** "New plant records for Karnataka from Uttara Kannada district". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 154–157.
- Abstract: Two sedges, *Fimbristylis pubisquama* Kern and *Schoenoplectus grossus* (L.f.) Palla, and two grasses *Isachne pulchella* Roth ex Roem. & Schult. and *Dimeria avenacea* (Retz.) C.E.C. Fisch. are reported from Uttara Kannada district, part of central Western Ghats. The flora of Uttara Kannada hosts large number of endemic and interesting plant species. Recent discoveries of sedges, grasses and two critically endangered tree species (Chandran, 2008) highlight the need for making intensive efforts for locating, documenting and conservation of such species.
715. **Rao, K.S., Bhat, H.R. & Seetharam, Y.N. 2012.** "*Chamaecrista rotundifolia* (Leguminosae–Caesalpinioideae) – A new record for India". *Rheedea* 22: 66–67.
- Abstract: *Chamaecrista rotundifolia* (Pers.) Greene, hitherto known to occur in tropical America is reported here as new record for India from Bengaluru, Karnataka. A brief description with photographs of the herbarium specimen as well as the live plant is provided.
716. **Rao, M.R. & Yoganarasimhan, S.N. 1987.** "Some additions to the flora of Chikmagalur district from Sringeri taluk, Karnataka – 2". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 9: 195–199.
- Abstract: Plant collections in the forests of Sringeri Taluk, Chikmagalur district, have yielded 38 species, belonging to 34 genera and 20 families, which were not reported earlier in Flora of Chikmagalur (Yoganarasimhan & al., 1982) from the district; the details of the same are presented in this paper.
717. **Rao, M.R., Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Ramaswamy, S.V. 1985.** "Some additions to the flora of Chikmagalur district, Karnataka from Sringeri taluk – 1". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 365–371.

Abstract: In this paper, 44 species belonging to 43 genera and 28 families are enumerated with a short note on the physiography of the taluk – I, Chikmagalur district, Karnataka.

718. **Rao, M.R., Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Ramaswamy, S.N. & Murthy, K.R.K. 1990.** "Occurrence of *Seshagiria sahyadrica* Ansari et Hemadri (Asclepiadaceae) in Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 1: 19–21.

Abstract: *Seshagiria sahyadrica* Ansari et Hemadri has been reported for the first time for Karnataka from Hosanagar taluk, Shimoga district. Earlier this species is reported from Maharashtra.

719. **Rao, R.R. & Rao, M.K.V. 1976.** "On the identity of *Crassocephalum crepidioides* and *Galinsoga ciliata* from Mysore". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 3: 163–164.

Abstract: *Crassocephalum crepidioides* (Benth.) S. Moore is described under *Erechtites valerianaefolia* DC. and *Galinsoga ciliata* under *G. parviflora* Cav. In the present paper these two species, viz. *Crassocephalum crepidioides* and *Galinsoga ciliata* has differentiate and reported from Mysore district.

720. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1974.** "Occurrence of *Solanum elaeagnifolium* Cav. in Mysore city, Karnataka". *Curr. Sci.* 43: 734.

Abstract: *Solanum elaeagnifolium* Cav. has been reported from the first time for the flora of south India from Crawford hall, Mysore city, Karnataka. This species is a native of Mexico.

721. **Rao, R.R. & Razi, B.A. 1975.** "*Oxybaphus himalaicus* Edgew. – A new record". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 2: 196.

Abstract: *Oxybaphus himalaicus* Edgew. has been reported for the first time for Southern India from Chamundi Hills and near St. Philomena's College, Mysore. Earlier this species reported from W. Himalayas (Kulu to Garhwal).

722. **Rao, R.S. & Sundararaghavan, R. 1964.** "*Capparis cleghornii* Dunn, a species from Southern India (Capparaceae)". *Blumea* 12: 313–316.

Abstract: *Capparis cleghornii* Dunn (Capparaceae) has been recorded for the first time for Southern India from Mysore, Karnataka.

723. **Ravi, N. & Anilkumar, N. 1990.** "*Chenopodium truncatum* Paul G. Wilson (Chenopodiaceae) – A new report from India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 109–110.

Abstract: An Australian species, *Chenopodium truncatum* Paul G. Wilson (Chenopodiaceae) is reported for the first time for India from a grape garden adjacent to the Lal Bagh, Bangalore, Karnataka.

724. **Ravikumar, K. & Goraya, G.S. 1999.** "Rediscovery of *Hopea canarensis* Hole (Dipterocarpaceae) – An endemic and little known species from the Western Ghats of Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 22: 179–182.

Abstract: *Hopea canarensis* Hole has been rediscovered from the type locality after a lapse of nearly 80 years. A detailed taxonomic description has been given followed by local names, flowering and fruiting period, distributional data and specimens examined. A complete list of associated plants in different strata with important ecological observation is also provided. The major differentiating characters of the *Hopeas* in India, the history of the *H. canarensis* collected and described, etc., are also dealt with. A table is given to distinguish two closely allied *Hopea* species and the taxonomical significance with updated literature has also been provided.

725. **Ravikumar, K. & Goraya, G.S. 1999.** "Rediscovery of *Hopea canarensis* Hole (Dipterocarpaceae) – An endemic and little known species from the Western Ghats of Karnataka, India". *Indian Forester* 125: 225–229.

Abstract: *Hopea canarensis* Hole has been rediscovered from the type locality after a lapse of nearly 80 years and is described in detail with notes on phenology, distribution and associated plants. The differences between *H. canarensis* and two closely allied species are tabulated.

726. **Ravikumar, K. & Udayan, P.S. 2002.** "Notes on *Marsdenia raziana* Yogan. & Subram., a Karnataka and Kerala Western Ghats endemic". *Zoo's Print J.* 17(12): 949–950.

Abstract: *Marsdenia raziana* Yogan. & Subram. (Asclepiadaceae) is endemic to the Western Ghats of Karnataka and Kerala. It was first collected in 1970 from Yelnir forests of Western Ghats, Samse Range, Chikmagalur district and described during 1976. Present collections from Agumbe and Kannur form the first report for Shimoga district and extended distribution from southern region of Kerala, respectively.

727. **Ravikumar, K., Subramani, S.P. & Goraya, G.S. 1999.** "Rediscovery of an insufficiently known taxon *Bidaria indica* Rahman & Wilcock (Asclepiadaceae) from the Western Ghats of Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 22: 273–275.

Abstract: During intensive botanical collection conducted in Kemmangundi Medicinal Plants Conservation Area (MPCA), the authors have collected one interesting species of Asclepiadaceae, which after critical study confirmed as *Bidaria indica* M.A. Rahman & Wilcock. It is collected after type collection after a lapse of about 140 years, other than the type locality, which also forms a new report for Karnataka state. Fruits are described here for the first time. A complete description with ecological notes, associated plants, etc., is provided here for better understanding of this insufficiently known taxon.

728. **Ravikumar, K., Udayan, P.S. & Subramani, S.P. 2001.** "Additions to the flora of Karnataka, India". *My Forest* 37: 619–624.

Abstract: Intensive botanical collection tours were conducted in four different Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs) and one Medicinal Plant Conservation Park (MPCP) in the Western Ghats of Karnataka resulted in the collection of many interesting plants. After critical study five of them, namely *Milium nilagirica* Bedd., *Bidaria indica* M.A. Rahman & Wilcock, *Euphorbia concanensis* Janarth. & S.R. Yadav, *Jatropha tanjoorensis* J.L. Ellis & Saroja and *Dimeria balakrishnaniana* K. Ravik., Sreek. & V. Lakshmi. have turned out to be new reports for the state of Karnataka. They are presented in this paper with updated references, adequate descriptions, distribution, specimens examined, phenology and notes in order to facilitate better understanding of these taxa.

729. **Ravikumar, K., Udayan, P.S. & Subramani, S.P. 2004.** "Notes on distribution of *Capparis rotundifolia* Rottler (Capparaceae) – In Southern India". *Indian Forester* 130: 313–317.

Abstract: *Capparis rotundifolia* Rottler is distributed in India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. In India, it is restricted to Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The taxonomy, ecology and distribution of this taxon are discussed in detail for a better understanding of this uncommon species.

730. **Ravikumar, K., Ganesh Babu, N.M., Balachandran, N. & Vijayasankar, R. 2014.** "*Acanthospermum consobrinum* (Asteraceae) – A new record for India". *Rheedea* 24: 50–51.

Abstract: *Acanthospermum consobrinum* S.F. Blake, an American species, is recorded for the first time for India from Bangalore, Karnataka. A detailed description, notes and illustration are provided for easy identification.

731. **Reddy, C.S., Bhanja, M. & Raju, V.S. 2002.** "On the occurrence of *Eryngium foetidum* L. (Apiaceae) in Karnataka, with a note on its distribution and economic importance". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 199–200.

Abstract: *Eryngium foetidum* L. (Apiaceae) is recorded as an addition to the naturalized flora of Karnataka state, India and it is supplemented with a note on its distribution and economic importance.

732. **Renuka, C. 1990.** "Two new species of *Calamus* (Arecaceae) from India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 701–704.

Abstract: Two new species of *Calamus*, viz. *C. stoloniferus* and *C. lakshmana* have been described from Karnataka.

733. **Renuka, C. & Lakshmana, A.C. 1990.** "*Calamus karnatakensis* Renuka & Lakshmana (Arecaceae)". *R.I.C. Bull.* 9: 10–11.

Abstract: A new species of *Calamus*, viz. *C. karnatakensis* has been described and illustrated from Karnataka.

734. **Saldanha, C.J. 1974.** "Three new orchids from Southern India". *Indian Forester* 100: 566–572.

Abstract: Three new species of orchids, viz. *Eulophia emilianae* allied to *E. bicarinata* Lindl.) Hook.f., *E. cullenii* (Wight) C.E.C. Fisch. and *E. nuda* Lindl., *Oberonia josephi* allied to *O. platycaulon* Wight and *Phalaenopsis mysorensis* allied to *P. parishii* Rchb.f. have been described and illustrated from Hassan district, Karnataka.

735. **Saldanha, C.J. 1974.** "Smithsonia – A new genus from Western India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 71: 72–75.

Abstract: *Smithsonia straminea* has been described from Devalkere, Hassan district, Karnataka. Two new combination, viz. *Smithsonia maculata* and *S. viridiflora* have been made. *Smithsonia* has been also been described as a new genus.

736. **Sampath Kumara, K.K., Sringeswara, A.N., Sadananda, K.B., Shivamurthy, G.R. & Prakash, H.S. 2012.** "*Mirabilis viscosa* (Nyctaginaceae) – Newly recorded for Asia, as a naturalized plant". *Rheedea* 22(2): 88–90.

Abstract: While preparing an inventory of the flowering plants of Mysore city, Karnataka, the authors have collected *Mirabilis viscosa* Cav., a naturalized weed bearing colourful flowers. This naturalized exotic is reported as a new record for Asia. A native of Mexico, Peru, Colombia and Ecuador, it was first cultivated in Madrid, Spain from Peruvian seed.

737. **Sanjai, V.N. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 2000.** "A new species of *Viscum* L. (Viscaceae) from India". *Rheedea* 10: 113–116.

Abstract: A new species of *Viscum* L., viz. *V. subracemosum* allied to *Viscum acacia* Danser of the family Viscaceae has been described and illustrated from Krsihnarajapuram, Karnataka.

738. **Sanjai, V.N. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 2001.** "*Viscum acacia* Danser (Viscaceae) – A new record for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 18–20.

Abstract: *Viscum acacia* Danser (Viscaceae), earlier known only from Myanmar, is reported as a new record for India from Bangalore, Karnataka, is described and illustrated.

739. **Sanjai, V.N. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 2001.** "*Viscum malurianum* (Viscaceae), a new species from India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 21: 267–270.

Abstract: A new species, *Viscum malurianum* (Viscaceae) is described with illustrations from Karnataka.



740. **Sanjappa, M. 1983.** “*Indigofera karnatakana* (Fabaceae – Papilionoideae): A new name for an Indian legume”. *Taxon* 32: 120.

Abstract: A new name, *Indigofera karnatakana* has been proposed for *I. tenuifolia* after Karnataka (former Mysore) state where the type collections were made.

741. **Santapau, H. 1946.** “New plant record for Bombay Presidency”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 46: 377–381.

Abstract: *Synedrella nodiflora* Gaertn. (Asteraceae) and *Gomphostemma heyneanum* Wall. (Lamiaceae) from Karnataka and Maharashtra and *Salomonina oblongifolia* DC. (Polygalaceae), *Isanthera permollis* Nees (Gesneriaceae) and *Microcarpaea muscosa* R. Br. (Scrophulariaceae) from Karnataka have been recorded here for the first time from the Presidency of Bombay.

742. **Sathish, B.N. & Kushalappa, C.G. 2007.** “Additions to flora of Kodagu district: With special reference to endemics of South India”. *My Forest* 43: 535–538.

Abstract: The present paper is an attempt to update the plant resources of the district with special reference emphasis on endemic flora. A total of 12 species belonging to 10 genera and 10 families, which are not included in the recent Flora of Coorg, have been reported as additions to the flora. Brief descriptions of the additional endemic species were presented in this paper.

743. **Sebastine, K.M. 1962.** “Some additions to Flora of the Presidency of Madras”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 4: 219–225.

Abstract: J.S. Gamble began the compilation of the ‘Flora of the Presidency of Madras’ in the year 1912 and the first part was published in the year 1915. In 1925, after completing part VII Gamble died. The work was then continued by C.E.C. Fischer and finished with part XI in 1935. This monumental work deals with 4,516 species of plants from the old Madras Presidency, which comprises the present states of Madras, Kerala, parts of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. During the 26 years that have elapsed since its publication several botanists have studied the flora of the region and have been able to discover many taxa new to science and several new records. The scattered information on the new taxa described by various authors in different journals and periodicals has been presented in this paper. The following data are given for each taxon: citation of the original publication, critical notes if any, the place of collection, collector’s number and the herbarium where the type specimen is permanently preserved, if known.

744. **Shaikh, R.I. & Solanke, S.N. 2009.** “Two new varieties of *Fimbristylis ligulata* Govind. (Cyperaceae) from Western Ghats”. *Bioinfolet* 6: 201–204.

Abstract: Two new varieties of *Fimbristylis ligulata* Govind. (Cyperaceae), viz. *F. ligulata* var. *kanaraensis* and *F. ligulata* var. *rohaensis* are described and illustrated from Haveri-

Hosur, North Kanara, Karnataka and Roha-Mahad road, Satara district, Maharashtra, respectively.

745. **Sharma, B.D., Karthikeyan, S., Mudaliar, S.K., Kulkarni, B.G. & Moorthy, S. 1987.** "Additions to the flora of Karnataka Analysis". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 51–55.  
Abstract: A list of 79 taxa belonging to 67 species, 1 subspecies and 11 varieties, comprising 65 genera and 38 families is being provided for the Flora of Karnataka as addition to Sharma & *al.* (1984).
746. **Shenoy, H.S., Krishnakumar, G. & Marati, R. 2015.** "Rediscovery of *Syzygium kanarensis* (Talbot) Raizada (Myrtaceae) – An endemic species of the Western Ghats, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 7(1): 6833–6835.  
Abstract: *Syzygium kanarensis* (Talbot) Raizada, a rare and critically endangered species of the Western Ghats has been rediscovered after a gap of 47 years from the evergreen forests of the North Kanara district, Karnataka.
747. **Shenoy, H.S., Rajasekharan, P.E., Souravi, K. & Anand, M. 2014.** "Extended distribution of *Madhuca insignis* (Radlk.) H.J. Lam (Sapotaceae) – A critically endangered species in Shimoga district of Karnataka". *Zoo's Print. J.* 29(6): 21–23.  
Abstract: A critically endangered species, *Madhuca insignis* (Radlk.) H.J. Lam (Sapotaceae) has been reported from Linganamakki Dam area, Sagara taluk, Shimoga district of Karnataka. Earlier this species is reported from Udupi and Uttar Kannada district and Kasaragod district of Kerala.
748. **Shimpale, V.B. & Yadav, S.R. 2010.** "*Eriocaulon belgaumensis*: a new species of Eriocaulaceae from the Western Ghats of India". *Kew Bull.* 65: 337–339.  
Abstract: A new species of *Eriocaulon*, viz. *E. belgaumensis* allied to *E. ratnagiricus* S.R. Yadav, S.P. Gaikwad & Sardesai has been described and illustrated from the Western Ghats, Kankumbi plateau, Belgaum district, Karnataka.
749. **Shirodkar, D.L., Diwakar, P.G. & Pradhan, S.G. 1999.** "On the occurrence of *Datura ferox* L. (Solanaceae) in Karnataka state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 705–706.  
Abstract: *Datura ferox* L. (Solanaceae) has been reported for the first time from Belgaum district, Karnataka in this paper.
750. **Shivamurthy, G.R. & Rajanna, L. 1994.** "A new species of *Aeginetia* Linn. (Orobanchaceae) from Western Ghats". *Rheedea* 4: 133–135.  
Abstract: A new species of *Aeginetia* L., viz. *A. sessilis* (Orobanchaceae) allied to *A. pendunculata* (Roxb.) Wall. has been described and illustrated from Western Ghats near Kerekatte in Chikkamagalur district and Kudremukh in Dakshina Kannada district in Karnataka.

751. **Shravanakumara, S., Vinayaka, K.S., Udupa, E.S.K., Shashirekha, B., Praveena, V. & Krishnamurthy, Y.L. 2010.** "Diversity and host specificity of lichens in Koppa taluk of central Western Ghats, Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 33: 437–442.

Abstract: Present study enumerates 48 species of lichens belonging to 25 genera and 13 families from different vegetations in Koppa region of Western Ghats, Karnataka. Physciaceae, Parmeliaceae are the dominant families in the area with 9 species each, while *Parmotrema* is the most common genus with 8 species. The Shannon-Weiner diversity ( $H' = 3.63$ ) and Simpson's richness value ( $D = 0.02$ ) indicate high species richness. Lichen–Host plant interaction in different vegetations reveals *Randia dumetorum* supports large number of Lichen species, whereas host plant with less than 20 cm GBH (Girth at Breast Height) supports more number of lichens than large trees (> 20 cm GBH). The study will act as the base line information for future bio-monitoring studies in the area.

752. **Shruthakeerthiraja, S.B., Krishnakumar, G. & Shenoy, H.S. 2013.** "*Mikania cordata* (Burm.f.) Robins. (Asteraceae) – A new record to Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 37(1): 220–222.

