
Photo: H.F. Benjamin

Panoramic view of vegetation in Sri Venkateshwara National Park


Photo: G. Gnanasekaran

Population of an endemic species, *Croton scabiosus* (Euphorbiaceae) in Pulivendula Ghat road forest


Photo: P.V. Prasanna

Vegetation near Golgonda Fort, Hyderabad


Photo: Alok Chorghe

Brachystelma penchalakonense

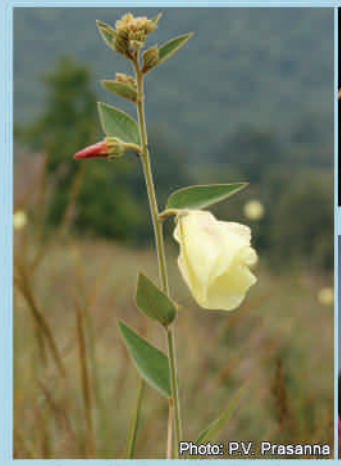
Photo: P.V. Prasanna

Decaschistia cuddapahensis


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Firmiana colorata


Photo: P.V. Prasanna

Gliricidium sepium


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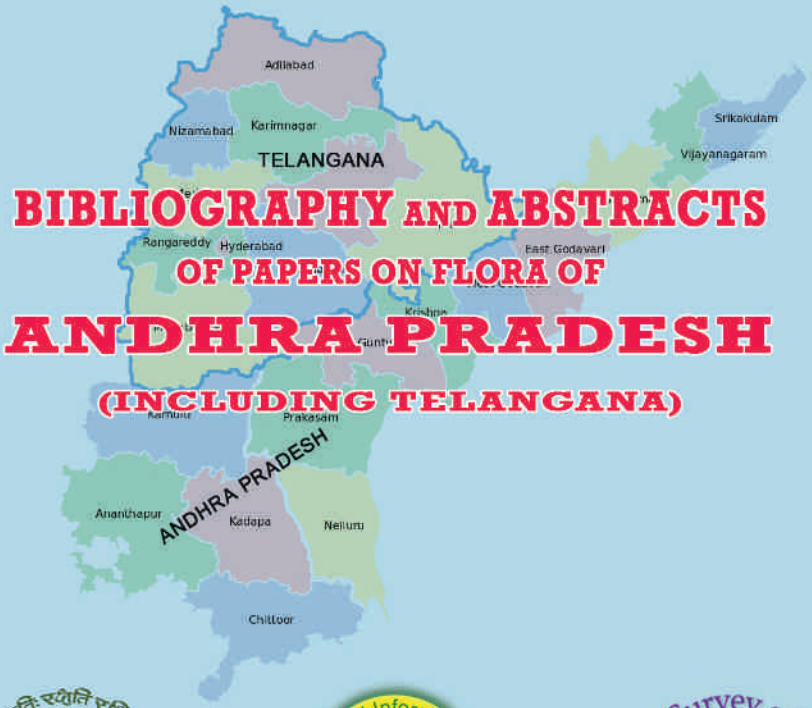
Pterocarpus santalinus

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS ON FLORA OF ANDHRA PRADESH

2011-2020

United Nations Decade on Biodiversity



BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS ON FLORA OF ANDHRA PRADESH (INCLUDING TELANGANA)

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

ENVIS Centre on Floral Diversity

2016

Botanical Survey of India 125 years 1890 - 2015

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE

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Botanical Survey of India

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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, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Goa. The state of Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana) is situated in the middle part of the eastern half of the southern peninsular region of the country. The state lies between 12°37'–19°54' N and 76°46'–84°46' E, covers a total geographical area of 2,75,068 km^2 (8.37%), and ranks fourth among the largest states in India. On 2 June 2014, the north-western part of the state was bifurcated to form a new state, Telangana. Though Andhra Pradesh is administratively divided into 23 districts, physiographically the state divided into three distinct geographic regions, namely Circars or Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema, and Telangana. The state has state has warm tropical climate.

According to "India State of Forest Report 2013", the recorded forest area constituting 23.20% of the total geographical area of the state, and the total forest cover occupies 16.77% of the total geographical area. Andhra Pradesh state being spread over three phytogeographical regions of India, Deccan plateau, Eastern Ghats and Coastal plains, and with three micro-endemic centres of flowering plants in the country is endowed with rich flora and fauna. The floristic analysis of Andhra Pradesh state by Pullaiah & Karuppusamy (2008) revealed that the flora (angiosperms) of the state comprises 2601species under 1035 genera belonging to 173 families, which include 1564 herbaceous species, 502 arboreal species, 290 climbing species and 245 species of shrubs.