Abstract: *Mikania cordata* (Burm.f.) B.L. Rob. of the family Asteraceae, is a tropical climber and an exotic weed. In India, this has become naturalized in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Northeastern states. In Peninsular India, this has been reported from Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The present record is a new plant report to the state of Karnataka from banks of a tributary to Nethravathy river at Nidgal of Belthangady taluk in Dakshina Kannada district.

753. **Singh, B.G., Mahadevan, N.P. & Manimuthu, L. 2005.** "New distributional record for *Acacia nilotica* subsp. *cupressiformis*". *My Forest* 41: 87–89.

Abstract: *Acacia nilotica* subsp. *cupressiformis* has been reported from the first time for south India from roadsides between Chamrajanagar and Nanjangud (near Mysore) and between Gundlupet and Bandipur areas of Karnataka. Earlier this species is reported from Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat.

754. **Singh, N.P. 1978.** "A note on grasses new to the flora of Karnataka state". *Ann. Arid Zone* 17: 255–257.

Abstract: In the present paper, eight taxa of grasses, viz. *Aristida mutabilis* Trin. & Rupr., *Arundinella setosa* Trin. var. *lanifera* Fisch., *Bothriochloa bladhii* (Retz.) Blake, *B. ischaemum* (L.) Keng, *Digitaria bicornis* (Lam.) Roem. & Schult., *D. bififormis* Willd., *Oropetium villosulum* Stapf ex Bor and *Schima ischaemoides* Forssk. are being reported as new records to the flora of Karnataka of which last 5 are new records for Peninsular India.

755. **Singh, N.P. 1979.** "Cassia sericea Sw. – A new record for India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 203–205.  
Abstract: *Cassia sericea* Sw. has been recorded for the first time for India from Bijapur district, Karnataka.
756. **Singh, N.P. 1979.** "On a recollection of a few rare plants from Karnataka". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 231–234.  
Abstract: *Crotalaria sandoorensis* Bedd. ex Gamble has been recollected from Sandur Hills only after a lapse of nearly a century from its original collection. *Eleiotis trifoliata* Cooke has been recollected from Bellary and Chitradurg districts, Karnataka after a lapse of nearly 8 decades from 160 km away from its original collection, i.e., Badani, Bijapur district. *Juncus maritimus* Lam. has been reported for the first time for Karnataka from Bijapur district, previously reported from Kutch, Gujarat.
757. **Singh, N.P. 1981.** "A new species of the genus *Schizachyrium* Nees (Poaceae) from India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 60: 359–360.  
Abstract: A new species of *Schizachyrium* Nees, viz. *S. sudhanshui* allied to *S. exile* (Hochst.) Stapf has been described and illustrated from Raichur–Hyderabad road, Raichur district, Karnataka.
758. **Singh, N.P. 1982.** "New and noteworthy plants for Karnataka state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 148–152.  
Abstract: Thirteen new and noteworthy plants for the state of Karnataka are discussed in the present paper. Of these, *Albizia julibrissin* Durazz. and *A. mollis* Boiv., are Himalayan species and show disjunct distribution; three plant species, viz. *Pavonia arabica* Hochst. ex Steud., *Tephrosia uniflora* Pers. subsp. *petrosa* (Blatt. & Hallb.) Gill. & Ali and *Salvia aegyptiaca* L., are dry area plants and show discontinuous distribution; two plant species, viz. *Schouwia arabica* (Vahl) A.P. DC. and *Crotalaria vestita* Baker are recorded for the first time from Peninsular India; and the remaining six plants are new records for Karnataka state.
759. **Singh, N.P. 1982.** "Additions to the grasses of Karnataka state". *Indian J. Forest.* 5: 328–329.  
Abstract: Four species of grass, viz. *Brachiaria remota* (Retz.) Haines, *Eragrostis multicaulis* Steud., *E. nigra* Nees ex Steud. and *Sporobolus virginicus* (L.) Kunth have been reported for the first time for the state of Karnataka.
760. **Singh, N.P. 1983.** "New records for Karnataka State". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 177–180.  
Abstract: The present paper discusses eight plants as new records for the state of Karnataka, of which *Cyperus fuscus* L. is a Himalayan species, showing disjunct distribution.

761. **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.

Abstract: *Acampe rigida* (Buch.-Ham. ex Sm.) P.F. Hunt has been recorded for the first time for Peninsular India from Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Goa. Previously it was known from Assam, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. So this is a case of disjunct distribution from northern to southern parts of India.

762. **Singh, N.P., Kulkarni, B.G. & Prasanna, P.V. 1996.** "*Apocopsis cochinchinensis* A. Camus (Poaceae) – A new record for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 225–226.

Abstract: *Apocopsis cochinchinensis* A. Camus has been recorded for the first time for India from rocky areas on way from Sulia–Kasargod, South Kanara district, Karnataka.

763. **Singh, R. & Radha, P. 2008.** "A new species of *Cycas* (Cycadaceae) from Karnataka, India". *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 158: 430–435.

Abstract: *Cycas swamyi* Singh & Radha, sp. nov. (Cycadaceae) is described and illustrated from Karnataka. This new species has been confused with *C. circinalis* L., which is found in the Western Ghats. However, on the basis of its habit, characteristic isotomous-type dichotomous branching, pinnae anatomy, mega- and microsporophyll morphology and seed anatomy, it has been segregated from *C. circinalis* and is described as a new species. The distribution and conservation status are also discussed.

764. **Singh, R.K. 2014.** "New plant records for Karnataka state from Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary". *Indian J. Forest.* 37: 329–332.

Abstract: Seven taxa of angiosperms, viz. *Anaphyllum wightii* Schott (Araceae), *Combretum album* Pers. (Combretaceae), *Globba orixensis* Roxb. (Zingiberaceae), *Justicia latispica* (C.B. Clarke) Gamble (Acanthaceae), *Oxalis corymbosa* DC. and *O. deppei* Lodd. (Oxalidaceae) and *Rauvolfia micrantha* Hook.f. (Apocynaceae) are reported as new to the state of Karnataka from Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary.

765. **Singh, R.K. 2015.** "New distributional record of *Isachne mysorensis* Sundararagh. – An endangered grass from Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka, India". *Indian Forester* 141(2): 223–224.

Abstract: A poorly known, strict endemic and critically endangered taxon, *Isachne mysorensis* Sundararagh. has been collected from Kollur forest, near Souparnika river, Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, Udupi district, Karnataka after a lapse of about 50 years other than the type locality, i.e., Kundagagudda, Agumbe, Shimoga district.

766. **Singh, R.K. & Diwakar, P.G. 2011.** "*Canscora devendrae* (Gentianaceae) – A new species from Western Ghats, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 249–252.
- Abstract: A new species, *Canscora devendrae*, allied to *C. sanjappae* Diwakar & R.Kr. Singh from Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats, Karnataka is described and illustrated.
767. **Singh, R.K. & Garg, A. 2014.** "*Curcuma mukhraniae* (Zingiberaceae), a new species from Western Ghats, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 37: 419–422.
- Abstract: A new species of Zingiberaceae, viz. *Curcuma mukhraniae* allied to *C. karnatakensis* Amalraj, Velay. & Mural. has been described and illustrated from Western Ghats, Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, Udupi district, Karnataka.
768. **Sinu, .A., Sinu, N. & Chandrashekara, K. 2012.** "Ecology and population structure of a terrestrial mycoheterotrophic orchid, *Aphyllorchis montana* Rchb.f. (Orchidaceae) in Soppinabetta forests of the Western Ghats, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 4: 2915–2919.
- Abstract: While conducting a survey in the Western Ghats, the authors came across several populations of a mycoheterotrophic orchid species, *Aphyllorchis montana* Rchb.f. during an ecological research in Soppinabetta forests (SBF) of Chikmagalur district in the central Western Ghats. The paper provides the details on the population structure and ecology of the species in SBFs of Sringeri. Fourteen different SBFs were surveyed to record the orchid shoots and clumps during the monsoon months from June to October in 2007 and 2008. Orchid clumps were located in five SBFs that were separated by a distance of 6 and 20 km from each other. Orchid clumps were located in the SBFs having either one of the three dipterocarp plant species, *Hopea ponga* (Dennst.) Mabb., *Hopea parviflora* Bedd. and *Vateria indica* L., as a dominant canopy tree. The local-scale leaf litter study showed that the leaf litter composition in the near vicinity of orchid clumps was clearly dominated by either of the above-mentioned species. This indicates that the associated host mycorrhizal fungi may be specific to the dipterocarpacean tree species. The possible reasons for the data deficient status of the species are discussed.
769. **Smith, R.M. 1976.** "A new genus of Zingiberaceae from S. India". *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 35: 365–368.
- Abstract: A new monotypic genus of Zingiberaceae–Hedychieae, *Paracautleya* R.M. Sm., is described from S. India (Karnataka); based on recently collected *Paracautleya bhatii* R.M. Sm., its generic affinities appear to lie with the Sino-Himalayan *Cautleya* and *Roscoea* rather than the widespread *Curcuma*.

770. **Sringeswara, A.N. & Vishwanath, S. 2011.** "A note on *Diploprora championii* (Lindl. ex Benth.) Hook.f. (Orchidaceae) – An interesting orchid from Karnataka". *J. Threatened Taxa* 3: 1550–1552.

Abstract: *Diploprora championii*(Lindl. ex Benth) Hook.f., an orchid species hitherto recorded only from Hassan district, Karnataka by Saldanha has been collected from Sringeri after a gap of 35 years, thus forms the new distributional range for the species.

771. **Srinivasan, S.R. 1988.** "Rediscovery of two rare and interesting plants of Annonaceae from South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 373–374.

Abstract: Notes on two rare and interesting plants from South India – *Orophea thomsonii* Bedd. and *O. uniflora* Hook.f. & Thomson (Annonaceae). They are collected after type collection over a lapse of more than 100 years.

772. **Subbaiah, K.V., Priyadarsini, P., Prasanna, P.V. & Rao, B.R.P. 2014.** "Additions to grass flora of Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 37: 113–114.

Abstract: Five grass taxa, *Arthraxon nudus* (Steud.) Hochst., *Chrysopogon hamiltonii* (Hook.f.) Haines, *Dactyloctenium asiaticum* Link, *Eragrostiella bifaria* (Vahl) Bor var. *walkeri* (Stapf) Lazarides and *Heteropogon fischerianus* Bor are being reported as new distributional records for Karnataka state. All the taxa are provided with correct nomenclature, brief description and illustration.

773. **Subramanian, K.N. 1980.** "*Holigarna nigra* Bourd. – An addition to the flora of Karnataka". *Indian Forester* 106: 510–511.

Abstract: *Holigarna nigra* Bourd. has been reported for the first time for Karnataka from Bagmandala in Mercara forest division. Earlier this species was reported from Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

774. **Subramanyam, K. & Yoganarasimhan, S.N. 1981.** "A new species of *Utricularia* Linn., Lentibulariaceae from Bangalore district, Karnataka". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 60: 123–127.

Abstract: A new species of *Utricularia* Linn., viz. *U. sampathii* allied to *U. caerulea* L. collected near Bannerhatta, Bangalore district, Karnataka has been described and illustrated.

775. **Sudhakar, J.V. & Murthy, G.V.S. 2012.** "Additions of *Ficus* L. (Moraceae) species to the South Indian states". *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 345–350.

Abstract: Three species of *Ficus* L., namely, *F. caulocarpa* (Miq.) Miq., *F. costata* Aiton and *F. geniculata* Kurz reported as new to Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, respectively. Detailed descriptions with photographs and herbarium images are provided.



776. **Sundararaghavan, R. 1964.** "A note on *Chilocarpus malabaricus* Bedd. (Apocynaceae)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 309–310.  
Abstract: *Chilocarpus malabaricus* Bedd. has been recollected from the outskirts of the evergreen forests in Shimoga district after a lapse of over 100 years. Earlier this species was reported from Malabar and South Kanara districts.
777. **Sundararaghavan, R. 1964.** "*Borreria verticillata* (Linn.) G.F.W. Meyer – A new record for India". *Curr. Sci.* 33: 379–380.  
Abstract: *Borreria verticillata* (L.) G.F.W. Meyer has been recorded for the first time for India from Agumbe, Shimoga district, Mysore state. Earlier this species was reported from Jamaica, tropical America and Africa.
778. **Sundararaghavan, R. 1968.** "A new species of *Tarenna* Gaertn. (Rubiaceae) from Shimoga district, Mysore state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 10: 341–343.  
Abstract: A new species of *Tarenna* Gaertn., viz. *T. agumbensis* allied to *T. nilagirica* (Bedd.) Bremek. has been described and illustrated from Shimoga district, Mysore state.
779. **Sundararaghavan, R. 1971.** "A new species of *Isachne* R. Br. (Poaceae) from Mysore". *Indian Forester* 97: 304–307.  
Abstract: A new species of *Isachne* R. Br. (Poaceae), viz. *I. mysorensis* allied to *I. clarkei* Hook.f. has been described and illustrated from Kundadagudda, near Agumbe, Shimoga district, Karnataka.
780. **Sundararaghavan, R. & Karthikeyan, S. 1982.** "Two new species of *Panicum* L. from the Indian subcontinent". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 145–147.  
Abstract: Based on the collections housed in the herbarium of Botanical Survey of India, Pune, two new species of *Panicum* L., viz. *P. jainii* allied to *P. trypheron* Schult. from Sind, Pakistan and *P. garadei* allied *P. maximum* Jacq. from Dharwar, Karnataka have been described and illustrated.
781. **Sundararaghavan, R. & Kulkarni, B.G. 1980.** "A new species of *Dalechampia* (Euphorbiaceae) from peninsular India". *Kew Bull.* 35: 323–325.  
Abstract: While exploring the forests of Chikmagalur in Karnataka, an unusual distinctive new species of *Dalechampia*, viz. *D. stenoloba* was discovered. It is described and a key to western and peninsular Indian species of *Dalechampia* is given.
782. **Sundararaghavan, R. & Kulkarni, B.G. 1984.** "A note on *Terminalia travancorensis* Wt. & Arn. (Combretaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 219–220.  
Abstract: *Terminalia travancorensis* Wight & Arn., a rare and endemic species restricted to evergreen forests of peninsular India, has been recollected after a lapse of over 45 years. This species occurs in patches in some of the undisturbed reserve forests of South Kanara bordering Kerala state.

783. **Sundararaghavan, R. & Rao, R.S. 1965.** "Critical notes on three species of *Capparis* L. from Peninsular India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 62: 412–424.

Abstract: Notes on three species of *Capparis* L., viz. *C. cleghornii* Dunn, *C. roxburghii* DC. and *C. moonii* Wight are provided. *Capparis cleghornii* has been recollected after a lapse of over a century from Coorg, Hassan and Shimoga district, earlier reported from Chikmagalur district. The description and detailed distribution of *C. roxburghii* and *C. moonii* has been given.

784. **Sundararaghavan, R., Deshpande, U.R. & Kulkarni, B.G. 1980.** "New and interesting records of Poaceae from Karnataka". *Indian Forester* 106: 645–648.

Abstract: An intensive exploration of the districts of Shimoga and Chikmagalur reveals eight species of Poaceae, viz. *Arundinella ciliata* (Roxb.) Nees ex Miq., *Chrysopogon zeylanicus* (Nees) Thwaites, *Digitaria setigera* Roth ex Roem. & Schult., *Eulalia phaeothrix* (Hack.) Kuntze, *Garnotia arborum* Stapf ex Woodrow, *Heteropogon ritchiei* (Hook.f.) Blatt. & McCann, *Isachne globosa* (Thunb.) Kuntze and *Panicum gardeneri* Thwaites as new reports for the two districts and ten species of Poaceae, viz. *Arthraxon castratus* (Griff.) Narayanaswami ex Bor, *A. raizadae* Jain, Hemadri & Deshpande, *Digitaria griffithii* (Hook.f.) Henr., *Isachne kunthiana* (Wight & Arn. ex Steud.) Miq. var. *elatior* (Hook.f.) Alston, *I. mysorensis* Raghavan, *I. setosa* C.E.C. Fisch., *Paspalum compactum* Roth var. *fimbriatum* Bor, *Pennisetum pedicellatum* Trin., *P. polustachyon* (L.) Schult. and *Sporobolus wallichii* Munro ex Trin. for Karnataka state.

785. **Sundararaghavan, R., Singh, N.P., Deshpande, U.R. & Kulkarni, B.G. 1978.** "Additions to Poaceae of Karnataka state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 75: 935–937.

Abstract: Critical study of the herbarium specimens as well as a perusal of literature, including the recently published floras revealed that the following species have not been recorded from Karnataka. *Arundinella intricata* Hughes has been recorded for the first time from Peninsular India from Abbe falls, Chikmagalur district, earlier reported from Eastern India. *Aristida stocksii* (Hook.f.) Domin, *Arundinella spicata* Dalzell, *Arthraxon purandharensis* Bharucha, *Eulalia fimbriata* (Hack.) Kuntze and *Ischaemum tumidum* Stapf ex Bor, which are regarded as restricted to Maharashtra only, are now known to extend to Karnataka as well. Similarly, *Garnotia courtallensis* (Arn. & Nees) Thwaites earlier recorded only from Tamil Nadu and Kerala and *Microstegium ciliatum* (Trin.) A. Camus and *Cymbopogon polyneuros* (Steud.) Stapf from Tamil Nadu have been reported from Chikmagalur district, Karnataka. *Agrostis pilosula* Trin. has been reported for the first time for Karnataka from Chikmagalur district. *Isachne globosa* (Thunb.) Kuntze var. *effusa* (Trin. & Hook.f.) Senaratna has been reported from Belvatgi, North Kanara district, earlier reported from Goa.

786. **Sunojkumar, P. 2008.** “*Leucas sivadasaniana*, a new species of Lamiaceae (*Leucas* sect. *Astrodon*) from Peninsular India”. *Novon* 18: 247–250.

Abstract: The new species, *Leucas sivadasaniana* Sunojkumar (Lamiaceae), collected from the Kudachadri Hills of Karnataka in Peninsular India, is described and illustrated. It is related to *L. beddomei* (Hook.f.) Sunojkumar & P. Mathew, *L. eriostoma* Hook.f. and *L. lamiifolia* Desf., from which the new species differs in having broadly cuneate leaves, long and densely villous bracteoles, a non-ciliate calyx mouth, and triangular teeth. This species is included in *Leucas* sect. *Astrodon* Benth.

787. **Swamy, H.R., Chandrasekhara, U.M. & Shylaja, K.A. 1992.** “Additions to the flora of Chikmagalur district, Karnataka”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 661–694.

Abstract: A total of 200 angiosperm species belonging to 64 families are enumerated; these are new additions to the flora of Chikmagalur district, Karnataka.

788. **Talbot, W.A. 1897.** “New species of Western Peninsular plants from North Kanara and Mysore”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 11: 234–238.

Abstract: Ten new plants species of Western Peninsular, viz. *Garcinia malabarica* (Clusiaceae), *Strombosia laprosa* allied to *S. ceylanica* Gardn. (Olacineae), *Eugenia utilis* allied to *E. lissophylla* Thwaites, *E. kanarensis* allied to *E. gardneri* (Thwaites) Bedd. and *E. memycylifolia* allied to *E. mooniana* Wight (Myrtaceae), *Anotis prainiana* allied to *A. leschenaultiana* Wight & Arn. and *Psychotria octosulcata* (Rubiaceae), *Vernonia babbbudensis* allied to *V. pectiniformis* DC. (Compositae), *Symplocos kanarana* allied to *S. macrocarpa* Wight (Styraceae) and *Plextranthus parvifolius* allied to *P. nepetaefolius* Benth. have been described from North Kanara and Mysore.

789. **Talbot, W.A. 1898.** “Species of Western Paninsular trees, shrubs, etc. from North Kanara, Bombay”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 11: 690–693.

Abstract: Four new plants species of Western Peninsular, viz. *Dysoxylum glandulosum* (Meliaceae), *Psychotria canarensis* (Rubiaceae), *Vernonia ornata* allied to *V. pectiniformis* DC. (Compositae) and *Diospyros crumenata* (Ebenaceae) have been described from North Kanara.

790. **Taylor, P. 1984.** “Two new bladderworts from South India”. *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 93: 99–103.

Abstract: Two new bladderworts, viz. *Utricularia cecilii* allied to *U. uliginosa* Vahl and *U. lazulina* allied to *U. albocaerulea* Dalzell have been described for South India from Kulshekar, South Kanara, Karnataka.

791. **Tewari, P.K. & Janardhanan, K.P. 1983.** “*Hopea Jacobi* C.E.C. Fischer – A rare Dipterocarp in Indian flora”. *Indian J. Forest.* 6: 80–81.  
Abstract: *Hopea Jacobi* was described by C.E.C. Fischer based on a specimen, collected by K. Cherian Jacob in 1925 from Coorg, South Karnataka. In connection with the studies on Indian Dipterocarpaceae, the author did not find this species from this locality, which indicates that this is an extremely rare species. In the present paper, a note along with nomenclature, detailed description, photographs of the isotype are provided to facilitate the location of the plant.
792. **Thriveni, M.C., Shivamurthy, G.R., Amruthesh, K.N., Vijay, C.R. & Sadananda, K.B. 2013.** “A new species of *Viscum* (Viscaceae) from Bandipur, Karnataka state, India’. *J. Syst. Evol.* 51(2): 224.  
Abstract: A new species of *Viscum*, viz. *V. bandipurensis* has been described and illustrated from Bandipur, Karnataka.
793. **Udayan, P.S. & Ravikumar, K. 2002.** “Additions to the flora of Coorg district, Karnataka state”. *My Forest* 38: 225–232.  
Abstract: This paper reports nineteen species of flowering plants as new records to Coorg district, Western Ghats, Karnataka.
794. **Udayan, P.S. & Ravikumar, K. 2003.** “New plant records for Karnataka state, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 26: 384–388.  
Abstract: Detailed botanical studies conducted in Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs) in the Western Ghats of Karnataka resulted in many interesting plant collections. After critical study, six of them, namely *Caesalpinia major* (Medik.) Dandy & Excell, *Casearia wynadensis* Bedd., *Drypetes venusta* (Wight) Pax & Hoffm., *Kedrostis courtallensis* (Arn) C. Jeffrey, *Smilax wightii* A. DC. and *Syzygium mundagam* (Bourd.) Chithra have turned out to be new reports for the state of Karnataka.
795. **Udayan, P.S. & Ravikumar, K. 2003.** “Additions to the flora of Shimoga district, Karnataka state”. *My Forest* 39: 7–18.  
Abstract: This paper enumerates 28 species of angiosperms spread over to 23 families, which have not been reported from Shimoga district, Karnataka. They are collected from Medicinal Plants Conservation Area (MPCA), Agumbe of Tirthahalli taluk. A brief description, phenological and distribution data with notes are provided.
796. **Udayan, P.S. & Ravikumar, K. 2003.** “Additions to the flora of Bangalore Rural district, Karnataka state”. *My Forest* 39: 103–108.  
Abstract: The paper enumerates 45 species of flowering plants collected from Savanadurga Medicinal Plants Conservation Area (MPCA) that forms new record to Bangalore Rural district.

797. **Udayan, P.S. & Robi, A.J. 2012.** “*Actinodaphne lawsonii* Gamble & *Apollonias arnotii* Nees (Lauraceae) – A new report to the state of Karnataka”. *Indian Forester* 138(7): 662–664.

Abstract: Botanical survey conducted in the Coorg district resulted in the collection of two Lauraceae species, viz. *Actinodaphne lawsonii* Gamble and *Apollonias arnotii* Nees that are new distribution record to Karnataka state. *Actinodaphne lawsonii*, is an endemic, vulnerable species collected from Talacuvary, after eighty-five years other than the type collection.

798. **Udayan, P.S., George, S. & Balachandran, I. 2006.** “*Heliotropium keralense* Sivar. & Manilal – A little known endemic and red listed medicinal plant from Agumbe, Sirsi and Udupi as a new report from the state of Karnataka, India”. *My Forest* 42: 165–169.

Abstract: *Heliotropium keralense* Sivar. & Manilal, an endemic species belonging to the family Boraginaceae was known only from Kerala. Present collection from Agumbe, Shimoga district, Sirsi, Uttara Kannada district and Udupi district is not only a new report from the state of Karnataka, but also extended the distribution of the species towards the Northern Parts of Western Ghats.

799. **Udayan, P.S., Ravikumar, K. & Begum, S.N. 2001.** “Additions to the flora of Chikmagalur district, Karnataka state”. *My Forest* 37: 325–334.

Abstract: During intensive and extensive explorations conducted in Kemmangundi MPCA, 297 species belonging to 80 families were collected. Out of this, 23 species are additions to the flora of Chikmagalur district. Interestingly, *Bidaria indica* M.A. Rahman & Willcock turned out to be a new report to the Karnataka state. A brief account of the area of the study, a brief description, flowering and fruiting period, collection number and date for all species are provided in the enumeration.

800. **Udayan, P.S., Ravikumar, K. & Udaiyan, K. 2004.** “New plant reports from the state of Karnataka”. *Indian Forester* 130: 551–564.

Abstract: Detailed botanical studies conducted in nine Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs), located in Karnataka state have resulted in the collection of many interesting plants. After critical study, 12 of them including 2 exotic naturalized species, viz. *Ageratum houstonianum* Mill., *Anaphyllum wightii* Schott, *Dichrocephala chrysanthemifolia* (Blume) DC., *Eranthemum capense* L., *Lasianthus jackianus* Wight, *Leucas vestita* Benth., *Litsea oleoides* (Meisn.) Hook.f., *Paspalum vaginatum* Sw., *Pavetta indica* L., *Plectranthus wightii* Benth., *Spermacoce latifolia* Aublet and *Tylophora multiflora* (Wight & Arn.) Alston are new distribution record to Karnataka state.

801. **Udayan, P.S., Ravikumar, K., Ved, D.K. & Udaiyan, K. 2007.** "*Fibraurea darshani*, a new species of Menispermaceae from the Western Ghats, India". *Rheedea* 17: 9–12.  
Abstract: A new species, *Fibraurea darshani* Udayan et Ravikumar, is described and illustrated from Charmady Medicinal Plants Conservation Area, Dakshin Kannada district, Karnataka. The species differs from its closely allied species, *F. tinctoria* Lour., in having non-tendrilliform young shoots, cream-coloured stem with watery sap, coriaceous leaves with prominent reticulations and truncate base, inflorescence arising always from leafless older stems, flowers in umbellate racemes with shorter peduncles and pedicels; triangular ovate tepals with three inner lobes, longer filaments; ellipsoid ovary with one ovule and shorter infructescence. This species also occurs in Kerala.
802. **Udayan, P.S., Tushar, K.V., Pradeep, A.K. & Balachandran, I. 2006.** "*Phyllanthus kozhikodanus* Sivar. & Mani. (Euphorbiaceae) – A new record for the state of Karnataka, India". *My Forest* 42: 267–271.  
Abstract: This paper reports *Phyllanthus kozhikodanus* Sivar. & Manilal collected from Talacauvery area of Coorg district as a new record to Karnataka state.
803. **Uniyal, B.P. & Pal, D.C. 1983.** "Additional locality for *Chandrasekharania keralensis*". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 950.  
Abstract: *Chandrasekharania keralensis* V.J. Nair & al. has been reported from Barkana, Karnataka, as an additional locality for this species. This species was wrongly identified as *Jansenella griffithiana* (Muell.) Bor.
804. **Vedauyas, Patil, C.D., Sreevatsa, S. & Nagaraj, B. 2003.** "The rare African Baobab tree in Karnataka, *Adansonia digitata* Linn. Bombacaceae". *My. Forest* 39: 77–80.  
Abstract: The rare African Baobab tree, *Adansonia digitata* L. of Bombacaceae has been reported for the first time for Karnataka from Deodurga town in Raichur district.
805. **Velayudhan, K.C., Amalraj, V.A. & Muralidharan, V.K. 1991.** "*Curcuma thalakaveriensis* sp. nov. (Zingiberaceae) – A new species from Karnataka state, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 479–481.  
Abstract: A new species of *Curcuma*, viz. *C. thalakaveriensis* allied to *C. coriacea* Mangali & Sabu has been described and illustrated from Thalakkavery, Coorg district, Karnataka.
806. **Velayudhan, K.C., Pillai, V.S. & Amalraj, V.A. 1990.** "*Curcuma kudagensis* (Zingiberaceae) – A new species from Karnataka, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 476–479.  
Abstract: A new species of *Curcuma*, viz. *C. kudagensis* allied to *C. neilgherrensis* Wight has been described and illustrated from Thalakkavery, Coorg district, Karnataka. It is included under the subgenus *Exantha*.

807. **Veldkamp, J.F. 2008.** "*Lakshmia* Veldk. (Poaceae), a new genus from the Western India and Sri Lanka". *Rheedea* 18: 81–85.
- Abstract: *Andropogon venustus* Thwaites (Poaceae) from Western India (Maharashtra and Karnataka) and Sri Lanka represents an undescribed genus *Lakshmia*. It is described here.
808. **Viswanathan, M.B. & Rajendran, A. 1993.** "*Memecylon rivulare* Bremer (Melastomataceae) – An addition to the Indian flora". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 35: 124–126.
- Abstract: *Memecylon rivulare* Bremer has been reported for the first time for India from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. Previously this species was wrongly identified as *M. umbellatum* Burm.f.
809. **Yadav, S.R. & Shendage, S.M. 2010.** "*Ceropegia bhatii*, a new species of Apocynaceae: Ceropegieae from Karnataka, India". *Kew Bull.* 65: 107–110.
- Abstract: *Ceropegia bhatii* S.R. Yadav & Shendage, discovered from Malebennur Ghat in Davangere district of Karnataka state is described and illustrated. It is similar to *Ceropegia noorjahaniae* M.A. Ansari, but is distinct in its twining habit, two-flowered cyme, slightly inflated corolla tube and corolla lobe margins that are not recurved.
810. **Yadav, S.R., Malpure, N.V. & Chandore, A.N. 2010.** "*Rotala belgaumensis* sp. nov. (Lythraceae) from Western Ghats, India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 28: 499–500.
- Abstract: During a floristic survey in the Belgaum district, Karnataka state, some specimens of *Rotala* L. were collected from a lateritic plateau in Western Ghats. The specimens did not match with any previously described species of *Rotala*, but closely resembled *R. macrandra* Koehne and *R. rosea* (Poir.) C.D.K. Cook ex H. Hara in their exerted stamens and styles. The new species is described and illustrated here as *Rotala belgaumensis* S.R. Yadav, Malpure & Chnadore.
811. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Nair, R.C. 1978.** "*Gaultheria fragrantissima* Wall. – A new record for Karnataka state". *J. Res. Indian Med. Yoga & Homeopathy* 13(3): 84–86.
- Abstract: *Gaultheria fragrantissima* Wall. has been recorded for the first time for the state of Karnataka from Kemmangundi, Chikmagalur district along with a brief botanical description, uses and chemical constituents.
812. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Nair, R.C. 1978.** "*Oldenlandia nudicaulis* (Wight & Arn.) Roth (Rubiaceae) – A new record for Karnataka state". *J. Res. Indian Med. Yoga & Homeopathy* 13(3): 87–88.



Abstract: *Oldenlandia nudicaulis* (Wight & Arn.) Roth has been recorded for the first time for the state of Karnataka from Chikmagalur district along with a brief botanical description.

813. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Subramanyam, K. 1975.** "On the occurrence of *Blumea heiracifolia* (D. Don) DC. var. *flexuosa* (Cl.) Randeria (Asteraceae) in India". *Curr. Sci.* 44: 174.

Abstract: *Blumea heiracifolia* (D. Don) DC. var. *flexuosa* (Cl.) Randeria (Asteraceae) has been reported for the first time for India from Sirlu village, 40 km from Sringeri, Karnataka. Earlier this species was reported from Sri Lanka.

814. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Subramanyam, K. 1976.** "*Sonerila pedunculosa* Thw. (Melastomataceae) – A new record for India". *Curr. Sci.* 45: 527.

Abstract: *Sonerila pedunculosa* Thwaites (Melastomataceae) has been reported for the first time for India from Annappa falls, Charmadi Ghats, Chikmagalur district, Karnataka. Earlier this species was reported from Sri Lanka.

815. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Subramanyam, K. 1976.** "A new species of *Marsdenia* R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) from South India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.* 83B: 147–149.

Abstract: A new species of *Marsdenia* R. Br., viz. *M. raziana* allied to *M. brunoniana* Wight & Arn. has been described and illustrated from around Yelnir ghats forests (W. Ghats), Samse, Chikmagalur district, Karnataka.

816. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Govindaiah & Nair, K.V. 1982.** "Additions to the flora of Bangalore district, Karnataka – II". *My Forest* 18: 1–3.

Abstract: Three plants, viz. *Nymphaea nouchali* Burm.f., *Combretum latifolium* Blume and *Adina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Benth., which are new reports to Bangalore district flora from Manjunatha forests around Bididale are presented with their botanical details, local name and medicinal uses.

817. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Rao, M.R. & Murthy, K.R.K. 1997.** "Occurrence of *Seshagiria sahyadrica* Ansari et Hemadri – An endemic Asclepiadaceae in Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 471–472.

Abstract: The genus *Seshagiria* Ansari et Hemadri with its monotypic species *Seshagiria sahyadrica* Ans. et Hem., which was considered as endemic to Maharashtra is now recorded from Shimoga district, Karnataka.

818. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Shantha, T.R. & Murthy, K.R.K. 1984.** "Additions to the flora of Chikmagalur district, Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 55–63.

Abstract: In this paper 50 species belonging to 46 genera and 36 families of angiosperms are enumerated with relevant details; these taxa are additions to the published work on the flora of Chikmagalur district.

819. **Zanan, R.L. & Nadaf, A.B. 2012.** "*Pandanus mangalorensis*: a new species of Pandanaceae from southern India". *Kew Bull.* 67: 555–559.

Abstract: *Pandanus mangalorensis*, a new species from the Mangalore district, Karnataka state, is described and illustrated. The new species differs from other *Pandanus* species in having prominent multiple branching, triangular infructescence, drupes arranged on a bony triangular ring, drupe apex pyramidal with acute and bifid style and stigma and central projection up to style base. The species appears to be endemic to the collection site and is assigned as Critically Endangered (CR) based on IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria.

## Revision/ Monograph

820. **Saldanha, C.J. 1966.** "The genus *Torenia* Linn. in Western Peninsular India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 126–132.

Abstract: The paper presents a taxonomic study of the seven species of *Torenia* native to the wet, western part of Peninsular India. *Torenia asiatica* L. has often been included among these. But it is actually a plant from Southeast 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. from Maharashtra and Karnataka. Another plant, often confused with *Lindernia crustacea* (L.) F. Muell., has been described as *T. lindernioides* sp. nov. from Maharashtra and Karnataka. The paper also includes two new records for the regions, *T. violacea* (Azaolo ex Blanco) Pennell from Kerala and *T. thoursii* (Cham. & Schult.) Kuntze from Karnataka.

821. **Shahina, P.M. & Nampy, S. 2014.** "A taxonomic revision of the genus *Canscora* in South India, and the erection of the new genus *Canscorinella* (Canscorinae, Gentianaceae) with two new combinations". *Phytotaxa* 164(4): 201–225.

Abstract: The genus *Canscora* in southern India is revised based on field and herbarium studies and in consultation with types and protologues. *Canscora pauciflora*, which was previously treated as conspecific to *C. diffusa* is reinstated while *C. sanjappae* and *C. devendrae* are synonymised under *C. diffusa* and *C. stricta* (= *Canscorinella stricta*), respectively. The present study supports the exclusion of two species of *Canscora*, i.e., *C. stricta* and *C. bhatiana* resulting in the establishment of the new genus *Canscorinella* and two new combinations: *Canscorinella stricta* and *Canscorinella bhatiana*. The new genus *Canscorinella* is characterized by the presence of actinomorphic corolla and isomorphic stamens. This brings the number of species currently recognized for the genus *Canscora* to eleven worldwide, six (55%) of which occurring in southern India. Description, photo plates and keys to the southern Indian species of *Canscora* and *Canscorinella* are provided. *Canscora alata* (Roth) Wall., *C. diffusa* (Vahl) Brown ex Roem. & Schult. and *C. roxburghii* Arn. ex Miq. is distributed in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, *C. heteroclita* (L.) Gilg from Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, *C. pauciflora* Dalzell from Karnataka and Kerala, *C. perfoliata* Lam. from Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, *Canscorinella bhatiana* (K.S. Prasad & Raveendran) Shahina & Nampy from Kerala and *Canscorinella stricta* (Sedgwick) Nampy & Shahina from Karnataka and Kerala.

822. **Nair, K.K.N. 1980.** "The genus *Microchloa* R. Br. in India". *Indian Forester* 106: 747–751.

Abstract: The genus *Microchloa* R. Br. is reviewed and revised and a new key for separating the two species, namely *M. indica* (L.f.) P. Beauv. and *M. kunthii* Desv. is presented. A brief note on the ecology of the genus and the distribution of the two species in India is also given.

The first species is distributed in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, Bihar, Maharashtra and West Bengal, and second one from Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland and Odisha.

823. **Patil, S. & Dongare, M. 2014.** "The genus *Ophioglossum* from Western Ghats of India". *Indian Fern J.* 31: 17–26.

Abstract: The present paper deals with study of the genus *Ophioglossum* from Western Ghats of India. It reports eight species of *Ophioglossum* along with a key to the species is also provided.

### Endemism/IUCN Threat Status/Conservation

824. **Agnihotri, P., Dixit, V., Singh, H., Paliwal, A.K. & Husain, T. 2014.** "Rare and endemic taxa of *Leucas* (Lamiaceae) in India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 6: 5507–5511.

Abstract: Genus *Leucas* R. Br. (Lamiaceae) comprises 50 taxa in India and has 30 endemic taxa, which are mainly distributed in southern parts of India and it is medicinally important as a whole and almost every species has unique medicinal value and are widely used by traditional healers in India as well as in other countries. In the present study 12 rare taxa, which are endemic and are known only by their type collections are compiled. They have not been included in the Red Data Books of Indian Plants. Intensive surveys in the type localities and other possible habitats are urgently needed to recollect these taxa and to determine their current conservation status.

825. **Babu, N.M.G., Dessai, J.R.N., Ravikumar, K. & Rao, N.R. 2007.** "*Impatiens mysorensis* Heyne ex Roth (Balsaminaceae), a little known endemic from Karnataka". *Phytotaxonomy* 7: 83–88.

Abstract: Intensive systematic studies conducted in Chitradurga district, Karnataka since 2004 recorded occurrence of many endemic and noteworthy species in these dry hills. The paper deals with one such narrow endemic species, *Impatiens mysorensis* B. Heyne ex Roth. A detailed description, illustration, population, ecology and threats are elucidated.

826. **Bhaskar, V., Nandini, D., Shivaprakash, H.B. & Anjanappa, M. 2000.** "Tree diversity and regeneration status in Devarakadu (Sacred Groves) of Kodagu district, Karnataka". *My Forest* 36: 105–120.

Abstract: Devarakadu or sacred groves in Kodagu district are of special nature as they have remained, more often than not in near virgin state and in the climax form and probably constitute the only representation of the type of forest that existed earlier in the region. A study was undertaken to document the tree diversity, regeneration status in 25 Devarakadu of Kodagu district covering 230.67 ha area during 1997–1998, including 12 Devarakadu in Virajpet, 6 in Madikeri and 7 in Somvarpet taluks. In 25 Devarakadu studied, 89 tree species have been recorded with 51 species in Virajpet, 42 at Mercara and 53 in Somvarpet Taluks. A typical stratification from lower to higher girth classes was observed in Devarakadu of Madikeri and Somvarpet taluks, while in Virajpet taluk, trees in lower girth classes are not well represented. The chief species regenerating in Devarakadu included *Butea monosperma*, *Mangifera indica*, *Canarium strictum*, *Artocarpus hirsutus*, *Tectona grandis* and *Cinnamomum malabathrum*. Regeneration of primary species in Devarakadu was found to be influenced by the extent area of

Devarakadu and biotic interference. Totally, 23 tree species were found to be regenerating in Devarakadu with maximum number of 14 species in Virajpet, 11 in Somvarpet and four in Mercara taluks. Some of the most dominant tree species are *Canarium strictum*, *Dysoxylum binecteriferum*, *Artocarpus hirsutus*, *Lagerstroemia lanceolata* and *Hopea parviflora*. The paper also suggests some strategies for conservation and improvement of Devarakadu.

827. **Chandrashekara Reddy, K.M., Vijayakumar, P.K., Suchithra, K.P., Raghavendra, S.M., Inamati, S.S. & Beerappa, M. 2011.** "Abundance of Rare, Endangered and Threatened (RET) medicinal tree species in Kan forests of Sirsi Forest Division, Karnataka". *My Forest* 47: 33–40.

Abstract: The sacred forests on Uttar Kanada are popularly known as 'Kan' forests, which have served as refugia for many rare, endangered and threatened medicinal tree species. In a study of Kan forests of Sirsi Forest Division, low rainfall range were recorded higher species richness (87) is stand whereas the regenerating species were richer in Kan Forests of high rainfall range (54). The proportion of RET medicinal tree species to total tree richness was highest in Kan forests of high rainfall range under both stand (21.52%) and regeneration (25.93%), while it was least in low rainfall range (10.34 and 15.38% respectively). Totally, 17 RET medicinal tree species were recorded from entire study area, of which ten species were common to all rainfall range. *Knema attenuata* and *Cinnamomum macrocarpum* were dominant species showing wider ecological amplitude in Kan forests across all rainfall ranges indicating the high reproductive capacity and better adaptability of these species to Kan forests. Most of RET medicinal trees showed decrease in abundance in Kan forests of low and moderate rainfall ranges suggesting the disturbance impact on these species. The regeneration was poor in *Aphanamixis polystachya* and *Myristica malabaricus* due to their habitat destruction and it was completely absent in *Humboldtia vahliana*, *Myristica dactyloides* and *Terminalia arjuna*. The strategies for conservation have to be location-specific rather than vegetation and species which could be possible through participation of local village people and Forest Department.

828. **Dasappa, R.J. & Swaminath, M.H. 2001.** "Suriga "Hot Spot" [*Mammea suriga* (Buch. Ham. ex Roxb.) Kosterm.] remains of an evergreen forest in Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka". *My Forest* 37: 491–494.

Abstract: *Mammea suriga*(Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.) Kosterm. is an endemic tree species confined to Western Ghats. An attempt has been made in this paper to highlight its occurrence and importance of the species. A brief description, diversity studies, a list of associated species, population structure, uses and parameters which are threatening the survival of this rare species has been dealt in this paper.

829. **Dinesh, M.S., Nagendran, C.R. & Ramaswamy, S.N. 1991.** "Endemic plants of Mandya district – An enumeration". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 8: 73–75.

Abstract: A total of 34 endemic species were collected from Mandya district, Karnataka, of which 24 belong to dicots and 10 to monocots. The district has a small area of deciduous forests and scrub jungles. Riverine islands have interesting endemics like *Iphigenia mysorensis* Arekal & S.N. Ramaswamy. Conservational measures are recommended to protect the vegetation of the district.

830. **Gowda, B., Nissar, M.M., Seetharam, Y.N. & Ramesh, S.R. 1997.** "The threatened plants of Peninsular India". *My Forest* 33: 327–334.

Abstract: The present paper outlines the studies made on plants that are losing ground in their natural habitats. An assessment is made for the species of Peninsular India giving the threat status for the individual species in their natural habitats. More than 400 species of plants are found to be Rare, Endangered and Threatened (RET), due to various natural and manmade pressures. A set of parameters are identified to assess the degree of threat to the species. The pressure operating on the habitats are considered as most important factor followed by the exploitation of the species for their commercial value. These parameters are specifically applied to the vegetation of the peninsula and a list of 108 categorized species as per the IUCN categories considering only regional importance.

831. **Gowda, B., Rajanna, M.D., Chandrika, K., Pradeep, N., Sringeswara, A.N., Kirana, V.C., Srinivasulu, M.V., Dasappa, Nissar, M.M., Balakrishna, A.N. & Hareesh, G.R. 2002.** "Habitats of some rare, endangered and threatened plant populations in Karnataka for *in situ* conservation and management". *My Forest* 38: 75–88.

Abstract: Studies on the natural habitats and distribution of selected rare plant species were made in the Western Ghats of Karnataka. Species such as *Saraca asoca*, *Poeciloneuron indicum*, *Elaeocarpus serratus*, *Diospyros assymilis*, *D. microphylla*, *Garcinia gummi-gutta*, *G. indica*, *Barringtonia acutangula*, *Celastrus paniculatus*, *Casearia esculenta*, *Embelia ribes*, *Coscinium fenestratum*, *Artocarpus gomezianus*, *Myristica maiabarica*, *Rauvolfia serpentina*, *Kingiodendron pinnatum* and *Oroxylum indicum* were considered for the present study covering 30 locations in the natural habitats of Western Ghats comprising 7 districts. The observations were made on the occurrence of the species, population size, structure and regeneration of individual species by laying sample plots of 20/20 m in size in each site ranging from 2 to 10 km<sup>2</sup>. The total forest area surveyed account for 30 per cent of the forest areas in the seven districts concerned. Data on the habitat structure and location are documented for assessing its vulnerability to various natural and biotic pressures that may alter the condition of the region in course of time.



832. **Jalal, J.S. & Jayanthi, J. 2012.** "Endemic orchids of Peninsular India: A review". *J. Threatened Taxa* 4: 3415–3425.

Abstract: The present analysis of endemic orchids shows a total account of 130 species belonging to 38 genera in Peninsular India. Of these, 43 are terrestrial, 85 epiphytic and two holomycotrophic (saprophytic). The Western Ghats comprises of 123 endemic orchid species, Deccan Plateau has 29 endemic orchid species and Eastern Ghats has 22 endemic orchid species. However, in the present analysis the number of endemic species is reduced from the earlier reports because of the rapid development in the taxonomic explorations in the neighboring countries. As a result, many species were found to show extended distribution.

833. **Kumar, M. & Sasidharan, N. 1986.** "Endemic orchids in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 265–269.

Abstract: An enumeration of 91 species of orchids endemic to South India is given. Three genera, viz. *Diplocentrum*, *Proteroceras* and *Smithsonia* are found to be exclusive to South India. Need for further exploration and conservation of this valuable orchid wealth is emphasized.

834. **Kushalappa, K.A. 2010.** "Conservation of natural areas in Mysore city". *My Forest* 46: 247–252.

Abstract: Present status and plan for improvement and conservation of natural areas in Mysore city has been presented in the present paper. The natural areas are Chamundi hills, Karanji lake, Kukkarahally lake, Lingambudhi lake, Parks and trees and Zoological park.

835. **Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Sanjappa, M. 2008.** "Ten threatened endemic trees of India". *Bionotes* 10(4): 114–117.

Abstract: In the present paper, information of ten threatened endemic tree species from India is given, providing brief description, phenology, distribution and IUCN Red List Category. Within this 10 species, *Madhuca insignis* (Radlk.) H.J. Lam. is reported from Karnataka, 3 from Kerala, 1 from Tamil Nadu, 1 from Andaman, 1 from Manipur and Meghalaya and 3 species from Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

836. **Manikandan, R. 2011.** "Notes on endemism in Asteraceae from Karnataka state". *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 361–374.

Abstract: The study on the family Asteraceae for Flora of Karnataka state revealed that there are 92 genera, 164 species, 8 infraspecific taxa and 19 cultivated species in the Karnataka state, out of these, 39 taxa belonging to 16 genera are endemic to India and found in the state. The details of endemic taxa are provided here.

837. **Manikandan, R. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2011.** "Habitat and life form analysis of endemic plants of Rajiv Gandhi National Park, Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 493–502.

Abstract: During the botanical explorations of Rajiv Gandhi National Park, Karnataka between 1999 and 2004, a total of 107 endemic plant species have been collected, which are listed here with detailed information. Of these, 72 angiosperms and 1 pteridophyte are restricted to Peninsular India and the remaining 34 species occur in other parts of India (including Peninsular India).

838. **Manikandan, R. & Srivastava, S.K. 2013.** "Habitat and life form analysis on endemism in the family Asteraceae from Karnataka state". *Indian Forester* 139(1): 49–52.

Abstract: The article deals with detailed information on habit, habitat, distribution, flowering and fruiting period and conservation status of 39 taxa belonging to 16 genera, which are endemic to India and confining their distribution in the state of Karnataka.

839. **Nayar, M.P. 1980.** "Endemic flora of Peninsular India and its significance". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 12–23.

Abstract: There is comparatively a high degree of endemism in Peninsular India and thus the flora is distinct. Blasco (1971) has estimated about 1,268 endemic dicotyledons in South India. Peninsular India has an endemic concentration of 32% while rest of India has about 27% endemics. Out of the 304 families of flowering plants recorded from India, there is not a single endemic family. In this paper, the phytogeography of endemic genera and characteristic endemic species of Peninsular India are analysed in relation to their distribution and affinities. The distribution is also analysed in relation to plate tectonics. The endemic angiosperms of Peninsular India consist of 56 genera in over 25 families. The families with largest number of endemic genera are Gramineae (10 genera) and Acanthaceae (9 genera). There are about 2100 endemic species in Peninsular India, of which 890 are woody species, 254 are semi-woody and the rest 859 are herbaceous species. The endemic flora of Peninsular India is considered to be old one and the nature of endemics is analysed in terms of phytogeography, taxonomy and palaeobotany. The dynamics of characteristic endemic genera and their speciation are given. According to the analysis, majority of the endemics are palaeoendemics belonging to humid tropic belt. Wherever interphase of climatic shifts occur with different ecotones some endemic genera show epibiotic speciation.

840. **Nayar, M.P. & Ahmed, M. 1984.** "Phytogeographical significance of endemic genera (Angiosperms) in Peninsular India and Sri Lanka". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 65–70.

Abstract: The presence of endemic genera of restricted distribution occurring in Peninsular India and Sri Lanka is analysed in terms of phytogeography. The genera are mainly

of the palaeoendemic type. There are about 56 endemic genera in Peninsular India (Nayar, 1980) while in Sri Lanka only 20 genera are found. The presence of common genera (27 genera) with restricted distribution in Peninsular India and Sri Lanka is interesting from the phytogeographical angle.

841. **Nayar, M.P., Ahmed, M. & Raju, D.C.S. 1984.** "Endemic and rare plants of Eastern Ghats". *Indian J. Forest.* 7: 35–42.

Abstract: As many as 75 taxa of vascular plants endemic to Eastern Ghats spread across the state of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are accounted for on the basis of floristic literature up-to-date and herbarium specimens housed at Central National Herbarium (CAL). The endemic taxa are spread over 57 genera in 26 families. There are 63 dicot taxa, 11 monocot taxa and 1 gymnosperm. The families with the largest representation of endemic species are Fabaceae and Acanthaceae, followed by Poaceae and Asclepiadaceae. The exigency of undertaking further biogeographical studies has been re-emphasized. The nature of endemics with respect to phytogeography as well as their conservation value is discussed with reference to centres of endemism. It is suggested that biosphere reserves may be started around such centres of endemism.

842. **Paul, T.K. & Nayar, M.P. 1987.** "Endemic taxa of the family Malvaceae of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 41–46.

Abstract: Revision of the family Malvaceae in India reveals that 24 genera and 104 species are distributed in the tropics, subtropics and occasionally in temperate regions. There is no endemic genus of this family in India but 15 taxa are endemic to the country, of which 4 taxa are confined to Thar Desert of Rajasthan, 7 to Peninsular India and another 4 taxa are endemic to India. For each taxon, nomenclature, type, a short description for field identification, phenology and distribution have been provided. Of the seven endemic species of Peninsular India, *Abutilon neelgherrense* Munro ex Wight var. *neelgherrense* from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, *A. neelgherrense* Munro ex Wight var. *fischeri* from Tamil Nadu, *A. ranadei* Woodrow & Stapf from Maharashtra, *Decaschistia cuddapahensis* T.K. Paul & M.P. Nayar from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, *D. rufa* Craib from Andhra Pradesh, *D. trilobata* Wight from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and *Hibiscus talbotii* (Rakshit) T.K. Paul & M.P. Nayar from Maharashtra and Karnataka were reported.

843. **Punekar, S.A., Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Kumaran, K.P.N. 2006.** Endemism in Flora of Karnataka State of India: An Overview. Abstract – XVI Annual Conference of Indian Association for Angiosperm Taxonomy (IAAT) and International Seminar on Present Trends and Future Prospects of Angiosperm Taxonomy. Agharkar Research Institute, Pune. pp. 53–54.

844. **Rajanna, M.D., Pradeep, N., Srinath, K.P., Chandrika, K. & Gowda, B. 2001.** "Distribution and propagation performance of *Embelia ribes* Burm. an endangered endemic medicinal plant species in Western Ghats of Karnataka". *My Forest* 37: 335–342.

Abstract: Medicinal plants are very important in the present scenario. The over-exploitation of medicinal plants has threatened the survival of many species. Though these plants are widely used industrially, studies on their distribution, biology, taxonomy and present status are wanting. In the present paper, distribution status and germination performance of one such endangered medicinal plant species, *Embelia ribes* Burm.f. of Myrsinaceae are discussed.

845. **Rajendran, S. 2003.** "Strategies for the conservation of some genetically impoverished and economically important species in Karnataka". *My Forest* 39: 113–116.

Abstract: The Karnataka state has many natural resources; forest is one of them. Human and cattle exert a lot of pressure on the forests for obvious reasons. Consequently, the huge natural populations of economically important species in the forests are becoming small and small in Karnataka state. The loss of genetic variability in small populations is detrimental to the very existence of the species. Ten economically important but genetically becoming impoverished species are identified and recommended for immediate conservation of their dwindling genetic resources through the participation of the local people, the respective exploiting industries, the Karnataka Forest Department and the NGOs.

846. **Rathakrishnan, N.C. 1981.** "Rare and little-known orchids from the erstwhile Presidency of Madras". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 237–239.

Abstract: In the present paper, 42 rare and little-known orchids representing 23 genera are listed, in view of their significance in conservation from the erstwhile Presidency of Madras. A total of 8 species are reported from present Karnataka.

847. **Rathakrishnan, N.C. & Chithra, V. 1984.** "Distribution of endemic orchids in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 1001–1006.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 65 orchids endemic to the states of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. A total of 17 species of orchids hitherto considered as endemic to South India by various botanists have wider distribution and they are pointed out with appropriate references.

848. **Ravikumar, K., Subramani, S.P., Udayan, P.S. & Karnat, M. 2000.** "Notes on a few rare and endemic plants from the Western Ghats of Coorg district, Karnataka, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 334–338.

Abstract: Botanical survey conducted to assess the distribution and status of medicinal plants in Talacauvery MPCA, Coorg District that has resulted in the collection of seven rare and endemic plant species, which have taxonomical and distributional merits. These are dealt in this paper.

849. **Sankararao, K., Page, N.V., Sringeswara, A.N., Singh, A.R., Baig, I. & Vishwanath, S. 2015.** "Range extension of two poorly known endemic species of the genus *Orophea* Blume (Annonaceae)". *J. Threatened Taxa* 7(3): 6996–6999.

Abstract: *Orophea malabarica* Sasidh. & Sivar. and *Orophea sivarajanii* Sasidh., of the family Annonaceae were found growing in close proximity as undergrowth with restricted distribution in the evergreen forest of Makutta Ghat, Kodagu District, Karnataka State, India. Earlier reports suggest that these are endemic to Kerala state of the Western Ghats and found distributed only in their type localities viz., Thrissur and Wayanad districts respectively. However, the present article reports extension of their range to new locations in Karnataka state and therefore become addition to the floral wealth of the state, as they were neither previously collected nor recorded from this region. The updated nomenclature, detailed description, flowering-fruiting seasons, distribution map, scanned herbarium specimens, field photographs, proposed conservation status and other relevant notes are provided in this communication.

850. **Sringeswara, A.N., Pradeep, N., Gowda, B. & Shivanna, M.B. 2009.** "Endemism in the evergreen forests of Western Ghats of Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 379–385.

Abstract: In the present study, the pattern of tree endemism in the evergreen biotype of Western Ghats part of Karnataka, a biodiversity hotspot, is analysed. Sampling has been done in various forest types of evergreen biotype and the recorded species were evaluated to analyse endemic status. A total of 267 plots sampled randomly across various forest types in evergreen biotype revealed that 340 tree species (girth at breast height  $e > 30$  cm), of which 112 are endemic. Overall tree endemism observed in the Western Ghats part of Karnataka is 33. The forest types studied as *Myristica* swamps, Riparian fringing forests, Southern hill-top evergreen forests, West Coast semi-evergreen forests and West Coast tropical evergreen forests. *Myristica* swamps had the highest number of endemic trees (45.10%) followed by Southern hill-top evergreen forests (39.78%). More than 50% tree endemism was observed in 14 families of the recorded 33 families. Cluster analysis of endemic species revealed distinct species composition in Southern hill-top evergreen forests.

851. **Swaminath, M.H., Dasappa & Ram, J. 2003.** "White Cedar (*Dysoxylum malabaricum* Bedd.) – A threatened endangered endemic species in Shimoga and Uttara Kannada forests in Karnataka". *My Forest* 39: 47–52.

Abstract: Threatened, endangered endemic species, *Dysoxylum malabaricum* Bedd. has been reported from Shimoga and Uttara Kannada forests in Karnataka.

852. **Vajravelu, E. 1988.** "Collection of rare and little known plants from southern states". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 55–69.

Abstract: In the present communication, 126 species of rare and little-known plants collected by the author from the southern states, viz. Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been dealt.

853. **Vajravelu, E. & Ramachandran, V.S. 1985.** "Notes on some rare plants from South India – IV". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 614–616.

Abstract: Six rare/endemic species collected from southern state are dealt briefly in this paper. *Beilschmiedia bourdilloni* Brandis, *Dipterocarpus bourdilloni* Brandis and *Symplocos pulchra* Wight subsp. *villosa* (Brandis) Noot. have been reported from Kerala, *Croton gibsonianus* Nimmo and *Orophea zeylanica* Hook.f. & Thomson from Karnataka and *Cleistanthus travancorensis* Jabl. from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Short descriptions with particulars of herbarium specimens are also given.

### Ethnobotany/ Sacred Groves/ Medicinal Plants

854. **Bhagya, B. & Sridhar, K.R. 2009.** "Ethnobiology of coastal sand dune legumes of southwest coast of India". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 8: 611–620.  
Abstract: It provides information on the coastal sand dune (CSD) wild legumes of southwest coast of India and their importance in traditional medicine, nutrition, bioactive compounds, industries and ecosystem restoration. The data were retrieved during 2003–2005 from 12 locations in 3 states of West coast (Kerala, Karnataka and Goa). The study includes direct interviews of ethnic groups dwelling in the proximity of CSDs, native traditional healers, Ayurvedic practitioners and botanists intimately in touch with CSD wild plants. The study has a rural bias and presents traditional knowledge on food, fodder and fertiliser, and pharmaceutical, religious and cultural values of CSD legumes. Information on uses of legumes, mode of preparation, dosage, novelty and cure of ailment are given. To match the collected information, literature-based information on each legume was also reviewed. Some legumes are edible, endowed with medicinal properties, may generate a variety of bioactive compounds of health and industrial importance. Such CSD xeriscape vegetation needs protection in view of cultural and traditional heritage of coastal inhabitants and landscape.
855. **Bhandary, M.J. & Chandrashekar, K.R. 2002.** "Glimpses of ethnic herbal medicine of coastal Karnataka". *Ethnobotany* 14: 1–12.  
Abstract: The indigenous tribal and non-tribal communities of the coastal districts of Karnataka nurture rich knowledge about medicinal plants of their surroundings. They use more than 400 plant species in their ethnomedicinal practice, which is a package of over 1000 herbal preparations for about 45 common diseases/disorders. Diseases of skin, digestive system and urino-genital system are the major categories of diseases treated by the traditional herbalists of the region. An attempt has been made to analyse the scientific basis of the recorded ethnomedicinal methods. A list of notable medicinal plants of the region is provided along with a note on interesting local names of a few plants, which reflect their medicinal uses.
856. **Bhandary, M.J. & Chandrashekar, K.R. 2003.** "Herbal treatment for veterinary diseases from the coastal districts of Karnataka, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 648–655.  
Abstract: A total of 62 herbal methods of treating 9 common ailments of cattle are described from the two coastal districts of Karnataka, viz. the Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada, based on an ethnobotanical field study. A total of 64 species of local plants are used in these methods. A comparison revealed that some of the plants are used for common purposes in veterinary and human medicine, in the region. Vernacular names of a few plants such as *Antidesma menasu* and *Dregea volubilis* are indicative of their medicinal uses.



857. **Bhandary, M.J. & Chandrashekar, K.R. 2011.** "Herbal therapy for herpes in the ethno-medicine of coastal Karnataka". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 10: 528–532.  
Abstract: Traditional herbalists of coastal Karnataka were found to be practicing 34 different methods of treatment for herpes infection in which 57 species of local plants are used. Herbal paste prepared by grinding one or more herbal ingredients for repeated application on the lesions of the skin is the common formulation involved in all the recorded methods. A scrutiny of literature revealed that 25 of plant species used have antiviral and other antimicrobial properties. In addition, some plants are described as anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and coolants in the ethnomedicinal literature of India, a few of which have been scientifically ascertained. These facts provide an indirect scientific basis to the efficacy of the recorded treatment methods.
858. **Bhandary, M.J., Chandrashekar, K.R. & Kaveriappa, K.M. 1996.** "Ethnobotany of Gowlis of Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 244–249.  
Abstract: The present paper deals with the ethnobotany of the Gowli tribals living in the forested taluks of Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka. A total of 69 various uses for 41 species of plants are described. This includes 19 hitherto unknown medicinal claims for the plants which are already known as medicinal.
859. **Bhat, P., Hegde, G. & Hegde, G.R. 2012.** "Ethnomedicinal practices in different communities of Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka for treatment of wounds". *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 143: 501–514.  
Abstract: Uttara Kannada district is located in the heart of the Western Ghats, one of the biodiversity hotspots, in Karnataka state of India. The thick evergreen forests are home to several ethnic communities. The study was undertaken for documentation and analysis of ethnomedicinal plants in the treatment of wounds. Field trips were made in Uttara Kannada district to identify the key informants. The collection of information was through semi-structured open-ended interviews with a questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed to obtain the information about their experience in the field of treatment, number of patients treated per week, knowledge about the medicinal plants, vernacular names, parts of the plants used and other ingredients added during the drug formulations. Plants mentioned for treatment were photographed in the field, cuttings of the samples were taken and voucher specimens are deposited in the herbarium of P.G. Department of Botany, Karnataka University, Dharwad. The information such as botanical name, status, family, vernacular name, habit and habitat, statistical analysis like percentage of parts used. Use Value (UV) and Informants Consensus Factor (ICF) are provided. Present study resulted in recording 106 medicinal plant species of 55 families and 86 formulations to treat different types of wounds by 44 key informants. Among the 106 plants recorded 4 species are endemic to India, and 22 species have the nativity outside

India. Rest of the species have nativity both in India and elsewhere. The highest number of species belonged to Apocynaceae and Rubiaceae (6 species each). Trees are used more often (35.84%), followed by herbs (28.30%), shrubs (23.58%), climbers (11.32%) and parasites (0.80%). Leaves are the major part of the plants used in the formulations (28.57%). The highest use value is for [*Calycopteris floribunda*] (1.80) followed by [*Rauvolfia serpentina*] and [*Achyranthes aspera*] (1.67). The different types of wounds treated by traditional healers are classified into 15 categories and the highest ICF scored is for the burns (0.66). Ethnomedicinal survey in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka revealed uses of 106 plants in traditional practices for curing various types of wounds. The statistical analysis confirmed high degree of sharing the knowledge amongst 44 key informants. Information about the largest number of remedies was obtained from the Havyaka Brahmin ethnic community, which has strong Sanskrit background.

860. **Dore Raj, M.L. 2015.** "Traditional Medicinal Practices among the Sri Vaishnavas of Doddakyanahally village, Mandya district of Karnataka state". *Int. J. Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Studies* 2(6): 105–109.

Abstract: A survey was carried out to study the traditional medicinal practices among the Sri Vaishnavas of Doddakyanahally village of Mandya district of Karnataka state. A total of ten plant species that are locally available in the village were reported with the help of an interview schedule among the three Sri Vaishnava families practicing the traditional medicine. The use of the medicines of the plants among the people shows the originality and uniqueness and restoration of importance in traditional medicines. The medicinal plants used by Sri Vaishnavas of Doddakyanahally village are depicted by botanical name, local name, parts used, administration, method of preparation and specific indications of the medicine.

861. **Ghatapanadi, S.R., Johnson, N. & Rajasab, A.H. 2011.** "Documentation of folk knowledge on medicinal plants of Gulbarga district, Karnataka". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 10: 349–353.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was undertaken to collect information from traditional healers on the use of medicinal plants in Gulbarga district of Karnataka. The indigenous knowledge of local traditional healers and the native plants used for the medicinal purposes were collected through questionnaire and personal interviews. In the region, 52 plant species belonging to 27 families have been documented and scientifically validated for their therapeutic properties. People of the area depend on traditional medicinal plants for the treatment in primary healthcare. As and when the number of traditional healers dwindles, there is a danger of losing their traditional knowledge. Hence, there is a need for documentation of traditional knowledge as well as plants used for the treatment.

862. **Gireesha, J. & Raju, N.S. 2013.** "Ethno botanical study of medicinal plants in BR Hills region of Western Ghats, Karnataka". *Pelagia Res. Library* 3(5): 36–40.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey of plants species in Biligiri Rangana hills (BR hills) of Chamarañanagar district, Karnataka, India. This survey revealed some of the important medicinal plants used by the tribes and local practitioners for their health care practices. Around 38 medicinal plant species belongs to 26 families, in which 17 species of herbs (45%), 10 trees (26 %), 9 shrubs (24 %) and the 2 climbers (5%) were identified and documented. According to our observations traditional healer's use different parts of the plants (leaves, bark, fruit, etc.) to cure various diseases. Among the recorded, 10 species belonging to 9 families were categorized as highly prioritized due to their potentiality in curing various diseases and gradually these species are at the verge of extinction due to its over exploitation, encroachment of their natural habitat etc., thus there is an urgent need to protect these species for their sustainable utilization.

863. **Girish, S., Vijayakumar, P.K., Swamy, K.R., Inamati, S.S. & Beerappa, M. 2011.** "Home Gardens: Abode of medicinal plants for Ayurveda". *My Forest* 47: 63–70.

Abstract: Home gardens are highly productive and sustainable, which are suitable to high rainfall areas in tropical conditions. Though, the production of food is the fundamental function of home gardens, they serve as the source of raw material for the traditional Indian systems of medicine such as Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, etc. The present paper is the result of systematic survey and thorough review of the information available on the medicinal plants. Survey was conducted in the Sirsi town, Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka by visiting 30 homes to collect the information on medicinal plants available in their gardens. The study revealed that about 50 species of plants belonging to 30 families are medicinally important. Among these families, Liliaceae, Solanaceae and Verbenaceae are predominant. Results revealed that major contribution is of herbs (15), followed by shrubs (15), observed medicinal plants were listed taxonomically and systematically. In addition, the medicinal importance of every plant species with respect to the different parts used such as root, shoot, leaves, fruits, etc. was documented.

864. **Gopakumar, K., Vijayalakshmi, B., Shantha, T.R. & Yoganarasimhan, S.N. 1991.** "Plants used in ayurveda from Chikmagalur district, Karnataka – II". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 379–389.

Abstract: More than 85% of drugs in Ayurveda owe their origin to plants. In this paper, details such as botany, chemical constituents, ayurvedic preparations, therapeutic properties and major diseases on 51 plants/drugs collected from Chikmagalur district, Karnataka are presented. This will help in utilizing the local flora by the local populace for gainful purpose.

865. **Gopakumar, K., Shantha, T.R., Pattanashetty, J.K., Vijayalakshmi, B. & Yoganarasimhan, S.N. 1989.** "Medico-botany of Karnataka: Ayurvedic and phyto-chemical constituents, evaluation of some drugs from Bangalore district". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 511–524.

Abstract: The ayurvedic therapeutic properties, a few selected ayurvedic preparations and some diseases in which the drug can be administered of 58 plants/drugs with phyto-chemical constituents data from Bangalore district is presented.

866. **Gopakumar, K., Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Nair, K.V., Murthy, K.R.K., Shantha, T.R. & Vijayalakshmi, B. 1989.** "Plants used in Ayurveda from Chikmagalur district, Karnataka, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 367–375.

Abstract: In India, the traditional system of medicine, Ayurveda includes more than 85% of drugs owing their origin to plants: these are used either as single drug or as one of the ingredients in compound preparations. In this paper, botany, chemical constituents, ayurvedic preparations, therapeutic properties and major diseases on 31 plants/drugs collected from Chikmagalur district, Karnataka, are elucidated. This will help in utilising the local flora for alleviating some of the diseases encountered by the local populace.

867. **Gopal, G.V. & Chandra, K.S.J. 2003.** "Ethnobotany of Soligas of Biligirirangana Hills, Karnataka, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 640–647.

Abstract: Biligirirangana Hill forest range is a part of Eastern Ghats, situated in Mysore district of Karnataka state. Though earlier studies on the flora and vegetation of this area have been made (Razi, 1946, 1950, 1955; Rao, 1977; Razi & Subramanyam, 1978), ethnobotanical aspects were almost neglected. The present study was undertaken to fill this gap and to depict the little-known native uses of 39 plant species belonging to 27 families of **flowering** plants.

868. **Guruprasad, S.L., Ningaiah, N. & Gangadhar, M.R. 2013.** "Indigenous knowledge on medicinal plants among the Iruliga tribal population of Western Ghats areas, Karnataka, India". *J. Anthropology* 9(1): 195–203.

Abstract: This article is on the Folk and indigenous knowledge system of the tribal community of Western Ghats of Karnataka particularly on medicinal plants and their socio-economic dependence on the forests. There are numerous herbs available in their surrounding where the tribes are living and that herbs are used by the tribal communities as food and as medicine for curing their diseases. The traditional healers of Iruliga are having good knowledge on medicinal plants, we come across many species of medicinal plants used for common ailments. The traditional healers are on the decline because the younger members of the tribe have started moving towards the towns and cities and are not willing to practice this form of medicine. There is danger as the knowledge of

these medicinal plants will also die with them therefore, it is necessary to document the plants and take efficient steps to conserve them.

869. **Harsha, V.H., Shripathi, V. & Hegde, G.R. 2005.** "Ethnoveterinary practices in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 4: 253–258.

Abstract: Traditional methods of veterinary treatments using plants are predominant in rural folk of Uttara Kannada district situated in Western Ghats of Karnataka. A total of 25 formulations from 39 plant species belonging to 30 families used to treat 21 diseases of domestic animals are described. The method of preparation, dose and duration of each plant along with its botanical name, family and local names are discussed.

870. **Harsha, V.H., Hebbar, S.S., Hegde, G.R. & Shripathi, V. 2004.** "Ethno-medicobotany of Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 46: 330–336.

Abstract: In India, Western Ghats is one of the biodiversity hotspots. The total number of flowering plants in this area is estimated to be more than 3500. Many of these plants are having important healing properties, which are unknown to modern world. However, the rich knowledge of the traditional herbal medicine has been preserved by many of the tribal and rural communities of this locality. The present work is focused on ethnomedicinal knowledge of different communities of Uttara Kannada district in Karnataka state which is situated in the heart of the Western Ghats. In all, 30 plant species, having highest utilization in folk medicines are described in this paper. These plants are used to treat wide range of discomforts ranging from cough and cold, leprosy, jaundice, and cancer. Among these plants *Calotropis gigantea* (43 claims), *Tinospora cordifolia* (42 claims), *Sida rhombifolia* (42 claims) and *Ficus glomerata* (39 claims) are the most widely used plants in native medicine.

871. **Hebbar, S.S., Harsha, V.H., Hegde, G.R. & Shripathi, V. 2004.** "Ethno-medico botanical survey in Dharwad-plants used for jaundice". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 46: 268–272.

Abstract: Dharwad district is situated at an elevation of 678 m. This district is adjacent to Western Ghats. There are several herbal practitioners, who depend mostly on the locally available plants. There are no published data on the ethno-medico botanical study of this district and hence an extensive survey was undertaken between 1999 and 2001. More than 200 traditional herbal practitioners were contacted, amongst whom 54 are effectively treating the jaundice. A total of 25 species belonging to 18 families used for curing jaundice in Dharwad district of Karnataka have been recorded. Amongst these species, the most commonly used are *Eclipta prostrata* L., *Plumbago zeylanica* L., *Ricinus communis* L., *Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.) Delile, *Phyllanthus niruri* L. and *Tinospora cordifolia* Miers. The various methods in preparation of medicines disclosed by a few of the practitioners are discussed.

872. **Hegde, G.V., Nimbalkar, S.D. & Hiremath, S.M. 2005.** "Ethno-botanical studies of valuable wild plants used in veterinary practice". *J. Trop. Forest.* 21: 67–70.

Abstract: The study recorded the ethno-botanical use of 18 plants in veterinary practices. The plants and the practices have been recorded from different forest patches in Tumkur district with the help of local healers. The recorded plants are *Aloe barbadensis*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Abutilon indicum*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Abrus precatorius*, *Blepharis repens*, *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Calotropis gigantea*, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Embelia ribes*, *Holoptelia integrifolia*, *Leucas aspera*, *Leptadenia reticulata*, *Murraya koenigii*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Tylophora indica*, *Tinospora cordifolia* and *Withania somnifera*.

873. **Hegde, H.V., Upadhya, V., Pai, S.R., Hegde, G.R., Hosur, G. & Mesta, D. 2013.** "A preliminary inventory and management plan for Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas at Amgaon and Kakati in Belgaum district of Karnataka". *Indian Forester* 139(9): 843–850.

Abstract: Western Ghats of India hosts several medicinal plants that are endemic to that area. Same is true with Karnataka, which is endowed with natural biological wealth. During present study medicinal plants in the proposed MPCA at Amgaon and Kakati range of Belgaum division were documented with an objective to develop strategies for their conservation. Total of 130 plant species were recorded at Amgaon and 66 species at Kakati MPCA, out of which about 82% and 70%, respectively were found to be of having medicinal importance.

874. **Hiremath, V.T. & Taranath, T.C. 2011.** "Phytotherapy associated with jaundice in Chitradurga district, Karnataka". *J. Med. Aromat. Pl.* 1: 162–165.

Abstract: The present survey was conducted to collect information about plants used to treat jaundice in different villages of Challakere taluk of Chitradurga district. Based on personal interviews, discussion and observation using questionnaire during study visits, ethnobotanical data, viz. local name, mode of preparation and medicinal uses were collected. The traditional health healers used 28 plant species, under 24 genera and 20 families to treat jaundice. The survey also revealed that among the different plant parts used, whole plant is frequently used in 8 species, followed by root (6 species), stem (4 species), leaves (3 species), flowers (2 species) and bark (1 species). The investigation concluded that, there is an urgent need to assess the medicinal plant diversity and conserve the traditional knowledge by proper documentation.

875. **Hiremath, V.T., Vijaykumar, M.M.J. & Taranath, T.C. 2010.** "Survey on Ethno Medicinal Plants of Jogimatti Forest, Chitradurga District, Karnataka, India. Environment and We". *An International J. Sci. Technol.* 5: 223–233.



**Abstract:** The present investigation is an attempt to an ethno medicinal plants survey was carried out in Jogimatti Forest of Chitradurga district, Karnataka, for the exploration of medicinal plants used to cure various diseases by the local health healers. Information was gathered from the tribes and local health healers through questionnaire and personal interviews during study visits. Present investigation reveals that the local health healers are routine use 40 medicinal plants under 36 families for the treatment of 42 diseases either in single (22 applications) or in combination with some other ingredients, (28 applications). The study reveals that leaves, stem/bark were most frequently used (18 species), followed by seeds (13 species), Fl./fl. buds (09 species), roots (08 species), fruits (07 species), entire plant (04 species), and latex (03 species) for the treatment of various ailments like eye ailments, joint pains, paralysis, urinary infection, eczema, fever, rheumatic complaints, inflammations, leprosy, cough and cold, herpes, ring worms, asthma, wound/burns, renal pain etc. The study also showed that many people of Chitradurga district still continue to depend traditionally on medicinal plants for primary health care.

876. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Henry, A.N. 1991.** "Ethnobotany of *Prosopis cineraria* (L.) Druce (Mimosaceae)". *Ethnobotany* 3: 47–49.

**Abstract:** Cultural aspects of the well-known fodder and fuel tree, *Prosopis cineraria*, especially in religious pursuits and beliefs as practised in northern Karnataka are highlighted.

877. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Henry, A.N. 1993.** "Plants used in birth control and reproductive ailments by Soligas of Biligiri Rangana Betta in Mysore district of Karnataka". *Ethnobotany* 5: 117–118.

**Abstract:** The roots of *Adiantum lunulatum* and *Nephrolepis cordifolia* are used in cases of permanent sterility in women. The stem barks of *Elaeocarpus tuberculatus* and *Schleichera oleosa* are used as an abortifacient, and that of *Ficus* species to promote fertility in women. Several plants used in reproductive ailments are enumerated.

878. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Henry, A.N. 1996.** "Ethnobotany of Soligas in Biligiri Rangana Betta, Karnataka, Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 228–243.

**Abstract:** Plants and plant parts used by the Soliga tribe for various ailments, food, religious ceremonies/beliefs, etc., are presented in the paper for the first time, under three major groups: ethnomedicine, edible plants and miscellaneous. The cultural aspects of the Soligas have also been dealt with.

879. **Iyengar, M.A., Nayak, S.G.K. & Singh, R. 1994.** "Folkloric uses of *Memecylon malabaricum* (C.B. Cl.) Cogn." *Ancient Sci. Life* 13: 242–244.



Abstract: By personal observation and on consultation with large number of local folks with some interest and experiences, local popular healers, ayurvedic physicians of south Kanara and near by districts, the folkloric uses of a popular medicinal plant – *Memecylon malabaricum* are discussed in this paper.

880. **Kalyanasundaram, I. 1995.** "An ethnobotanical study of the Kodavas and other tribes of Kodagu district, Karnataka". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 37: 100–116.

Abstract: The Kodavas are the original inhabitants of Kodagu, a district of Karnataka state located in the Western Ghats. Although Kodavas cannot be classified as tribals under the present conditions, they form a minor ethnic group that has apparently been living amidst the forests of this region over the last few thousand years. Their knowledge of the local plants is extensive, and some are recorded in the paper with a listing of 240 species. These include 105 medicinal plants, 65 food plants, about 60 timber-yielding plants; 40 species used in different ways in agriculture and animal husbandry; 80 species having agricultural and domestic uses, including fibre and fuel plants, those used in cleaning and toiletry, etc.; there is some overlapping of usage. Although many of the plants are well-known, some of the usages are not widely known. Some of the plants merit further investigation and development.

881. **Kiran, B.R., Kumara, V.K. & Puttaiah, E.T. 2009.** "Medicinal plants used for beauty treatment in Bhadravathi taluk of Karnataka". *My Forest* 45: 27–32.

Abstract: This article deals with ethnomedicinal plants used in beauty treatment in Bhadravathi regions of Karnataka. A total of 30 plant species were identified. Traditional preparations for herbal beauty care contain several recipes, which may be applied in cosmetic industry with fruitful results. The present study provides information for cure of skin and hair problems and also on herbal cosmetics for beauty treatment.

882. **Krishnakumar, G., Bhat, K.G. & Kaveriappa, K.M. 1998.** "Endemic, rare and threatened plants of the Kaiga Forest of Uttara Kannada in Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 8: 215–221.

Abstract: An analysis of this flora revealed the occurrence of eight rare and threatened species, two monotypic endemic genera and twenty-nine species, which are endemic to the Western Ghats are presented in this paper.

883. **Krishnan, R.M., Rammohan, H. & Ramesh, B.R. 1997.** "Ecological database of some south Indian medicinal plants". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 625–637.

Abstract: The paper outlines the method used to establish the database of some South Indian medicinal plants to primarily explain the ecology and distribution patterns. Data are collected from three sources: herbaria, literature and fieldwork and stored in primary

data deposits, the supplementary information pertaining to a location and bioclimate are called secondary data deposits. Information from these data deposits are extracted by several processes. The scope of the database although specialized, can be enlarged by adding species-based information from various fields in basic and applied sciences. The major use of the database would be to aid in habitat conservation. The future role of database in light of our increasing knowledge of biodiversity is discussed.

884. **Kshirsagar, R.D. & Singh, N.P. 2000.** "Less-known ethnomedicinal uses of plants in Coorg district of Karnataka state, Southern India". *Ethnobotany* 12: 12–16.

Abstract: The present communication deals with 33 medicinal plants which are being used traditionally in Coorg district, Karnataka state, and are not well-known from other areas for 24 medicinal uses claimed for them, i.e., acidity, aphrodisiac, asthma, backache, cooling effects, cough, dandruff, emetic, eye complaints, fever, fish poison, giddiness, hairfall, headache, aetrous overdose cycle, leech repellent, mumps, sprain, subsidizing the overdose of wine, tonic, toothache, veterinary lactation and wine preparation. Many of the uses are practiced by Malekudiya tribe.

885. **Kshirsagar, R.D. & Singh, N.P. 2000.** "Less-known ethnomedicinal uses of plants reported by Jenukuruba tribe of Mysore district, Southern India". *Ethnobotany* 12: 118–122.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 25 medicinal plant species which are being used traditionally in Mysore district of Karnataka state and are not well-known from other areas for the 21 medicinal uses claimed for them. Medicinal use of each plant species is provided with correct botanical name, family name, local name, locality in the district and field number.

886. **Kshirsagar, R.D. & Singh, N.P. 2001.** "Some less known ethnomedicinal uses from Mysore and Coorg districts, Karnataka, Southern India". *Ancient Sci. Life* 20: 20–25.

Abstract: The present communication deals with 51 less known uses belonging to 39 medicinal plant species, which are being used traditionally, and are not well-known for their said efficacies for curing respective disorders. Each use has been given under correct botanical name, family, local name, locality in particular district and the collection number.

887. **Kshirsagar, R.D. & Singh, N.P. 2001.** "Some less known ethnomedicinal uses from Mysore and Coorg districts, Karnataka state, India". *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 75: 231–238.

Abstract: The present communication deals with 76 ethnomedicinal plant species being used traditionally in Karnataka. These plants are reported to have 78 less known ethnomedicinal uses for curing various skin diseases, stomach disorders, gynaecological complaints and snake bites.

888. **Kshirsagar, R.D. & Singh, N.P. 2003.** "Less known herbal remedies from Soligas of Mysore, Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 656–661.

Abstract: Present paper deals with 22 medicinal plant species, which are being used traditionally in Mysore district of Karnataka state and are not well-known from other areas for their said efficacies. Every use has been given under a plant species arranged alphabetically according to with correct botanical name, family, local name, locality in the district and lastly the field collection number.

889. **Kshirsagar, R.D. & Singh, N.P. 2007.** *Ethnobotany of Mysore and Coorg districts, Karnataka State*. Saujanya Books, Dehra Dun.

Abstract: Present endeavour (1994–1999) of documenting traditional knowledge envisages 326 plant species used in curing 99 ailments from 13 tribal communities of Mysore and Coorg districts of Karnataka.

890. **Kumar, R.G.Y. & Krishnaswamy, K. 2012.** "Documentation of ethno-medicinal plants utilized by traditional healers of Narasimha Rajapura taluk in Chikmagalore district, Karnataka". *Ethnobotany* 24: 92–95.

Abstract: The paper presents distribution, conservation and ethnomedicinal uses of plants as practiced by traditional herbal healers inhabiting Narasimha Rajapura taluk of Chikmagalore district of Karnataka. The plant species are listed with their botanical name, family name, locality, local names and parts used for preparation of herbal drugs.

891. **Kumar, R.G.Y., Krishnaswamy, K. & Santhosh, N.R. 2014.** "Documentation of ethno-medicinal plants utilized by traditional herbal healers of Tarikere taluk of Chikmagalore district, Karnataka". *J. Sci.* 4(2): 80–84.

892. **Mahishi, P., Srinivasa, B.H. & Shivanna, M.B. 2005.** "Medicinal plant wealth of local communities in some villages in Shimoga District of Karnataka, India". *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 98(3): 307–312.

Abstract: An ethnomedicinal survey (1998–2000) was conducted in three villages of Shimoga district of Karnataka, India, using a questionnaire designed by [Sinha, R.K., 1996. *Ethnobotany-The Renaissance of Traditional Herbal Medicine*. Ina Shree Publishers, Jaipur, India, 242 pp.]. The herbal practitioners in the study area were interviewed and information on medicinal plants, their local names, habitat and their seasonal availability was collected. The survey revealed the utilization of 47 species of plants belonging to 46 genera in 28 families used to treat 9 infectious and 16 non-infectious diseases. Twelve new claims on ethnomedicinal knowledge were reported and there were formulations that were similar to that described already in the literature.

893. **Mamatha, N., Pavan, K.R., Murthy, K. & Venkatesh, D.A. 2006.** "Data on 100 medicinal plants used by Soligas of Biligirirangana Hills of Mysore district, Karnataka". *My Forest* 42: 121–139.

Abstract: Soligas are scheduled tribal community who inhabit Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. They are more concentrated in Biligirirangana hills, Yelandur taluk of Mysore district, Karnataka. They are known for having rich knowledge of medicinal plants. A survey was conducted during the year 2005 to document the medicinal plants used by Soligas of Biligirirangana hills. Information on 100 species of medicinal plants belonging to 76 genera and 53 families are provided in the paper. The paper provides botanical name, family name, name of the resource person(s), locality and medicinal uses.

894. **Manikandan, R. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2010.** "Wild edible and other useful plants of Rajiv Gandhi National Park, Karnataka". *Phytotaxonomy* 10: 47–55.

Abstract: The paper deals with the information on wild edible plant species used by the tribals of Rajiv Gandhi National Park, Karnataka; 46 species are eaten raw, 17 species are cooked and eaten as vegetable and 16 species are used for various other purposes. The currently accepted botanical name, family name, local name(s), habit, distribution, exsiccatae and plant parts used are given.

895. **Manjunatha, G.O., Suryanarayana, V., Dasar, G.V., Patil, S.K. & Hedge, N. 2009.** "Important indigenous trees species of medicinal importance and their utilization in Uttara Kannada district (Karnataka)". *My Forest* 45: 475–484.

Abstract: A study was conducted in Uttara Kannada part of Western Ghats of Karnataka on documentation of indigenous tree species of medicinal importance and local health traditional practitioners. Results revealed that existence of 28 tree species of indigenous nature fall under one of the Red listed categories. Among them *Dipterocarpus indicus*, *Dysoxylum malabaricum*, *Persea macrantha*, *Nothapodytes nimmoniana* and *Saraca asoca*, were recorded as endangered species. Uttara Kannada has a heritage of possessing more than 200 local health practitioners concentrated mainly in parts of Honnavar and Ankola followed by Sirsi, Kumta and Siddapur taluks. There is a growing pressure on commercial exploitation of *Dipterocarpus indicus*, *Dysoxylum malabaricum*, *Persea macrantha*, *Nothapodytes nimmoniana* and *Saraca asoca* for stem bark or wood as they have active principles of *anti-cardiac*, *anti-cancer*, *anti-rheumatic* and *anti-menstrual disorders*. Maximum populations of indigenous tree species were observed in moist deciduous to evergreen forests. The situation warrants gearing up conservation work through *in situ* and *ex situ* approaches.

896. **Mohan, S., Ravikumar, G. & Nair, S.G. 2010.** "Nagabana – The sacred grove in Kapu, Udipi district: Saviour of critically endangered species – *Madhuca insignis* (Radlk.) H.J. Lam. (Sapotaceae)". *My Forest* 46: 253–255.

Abstract: In India, trees are considered sacred and worshipped since ancient times. Humanbeings are grown up with great concern for every form of life that exists. Forests have a link with the deities of their respective villages of the Western Ghats of Karnataka. Socio-economically significant and ecologically important plant species are considered sacred. Hence, sacred groves with resource reservoirs for many important medicinal plants useful to the village communities are well preserved. *Madhuca insignis*, once considered as an extinct tree species has taken refuge in the Nagabana of Kapu village in Karnataka to sustain its existence. Its seed oil when applied on head is considered to relieve body heat and burning sensation of eys.

897. **Murthy, K.R.K., Yoganarasimhan, S.N. & Nair, K.V. 1982.** "Medico-botany of Karnataka – II". *My Forest* 18: 43–58.

Abstract: Kanakapura taluk in Bangalore district is an economically and industrially backward area. The forests in this region are mainly of dry deciduous scrub jungle type. Many medicinal plants occur in this region can be exploited for gainful purposes. The present paper deals with 50 important medicinal plant species of the area; their local name, chemical constituents, uses including those in Ayurveda are highlighted. The detail in this paper aids in setting up pharmaceutical based industries which in turn will help to improve the economy of the region.

898. **Murthy, S.S.M. & Vidyasagar, G.M. 2013.** "Traditional knowledge on medicinal plants used in the treatment of respiratory disorders in Bellary district, Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Nat. Prod. & Resources* 4: 189–193.

Abstract: An ethnomedicinal survey was carried out in 16 different villages of Bellary district of Karnataka with an aim to document the information regarding indigenous plant species used in the treatment of respiratory disorders. A total of 26 plant species belonging to 23 genera and 16 families were recorded and enumerated along with their botanical name, family, local name, parts used, ethnomedicinal uses including their method of preparation, mode of administration and dosage. The reported plant species in the form of various traditional preparations are employed by the village people for the management as well as treatment of various respiratory disorders.

899. **Murthy, S.S.M. & Vidyasagar, G.M. 2013.** "Medicinal plants used in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders in Bellary district, Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 12: 321–325.

Abstract: An ethnomedicobotanical survey of Bellary district, Karnataka, comprising seven taluks was conducted during 2008–2010. About 32 folk drug plant species belonging to 32 genera and 27 families were found to be used as a remedy for gastrointestinal disorders by the rural and forest ethnic people. The scientific, local and

family names of these medicinal plants along with their parts used and mode of their administration are given in the present paper.

900. **Naik, R.M., Venugopalan, V., Kumaravelayutham, P. & Krishnamurthy, Y.L. 2012.** "Ethnoveterinary uses of medicinal plants among the Lambani community in Chitradurga district, Karnataka, India". *Asian Pacific J. Trop. Biomed.* 2012: S470–S476.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical uses of 39 plant species belonging to 24 families have been documented in the present study for their interesting therapeutic properties for various veterinary ailments such as lack of appetite, bloat, fever, ephemeral fever, diarrhoea, cough, foot and mouth diseases. Of the plants studied most were trees and leaves contributed mainly to the plant parts used for medicinal purposes.

901. **Naik, V.T. 2014.** "An ethno-medico-botanical study of Honnali taluk". *J. Chemical, Biological and Physical Sciences* 4(2): 1171–1173.

Abstract: A survey on medicinal plants, used for the treatment of disease has been conducted in different remote areas of Honnali taluk, Davangere district of Karnataka. Different people of the district orally use paste of some locally available plant species for the treatment of number of diseases. But the selection of plant species as well as parts has been found to be variable from one person to another.

902. **Nanjunda, D.C. 2010.** "Ethno-Medico-Botanical investigation of Jenu Kuruba ethnic tribe group, Karnataka state, India". *Bangladesh J. Medical Science* 9(3): 161–169.

903. **Parinitha, M., Harish, G.U., Vivek, N.C., Mahesh, T. & Shivanna, M.B. 2004.** "Ethnobotanical wealth of Bhadra wildlife sanctuary in Karnataka". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 3: 37–50.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical surveys were conducted during 1998–1999 in villages of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary area, situated in the Western Ghats region of Karnataka. Results of the study indicated that 60 plant species belonging to 50 genera and 35 families were used for preparing at least 78 herbal drugs by the medicine men. Among the plant species, the utilization of leaves of *Centella asiatica*, roots of *Ichnocarpus frutescens* and decoction of leaves of *Bambusa arundinacea* in the treatment of jaundice, diabetes and for expulsion of placenta in human's and animals, respectively, are noteworthy. Apart from the above, a few drugs formulated by the local people are not known to literature. According to a CAMP survey, *Tylophora indica* and *Artocarpus hirsutus* are vulnerable while, *Dipterocarpus indicus* and *Rauvolfia serpentina* are endangered and *Spondias pinnata* is a lower risk category species. The information collected from these 'local specialists' enriches the countrywide database on the availability of biodiversity resources and gives full credit to the origin of information at different levels.



904. **Poornima, G., Manasa, M., Rudrappa, D. & Prashith, K.T.R. 2012.** "Medicinal plants used by herbal healers in Narasipura and Manchale villages of Sagar taluk, Karnataka, India". *Science, Technology and Arts Research* 1(2): 12–17.
905. **Prakasha, H.M. & Krishnappa, M. 2006.** "People's knowledge on medicinal plants in Sringeri taluk, Karnataka". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 5: 353–357.  
Abstract: The present paper reports therapeutic uses of eleven medicinal plants used by the indigenous people curing many of the skin diseases. For ringworms, eczema and scabies, the species of *Lobelia*, *Vitex*, *Asparagus*, *Leucas* and *Ocimum* are used, during prickly heat, itching and measles, species of *Ocimum*, *Asparagus*, *Adhatoda* and *Leucas* are used, while during small pox, species of *Hibiscus* and *Vitex* are extensively used. Indigenous people depend upon these plants for curing the skin disorders rather going for modern medicine. Documentation of such knowledge is important to evaluate culture and protection of people's exert on local biodiversity, since these aspects have implications in conservation and management of local resources.
906. **Prakasha, H.M., Krishnappa, M., Krishnamurthy, Y.L. & Poornima, S.V. 2010.** "Folk medicine of NR Pura taluk in Chikmagalur district of Karnataka". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 55–60.  
Abstract: A study on the indigenous medicinal plants used by the people of NR Pura taluk in Karnataka, was carried out during 2004–2005 in view of documenting the folk medicine for different ailments. A total of 59 plant species belonging to 53 genera and 34 families were reported for different therapeutic uses, which include 31 wild species, 18 cultivated and 10 were both wild and cultivated species. Most plants used were either trees (22 species) or herbs (16 species), rarely others. Several few findings on the traditional folk practices were reported.
907. **Prasad, A.G.D. & Kumar, K.J. 2013.** "Ethno-botanical potential of medicinal legumes in the Western Ghats of Karnataka". *Indo American J. Pharmaceutical Res.* 3(1): 1300–1306.
908. **Prashantkumar, P. & Vidyasagar, G.M. 2006.** "Documentation of traditional knowledge on medicinal plants of Bidar district, Karnataka". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 5: 295–299.  
Abstract: A floristic survey of Bidar district was made to assess the medicinal value of herbaceous flora. It is observed that local people practice traditional system of medicine in their healthcare system. About 30 plant species, belonging to 29 genera and 20 families largely used as medicine by tribals and local people of Bidar have been enumerated in this paper. These plants contain valuable chemical substances and are employed in the treatment of various ailments. The present work aims at documentation of traditional uses of the local medicinal plants for the benefit of mankind and further scientific investigation.



909. **Rajakumar, N. & Shivanna, M.B. 2010.** "Traditional herbal medicinal knowledge in Sagar taluk of Shimoga district, Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Nat. Prod. & Resources* 1: 102–108. Abstract: An ethnomedicobotanical field survey was conducted from May 2006 to July 2007 to document the use of medicinal plants by traditional herbal healers in Sagar taluk of Shimoga district, Karnataka. In the present study, a total of 48 plant species belonging to 44 genera and 31 families used by folk practitioners to treat various common to chronic human and veterinary ailments were documented. Traditional healers in the study villages have a fairly good knowledge about the medicinal values of locally available plants, discussed in this paper.
910. **Rajakumar, N. & Shivanna, M.B. 2012.** "Traditional veterinary healthcare practices in Shimoga district of Karnataka, India". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 11: 283–287. Abstract: An ethno-medico-botanical field survey was conducted during 2007–2008 to document the veterinary healthcare practices followed by local communities residing in Shimoga district of Karnataka. The information on plant species and their local name, plant parts used, preparation of drug, dosage and duration was obtained from the traditional herbal healers settled in 10 selected villages by the semi-structured interview technique. A total of 52 plant species of 48 genera and 38 families used for cure of 19 veterinary ailments were identified. Out of 52 species, 22 are trees, 16 herbs, 8 climbers and 6 are shrubs. The most utilized plant part for the preparation of drug was the leaf followed by bark, underground parts (root, rhizome and bulb), seed, fruit, and stem and in some cases latex. Diseases and disorders of the study area include black quarter, broken horn, dysentery, fever, snake bite and scorpion sting, weakness and wounds. The present study pointed out that the community people in Shimoga district have traditional knowledge to treat veterinary ailments. Some of the ethno-formulations have been documented for the first time in India.
911. **Rajasab, A.H. & Isaq, M. 2004.** "Documentation of folk knowledge on edible wild plants of North Kanara". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 3: 419–429. Abstract: In North Karnataka, 51 species of wild plants belonging to 46 genera are edible. Local people use leaves, stem, flowers, fruits, seeds and roots as a part of their diet. Of the 51 species, 27 species belonging to 24 genera produce edible fruits (eaten raw or cooked), 16 species belonging to 14 genera produce edible leaves and stem, 4 species belonging to 4 genera produce edible flowers, 3 species belonging to 3 genera produce edible seeds. The root extract of one species (*Hemidesmus indicus*) was used to prepare soft drink. It is necessary to preserve the diversity of wild edible plants, as they possess an immense nutritional and medicinal value. Present study reveals the importance of 22 species of plants as they are eaten substantially by village folk as well as by city dwellers. It is desirable to bring these plants under organized agriculture as new crops to increase their production and utilization.

912. **Ramana, P., Kannur, S. & Krishna, A. 2003.** "Ethno-veterinary plants of Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 10: 198–201.  
Abstract: This paper enlists 36 plant species of 25 families used as veterinary medicine along with description for curing various ailments in cattle. Besides, stress has been laid for the need to mould the indigenous technologies for veterinary care on scientific lines for the benefit of farmers living in remote areas where modern veterinary facilities are not available.
913. **Ramana, P., Kannur, S. & Patil, S.K. 2003.** "Ethnomedicinal plants for women folk's health care in Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 10: 158–162.  
Abstract: During ethnopharmacobotanical investigations in Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka, 33 species from 23 families useful in womenfolk's health care were recorded along with their vernacular names, plant parts used and uses. The plants reported in this study are claimed to be the most effective remedies for conditions such as leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea, and disorders during delivery, pregnancy, menstruation and other fertility related complaints in women.
914. **Ramana, P., Nayak, R. & Sunti, A. 2011.** "Plants used for oral care in Sirsi region of Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka". *My Forest* 47: 295–301.  
Abstract: Plants have been used in traditional medicine for several thousand years. The knowledge of medicinal plants has been accumulated in the course of many centuries based on different medicinal systems. The knowledge of these plants is undocumented and transmitted through an 'oral' tradition. Around 1800 species are systematically documented in the codified Indian System of Medicine. Documentation of existing resources in and around our place is the need of the day. This paper enlists plants used for oral care in Sirsi region of Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka. A field survey was carried out during 2009. Based on the feedback from the people, traditional healers and women are accorded a significant role in discussions since they possess more cognizances about the utility of local herbs. Data pertaining to 64 species belonging to 38 families are useful in the treatment were recorded along with their vernacular names, plant parts used and medicinal uses. Among the plant parts used leaves account for the major share (31.32%), followed by fruits (19.27%), seeds (12.04%), roots (8.45%), bark and twigs (7.22% each), tuber (3.61%), bulb, buds and stem (2.4% each), wood essence and gum 1.2% each. Among the plants, herbs account for the major share (37.50%), followed by trees (31.25%), shrubs (21.87%), creepers and grasses with 4.6% each. The reported plants are used to cure bad smell, teeth problem, tooth ache, for gargle, as mouth wash, yellowing of teeth, tooth brush, gum pain and other purposes.

915. **Rao, R.R. 1977.** "Medicobotany of some Mysore plants". *J. Res. Indian Med. Yoga & Homeopathy* 12(4): 53–58.  
Abstract: In the present paper, some aspects of medicinal plants with their uses with reference to Mysore district are discussed. The family to which these species belong is given in brackets and local names wherever available are also given immediately after the family name. Brief descriptions of the plants and their distribution are also given.
916. **Rao, R.S. & Sundararaghavan, R. 1964.** "*Capparis moonii* Wt.: A reinvestigation of its identity & value as a drug". *J. Sci. Industr. Res.* 23: 53–57.  
Abstract: The present study was undertaken with a view to determining the exact botanical identity of the medicinal plant *Capparis moonii* Wt. reported to efficacious in the treatment of tuberculosis and to reinvestigate the various botanical and medicinal aspects of the fruits of this plant. A review of the clinical trials involving freshly collected fruits of the so called 'Konkan' variety from North Kanara (Mysore state) confirms that the drug has very low tuberculostatic activity *in vitro* but has no effect in experimentally induced tuberculosis and that whatever little potency it has is lost on storage either in the powdered form or as whole fruits.
917. **Ravikumar, K., Vijayasankar, R., Murugan, R., Goraya, G.S. & Begam, S.N. 2009.** *Photo Guide to selected Medicinal Plants of Karnataka*. FRLHT, Bangalore.  
Abstract: This book deals with 100 medicinal plants selected on the common availability and presence either in planted condition or found in wild, their popularity in medicinal use and they are not found as rare. However the list includes some of the species that are in high volume trade and some which are of high conservation concern. The 100 species include large percentage of trees (34%), followed by herbs (32%), climbers (21%) and shrubs (13%).
918. **Reddy, M.H. & Raju, R.R.V. 2000.** "Medico-botanical studies on Amaranthaceous crude drugs in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 623–626.  
Abstract: During ethnobotanical survey it has been found that many plants, which are considered as ordinary weeds, have great economic potential. Authors have come across a number of medicinally important plants in family Amaranthaceae. These plants though common, have not been fully exploited for their medicinal potential. The reports about their uses are scattered and limited to tribal areas only. The present paper deals with the phytochemical evaluation of crude drug resources of different tribes inhabiting the forests of southern India. A total of 13 important medicinal plant species belonging to the family Amaranthaceae have been collected and identified. The ethnomedicinal information regarding local name, part used, purpose of usage and mode of administration were recorded.

919. **Seetharam, Y.N. & Vijay et al. 1998.** "Folk and ethno-veterinary medicinal plants of Bidar district". *My Forest* 34: 917–919.
- Abstract: Bidar lies in the extreme north of Karnataka. The people of this area treat cattle and other domestic animals of their own and nearby villages with local plant based products. During the survey 29 species belonging to 22 families were identified, which are used singly or as ingredients of medicine to treat ailments such as tympany, dysentery, placental expulsion and lactation in animals.
920. **Seetharam, Y.N., Haleshi, C. & Vijay. 1998.** "Medicinal plants of North–Eastern Karnataka and their status". *My Forest* 34: 767–772.
- Abstract: North-eastern Karnataka includes five districts. The forests are two types, namely dry deciduous (20%) and maidan with scrubby jungles (80%). In these forests, 650 plant species belonging to 78 different families were identified. Around 300 species are used as medicinal plants in various traditional systems of medicine, of which 87 are considered as threatened.
921. **Seetharam, Y.N., Chalageri, G., Haleshi, C. & Vijay. 1999.** "Folk medicine and ethnomedicine of North-Eastern Karnataka". *Ethnobotany* 11: 32–37.
- Abstract: A total of 53 species of medicinal plants belonging to 34 families being used in folk system and ethnomedicine of north-eastern Karnataka for treatment of various diseases such as jaundice, fracture, fever and dysentery and also as aphrodisiac have been documented. These plants are used in crude form.
922. **Shashikumar, J.M. & Janardhanan, K. 2002.** "Ethnomedicinal plants for womenfolk's health care in Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Western Ghats". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 9: 138–143.
- Abstract: During ethnopharmacobotanical investigation in Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Western Ghats, 24 species of 16 families useful in womenfolk's health care were recorded along with their vernacular names, plant parts used and mode of administration. The plants reported in this study are known to cure various female diseases and disorders.
923. **Shiddamallayya, N., Yasmeen, A. & Gopakumar, K. 2010.** "Hundred common forest medicinal plants of Karnataka in primary healthcare". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 90–95.
- Abstract: The hilly regions of Western Ghats in Karnataka supported to have several thousands of medicinal plants along with other rich flora and fauna. It also helped to develop traditional knowledge and folklore of medicine to cure various diseases and ailments. This knowledge is used by suppliers, agents and pharmaceuticals to exploit the rich forest resource in the form of raw drugs. The collection of drugs from natural condition is helping to generate employment to the families, which are living below the

poverty line in the cover of forest. From the available, commonly available and regular in use medicinal plants of forests were selected for the study. Information was collected from local people, vaidyas, physicians and literature about plant name, family, local name, Sanskrit name, parts used and uses to cure various health related problems.

924. **Shiddamallayya, N., Yasmeen, A. & Gopakumar, K. 2010.** "Medico-botanical survey of Kumar parvatha Kukke Subramanya, Mangalore, Karnataka". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 96–99.

Abstract: A medico-botanical survey was conducted in Kumar Parvatha, at Kukke Subramanya in Sullia taluk during December 2005. A standard methodology was followed for documentation of 44 plant species being extensively being used for curing various human ailments.

925. **Shiddamallayya, N., Rao, V.R., Sridhar, B.N. & Venkateswarlu, G. 2015.** "Wealth of Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants of Mandya District, Karnataka". *Indian Forester* 141(1): 83–98.

Abstract: In Karnataka state, Western Ghats is playing a major role in the supply of raw plant materials to pharmaceutical industry. Mandya district is having a unique geographical nature, which is supportive for Ayurvedic medicinal plant resources for the growth of pharmaceutical industry. A total of 89 Ayurvedic medicinal plant species were enlisted from Mandya, along with list of Ayurvedic formulations. As per selected medicinal plants demand study, of enlisted Ayurvedic medicinal plants, 28 plants are identified as demanding plants for the preparations of herbal and Ayurvedic system of medicine. Of the recorded medicinal plants, 16 are collected from tropical forests, 16 from wastelands and 8 from cultivation practice. These are considered as high traded medicinal plants for the pharmaceutical industry in India.

926. **Shiddamallayya, N., Ramarao, V., Shantha, T.R., Venkateswarlu, G. & Sridhar, B.N. 2011.** "Potential medicinal plants and their uses of Savandurga Forest, Bangalore – Karnataka". *My Forest* 47: 235–261.

Abstract: Forests are economic resources for fire and timber wood, fodder and medicine, etc. Savandurga is known as biggest monolith rock hill in Asia, and is a major attraction for trekkers. The foothill is surrounded by thick forest patches being used as potential source as minor forest products in the surrounding villages. Medico-botanical survey conducted in Savandurga forest, Bangalore, Karnataka recorded considerable amount of medicinal plants used by local people. A total of medicinal plant 60 species were identified and photographed. This paper highlights details of their availability in different parts of India, botanical name, parts used and their medicinal properties as per Indian system of medicine.

927. **Shiddamallayya, N., Ramarao, V., Shantha, T.R., Shubhasree, M.N., Shashidhar, H.D., Venkateswarlu, G. & Sridhar, B.N. 2010.** "Invasive alien flora of Karnataka in Indian system of medicine (Ayurveda)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 564–579.

Abstract: Ayurveda is one of the most practicing Indian traditional systems of medicine of India over 5000 years. It plays a major role in health care of rural and urban population of India. Ayurveda scholars such as Sushruta, Charaka, Wagbhata, etc., wrote a number of scripts about plants with their healing activities. The present work throws light on invasive alien flora in Karnataka state and their uses in Indian traditional system of medicine. Varied climatic and geographical conditions of the state have enriched floristic composition. In addition, Western Ghats is one of the biggest biodiversity conservation reservoirs of India. Enlisted 137 invasive alien species belong to 97 genera under 41 families (Sudhakara Reddy, 2008). Of the listed 137 invasive alien species, 27 species are used in classical preparations and 24 species are used in Ayurveda and other Indian systems of medicine such as Unani and Siddha, etc. Based on the nativity of invasive alien plant species, tropical America contributes a maximum number of species (84), followed by tropical Africa (17). Rest of the countries such as Mediterranean, Afghanistan, East Indies, Europe, Madagascar, Mexico, Peru, Southwest Asia, temperate South America, tropical West Asia, etc. together contribute 36 species to the flora of Karnataka.

928. **Shivakumar, H. M. & Parashurama, T.R. 2014.** "Phyto-ethno-medicinal Knowledge of folklore people in Kappathgudda region of Gadaga district, Karnataka, South India". *Int. J. Sci. Res.* 3: 3080–3091.

Abstract: The ethnobotanical study conducted in the year 2014 at the Kappathgudda region of Gadaga district (Karnataka). This area is rich in plant wealth; therefore, this study has been made to prepare an inventory of indigenous medicinal plants and to bring traditional knowledge on record. The informal interviews with folklore people provided the data about 114 useful medicinal plants. The information gathered from the folklore people was arranged by ailments followed by plant botanical name as well as local names along with family, parts used, method of preparation of medicine, dosage, duration, and ingredients were documented in study area. The families such as Euphorbiaceae and Fabaceae were most commonly used families for treatment. The phyto-ethno-medicinal survey of Kappathgudda region gives an important base line data of medicinal plants diversity in study area for future conservation aspects.

929. **Shivanna, M.B. & Rajakumar, N. 2010.** "Ethno-medico-botanical knowledge of rural folk in Bhadravathi taluk of Shimoga district, Karnataka". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 158–162.

Abstract: Traditional herbal drugs have recently been receiving greater importance all



over the world, especially in the healthcare programme. Consequently, traditional information is being documented before it is lost forever. An ethno-medico-botanical field survey was conducted during December 2004 to January 2006 to collect, and document information from unexplored parts of Karnataka. The paper deals with the traditional herbal drugs used to treat various ailments by local castes and communities residing in certain selected villages of Bhadravathi taluk. Folk herbal healers in the study villages of Bhadravathi taluk have a fairly good knowledge about the medicinal values of locally available plants. A total of 40 plant species belonging to 26 families were used to treat 25 human diseases and disorders. The information about plant species, local name, parts used, mode of drug preparation, dosage and duration was also documented.

930. **Shivaprasad, B. & Chandrashekar, K.R. 2003.** "Production of Ayurvedic medicine in Dakshina Kannada district of coastal Karnataka". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 2: 272–283.

Abstract: Dakshina Kannada district is known for the preparation and practice of traditional, folk, Unani and Ayurvedic medicines. The district hosts many traditional healers, pundits and Ayurvedic physicians and medicine manufactures throughout the urban and rural localities. About 192 classical preparations and 84 proprietary patent medicines are being manufactured in this district. Among the proprietary patent preparations, the medicines used in the treatment of asthma and bronchitis, menstrual disorders and liver disorders are on the top in the production list. The products are not only marketed in the district but also in the neighbouring districts, and in Kerala, Maharashtra and Goa along with other company products. Majority of the manufacturers obtain raw materials required for their production from the locals and tribals to the extent possible, and for the remaining, they are dependent on the local dealers.

931. **Shivaprasad, B. & Chandrashekar, K.R. 2003.** "Plants used in the treatment of jaundice in Dakshina Kannada district". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 864–868.

Abstract: Jaundice (Arasina mundige or hamale) is a common disease in rural areas of Dakshina Kannada district, and is characterized by yellowish colouration of skin, eyes, and nails. District being a rich biodiversity land and a treasury of medicinal plants in its diverse vegetational types of foothills of Western Ghats sheltered many herbal healers and pundits. The plant species such as *Phyllanthus niruri*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Aloe vera*, *Eclipta alba*, *Pichrorrhiza kurroa*, *Lawsonia inermis*, *Leucas aspera*, etc. are widely used to treat this liver disorders. Most of these plants are commonly available in natural resources in the district and a few are obtained from local dealers. Many of these plants are clinically and pharmacognostically proved to be effective in curing the disease.



932. **Singh, B.K. 2008.** "Status of medicinal plants in Karnataka". *My Forest* 44: 179–191.  
 Abstract: The number of medicinal plants recorded for the state is 1956, of which 1698 taxa occur in wild state, the remaining 258 include taxa that are either cultivated or planted in gardens. Out of 1698 wild taxa, 976 are captured in 13 MPCA of Karnataka, which is 58% of diversity of entire state. Among 1956 medicinal plant species recorded in Karnataka, 477 are trees, 787 are herbs, 403 shrubs and 289 species climbers.
933. **Singh, S.P. & Vidyasagar, G.M. 2013.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used in the treatment of skin diseases in Hyderabad Karnataka region, Karnataka, India". *Asian Pacific J. Trop. Biomed.* 3(11): 882–886.  
 Abstract: The information on the use of medicinal plants in the treatment of skin diseases was gathered from traditional herbal healers and other villagers through interviews. A total of 60 plants species belonging to 57 genera and 34 families were found useful and herewith described them along with the method of drug preparation, mode of administration, probable dosage and duration of treatment. Several new findings on the traditional rural practices were reported.
934. **Suryanarayana, V., Hareesh, T.S., Reddy, K.V.V., Raj, V.M. & Pradeep Kumar, H. 2008.** "Enumeration of floristic composition in JFM managed and adjoining natural forests in Guddada Budihal area of Gadag Division, Karnataka". *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 571–575.  
 Abstract: The floristic composition of JFM managed forest and adjoining natural scrub forest in Guddada Budihal area of Gadag Division was studied. The study has inferred the higher species diversity in the JFM forests compared to the natural forests. There were 19 species in JFM managed forests, among them *Hardwickia binata* possessed higher IVI value of 120.41. It was followed by *Stereospermum personatum* and *Anogeissus latifolia*. The data on regeneration indicated that, *Hardwickia binata* was most ecologically success species constituting IVI value of 74.7 of the total regenerating individuals. The data have clearly indicated a high diversity and more species composition among regenerated individuals in JFM managed forests compared to adjoining natural forests. The results indicated that an urgent need for taking enrichment works in many of the patches with indigenous local species and protecting the forests from grazing by involving local people.
935. **Udayan, P.S., Begum, S.N., Mudappa, A. & Kumari, A. 2003.** "Plant diversity of medicinal plant conservation areas located in Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 635–639.  
 Abstract: Under *in situ* conservation adopted by FRLHT, 13 Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs) located in Karnataka established by FRLHT with the State Forest Departments have been considered for the present study. Detailed botanical survey has

recorded the presence of 933 wild medicinal plant species of the 2000 known medicinal plant species in the Karnataka MPCA network, which include 58 of the 110 Red Listed species assessed in southern India. The analysis reveals the presence of higher percentage of medicinal plant species in Dry Deciduous Scrub Forest and a large proportion of these medicinal plants are used in folk systems of medicine. The current study also provides an insight into the floristic diversity, occurrence and distribution pattern across the forest types, which would ultimately help in inform conservation action plans.

936. **Udayan, P.S., Tushar, K.V., George, S. & Balachandran, I. 2004.** "Some common medicinal plants used by the Kuruba community of Thamadihalli forest near Tiptur, Tumkur district, Karnataka, India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 11: 215–219.

Abstract: The paper enumerates the traditional uses of 33 plant species belonging to 32 genera representing 23 families, which are used by the Kuruba community near Thamadihalli forest areas of Tiptur, Tumkur district of Karnataka.

937. **Upadhyay, V., Mesta, D., Hegde, H.V., Bhat, S. & Kholkute, S.D. 2009.** "Ethnomedicinal plants of Belgaum region, Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 300–308.

Abstract: Present study deals with the documentation of ethnomedicinal plants of Khanapur and Belgaum areas of Karnataka on the northern Western Ghats, South India. The study resulted in the documentation of 91 medicinal plant species belonging to 51 families used to cure 64 types of diseases. Habit-wise distribution of medicinal plants indicates that the trees are used maximally, followed by herbs, shrubs and climbers. Eight plant species are in use to treat both wounds and fever; six species each are for bone fracture and male/female fertility problems. However, the scientific validation is required to prove their efficacy and ultimately to develop newer herbal drugs.

938. **Vidyasagar, G.M. & Murthy, S.S.M. 2013.** "Medicinal plants used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus in Bellary district, Karnataka". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 12: 747–751.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey of Bellary district, comprising seven taluks was conducted during May 2009 to July 2011. A total of 28 species of folk drug plants belonging to 26 genera and 20 families were found to be used as a remedy for diabetes mellitus by the urban, rural and tribal people. The scientific, local and family names of these medicinal plants along with the habit, parts used and mode of their administrations are given in the present paper.

939. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N. 1993.** "Medico-botanical survey studies in Karnataka". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 14: 78–84.

Abstract: The various medico-botanical survey studies carried out in Karnataka are discussed. The importance of such studies in the identification of raw or crude drugs,

establishing new or alternate sources, identification of hitherto unknown Ayurvedic and Sidiha drugs and techno-economic data are highlighted. Its role in cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants, socio-economic programmes, education and industry are also discussed.

940. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N. 1996.** *Medicinal Plants of India. Volume 1. Karnataka.* Interline Publishing Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.

941. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Nair, K.V. & Murthy, K.R.K. 1985.** "Medico-botany of Karnataka – 3. Utilization of floristic wealth for the economic development of Kanakapura taluk, Bangalore district". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 97–108.

Abstract: The flora of Kanakapura range forests are analysed for the economic development of the taluk; it is shown that the floristic wealth could be utilised for establishing pharmaceutical based and essential oil industries besides ayurvedic pharmacies, which will benefit the backward taluk both industrially and economically. The present paper enumerates details on 116 plant species, which if exploited properly will be very helpful to improve the economy of this taluk.

942. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Nair, V.K., Holla, B.V. & Murthy, K.R.K. 1987.** "Techno-economic data on tree species of ayurvedic drugs from Karnataka". *Ancient Sci. Life* 6: 247–251.

Abstract: Techno-economic data on 44 tree species used as crude drugs in various Ayurvedic preparations are provided. To maintain quality and reasonable price, it is suggested that the procurement and sale of crude/raw drugs should be carried out by government agency.

943. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Nair, V.K., Togunashi, V.S. & Murthy, K.R.K. 1985.** "Medico-botany of Karnataka – 4. Ayurvedic and phytochemical constituents evaluation of some plants from Mysore district". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 179–199.

Abstract: The Ayurvedic therapeutic properties, a few selected preparations and their usage in some diseases, of 80 drugs/plants with phytochemical constituents data on 177 plants from Mysore district is presented in this paper.

944. **Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Togunashi, V.S., Murthy, K.R.K. & Govindaiah 1982.** "Medico-botany of Tumkur district, Karnataka". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 391–406.

Abstract: The deciduous forests of Tumkur district are medico-botanically explored to assess the medicinal plants potential of the area; 143 species with details on their locality of occurrence, uses, local name and chemical constituents are presented. The studies will benefit in the improvement of the economy of the district in particular and the state in general.

## 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]

Adv. Pl. Sci.	: Advances in plant science
An International J. Sci. Technol.	: An International Journal of Science and Technology
Ancient Sci. Life	: Ancient Science Life
Ann. Arid Zone	: Annals of Arid Zone
Ann. Forest.	: Annals of Forestry
Ann. Rep. Govt. Garden, Bangalore	: Annual Report of Government Garden, Bangalore
Arch. Bryol.	: Archive of Bryology
Asian Pacific J. Trop. Biomed.	: Asian Pacific journal of Tropical Biomedicine
Bangladesh J. Medical Science	: Bangladesh Journal of Medical Science
Bioinfolet	: Bioinfolet
Bionotes	: Bionotes
Bios. Davangere	: Bios. Davangere
Biosci. Discovery	: Bioscience Discovery
Botanique	: Botanique
Blumea	: Blumea
Bot. J. Linn. Soc.	: Botanical journal of the Linnean society, London
Bot. Notiser	: Botanical Notiser
Bryologist	: Bryologist
Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal	: Bulletin of the Botanical society of Bengal
Bull. Bot. Surv. India	: Bulletin of the Botanical Survey of India (up to Vol. 50, 2008)
Bull. Inst. Soc. Trop. Ecol.	: Bull. Inst. Soc. Trop. Ecol.
Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.	: Bulletin of medico-ethno-botanical research
Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew	: Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Royal Gardens, Kew
Candollea	: Candollea
Coll. Agric. Tech. Bull.	: Coll. Agric. Tech. Bull.
Cryptog. Bryol.	: Cryptogamie bryologie
Curr. Sci.	: Current Science
Dharwar Agric. Coll. Mag.	: Dharwar Agricultural College Magazine
Ecology	: Ecology

Econ. Bot.	: Economic Botany
ENVIS Newsletter	: ENVIS Newsletter
Environmental Monitoring & Assessment	: Environmental Monitoring & Assessment
Ethnobotany	: Ethnobotany
Flora	: Flora
Folia Malaysiana	: Folia Malaysiana
Geobios (Jodhpur)	: Geobios; an international (bimonthly) journal of the life sciences. Jodhpur.
Geobios, New Rep.	: Geobios, New Reports
Indian Bee J.	: Indian Bee Journal
Indian Drug Pharm. Ind.	: Indian Drug Pharm. Ind.
Indian Fern J.	: Indian Fern Journal
Indian Forester	: The Indian Forester
Indian Hydrobiology	: Indian Hydrobiology
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. Nat. Prod. & Resources	: Indian journal of Natural Products & Resources
Indian J. Sci. & Technol.	: Indian journal of science and technology
Indian J. Seric.	: Indian journal of sericulture
Indian J. Traditional Knowledge	: Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge
Indian J. Weed Sci.	: Indian journal of weed science
Indian Phytopathol.	: Indian Phytopathology
Indo American J. Pharmaceutical Res.	: Indo American Journal of Pharmaceutical Research
Inform. Tech. Bull.	: Inform. Tech. Bull.
Int. J. Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary studies	: International Journal of Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary studies
Int. J. Pl. Sci.	: International journal of plant sciences
Int. J. Sci. Res.	: International Journal of Science and Research
Jahresher de sohles Gesselsch vateri Kultur	: Jahresher de sohles Gesselsch vateri Kultur
J. Anthropolgy	: Journal of Anthropology
J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal	: Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal
J. Biogeography	: Journal of biogeography
J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.	: Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society
J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas	: Journal of botanical research institute Texas

J. Bryology	: Journal of bryology
J. Chemical, Biological and Physical Sciences	: Journal of Chemical, Biological and Physical Sciences
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. Hattori Bot. Lab.	: Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory
J. Indian Bot. Soc.	: The Journal of the Indian Botanical Society
J. Karnataka Univ. Sci.	: Journal of the Karnataka University, Science
J. Med. Aromat. Pl.	: Journal of medicinal and aromatic Plant
J. Mycol. Pl. Pathol.	: Journal of mycology and plant pathology
J. Mysore Univ.	: Journal of the Mysore University
J. Non-Timber Forest Products	: Journal of Non-timber Forest Products
J. Orchid Soc. India	: Journal of the Orchid Society of India
J. Res. Indian Med. Yoga & Homeopathy	: Journal of research in Indian Medicine, Yoga and Homeopathy
J. Sci.	: Journal of Science
J. Sci. Industr. Res.	: Journal of scientific and industrial research
J. Swamy Bot. Club	: Journal of the Swamy Botanical Club
J. Syst. Evol.	: Journal of systematics and evolution
J. Threatened Taxa	: Journal of Threatened Taxa
J. Trop. Forest.	: Journal of Tropical Forestry
J. Tropic. Forest Sci.	: Journal of Tropical Forest Science
Kew Bull.	: Kew Bulletin
Lalbagh	: Lalbagh
Lichenologist	: The Lichenologist
Life Science Leaflets	: Life Science Leaflets
Lindbergia	: Lindbergia
Maharashtra Vignyan Mandir Patrika	: Maharashtra Vignyan Mandir Patrika
My Forest	: My Forest
Mycologia	: Mycologia
Mycotaxon	: Mycotaxon
Mysore Agric. J.	: Mysore Agricultural journal
Mysore State Dept. Agric. Bot. Bull.	: Mysore State Department Agric. Bot. Bulletin
Nature, Environment and Pollution Technology	: Nature, Environment and Pollution Technology

Nordic J. Bot.	: Nordic journal of botany
Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh	: Notes from the Royal Botanical Garden, Edinburgh
Nova Hedwigia	: Nova Hedwigia
Novon	: Novon
Pelagia Res. Library	: Pelagia Research Library
Pharm. J.	: Pharmaceutical journal
Phytotaxa	: Phytotaxa
Phytotaxonomy	: Phytotaxonomy
Pl. Pathol. & Quarant.	: Plant Pathology and Quarantine
Polish Bot. J.	: Polish botanical journal
Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.	: Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences
Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. (Sec. B)	: Proceedings, Indian Academy of Science. Section B
Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.	: Proceedings, Indian Academy of Sciences, Plant Sciences
Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. (Ani. Sci./Pl. Sci.) Suppl.	: Proceedings, Indian Academy of Science (Animal science/ Plant science) Supplement
Proc. Indian Sci. Congr.	: Proceedings of the Indian Science Congress
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. India	: Proceedings of the National Academy of Science of India
Proc. Natl. Inst. Sci. India	: Proceedings of the National Institute of Science of India
Proc. Pl. Sci.	: Proceedings of Plant science
Proc. Rajasthan Acad. Sci.	: Proceedings of Rajasthan Academic of science
Quartr. J. Mysore For. Dept.	: Quarterly Journal of Mysore Forest Department
Rec. Bot. Surv. India	: Records of the Botanical Survey of India
Reinwardtia	: Reinwardtia
Rheedeia	: Rheedeia
R.I.C. Bull.	: R.I.C. Bulletin
Sci. & Cult.	: Science and Culture
Science, Technology and Arts Research	: Science, Technology and Arts Research
Sida	: Sida
Taiwania	: Taiwania
Taxon	: Taxon
Univ. Agric. Sci. Res.	: University of Agricultural Science and Research
Vegetation	: Vegetation
Vignana Bharati	: Vignana Bharati
Zoo's Print J.	: Zoo's Print Journal



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Wadhwa, B.M. (27, 248, 538, 539)  
Waingankar, V. (496)  
Woodrow, G.M. (399)  
Yadav, S. (497, 552, 553)  
Yadav, S.R. (568, 569, 605, 606, 607, 632, 650, 748, 809, 810)  
Yadav, U.S. (632)  
Yalvigi, V.S. (554)  
Yasmeen, A. (923, 724)  
Yoganarasimhan, S.N. (196, 197, 363, 400, 401, 579, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 716, 717, 718, 774, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 864, 865, 866, 897, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944)  
Zanan, R.L. (819)





Courtesy: J. Jayanthi

A mosaic of semievergreen forest canopy at Biligiri Rangan Hills



Courtesy: J. Jayanthi

A view of Riparian Vegetation



Courtesy: S.P. Kavade

Wetland on Coastal Plateaus - Mookambika WLS, Karnataka



Courtesy: N.V. Malpure

*Pleocaulis ritchiei* on hill slopes at Amgaon, Belgaum



Courtesy: J. Jayanthi

*Ceropegia candelabrum* L.



Courtesy: J. Jayanthi

*Hypericum mysorense* Wight & Arn.



Courtesy: J. Jayanthi

*Curcuma pseudomontana* J. Graham