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 Andhra Pradesh state consists a total of 951 references, including 259 references on new discovery, rediscovery, revision and monograph, 29 references on endemism, and IUCN threat status and conservation, 291 on flora, vegetation and forestry, 102 references on fungi and algae, and other non-flowering plant groups and 270 references on ethnobotany and medicinal plants. An electronic version of this publication will be made available on ENVIS-BSI website (www.bsienvis.nic.in).

(**Paramjit Singh**)
Director

Botanical Survey of India
Kolkata

INTRODUCTION

The state of Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana), the land of Telugu people, is situated in the middle part of the eastern half of the southern peninsular region of the country. The state lies between 12°37'–19°54'N and 76°46'–84°46'E, covers a total geographical area of 2,75,068 km^2 (8.37%), and ranks fourth among the largest states in India. On 2 June 2014, the north–western part of the state was bifurcated to form a new state, Telangana. According to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, Hyderabad will remain the capital of both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states for a period of about ten years. The state has a coastline of about 974 km, the second longest among all the states of India, next only to Gujarat. It is bordered by Chhattisgarh in the north, Odisha in the northeast, Karnataka in the west, Maharashtra in the north and northwest, Tamil Nadu in the south and Bay of Bengal in the east. A small enclave of about 30 km^2 of Yanam, a district of Puducherry, lies south of Kakinada in the deltaic region of river Godavari to the northeast of the state.

The state is divided into three regions namely Circars or Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema, and Telangana, and they together comprise 23 administrative districts, with 9 (Nellore, Prakasam, Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam) in Coastal Andhra and 4 (Chittoor, Cudapha, Anantapur and Kurnool) in Rayalaseema and 10 districts (Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy and Warangal) in Telangana region.

PHYSIOGRAPHY: The state can also be geographically divided into three distinct regions, viz. the coastal plains, the Eastern Ghats and the western peneplains. Of which the coastal plain region found along the coast from southern end to northern, i.e., from Nellore district to Srikakulam district; Eastern Ghats, a non–continuous range of hills running for about 600 km from northeast to southwest along the coast with a width varying from 20 to 100 km, are dissected by many valleys, and elevation ranges from 600 to 1350 m; and the western peneplains are with scattered hillocks, and the interior plateau region with peneplains of 150–600 m elevation.The state is popularly known as 'river state' as 75% of its territory is covered by the basins of three major rivers, namely Godavari (the largest river in southern India), Krishna and Pennar and their tributaries, besides there are 17 other small rivers, and all of them flow from the west to east and discharge into the Bay of Bengal.

GEOLOGY AND SOIL: The tectonic elements of Andhra Pradesh contain a fairly good record of the Archaean, the Middle–upper Proterozoic, and the Gondwana strata (Ramam& Murthy, 1997). The geological formations comprise the oldest Dharwarschists to the recent alluvium. The state has wide range of soil types, and are categorised broadly into red soils, black soils, deltaic alluvial soils, coastal alluvial soils, laterite soils, coastal sandy soils and the skeletal soils.

CLIMATE: The state has warm tropical climate. The minimum daily temperature during winter season is between 14°C and 19°C, and the maximum temperature during summer season varies from 37°C to 44°C. The state receives rainfall both from Southwest and Northeast monsoons and the average annual rainfall is 150–200 cm, however the state receives 67% rainfall from Southwest monsoon between early June and end of September. Generally, the Coastal Andhra region receives highest average rainfall, and the region is also susceptible to frequent cyclones during Northeast monsoon season during October–December.

FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK: The recorded forest area of the state is 63,814 km^2 constituting 23.20% of the total geographical area of the state, whereas the total forest cover of the state is 46,116 km^2, which occupies 16.77% of the total geographical area of the state (FSI, 2013). Of the total forest cover area of the state, 850 km^2 area under very dense forest cover, and 26079 km^2 area under moderately dense forest. The district-wise assessment of forest cover in the state shows that Khammam with 42.13%, Adilabad with 37.48%, East Godavari with 32.82%, Visakhapatnam with 30.81% and Cuddapah with 26.67% have higher forest cover than the average forest cover of state. The forest types found in Andhra Pradesh are semi-evergreen forest, moist deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest, dry evergreen forest, thorn forest, teak-mixed forest, bamboo-mixed forest, mangrove forest, riverine forest, woodland, tree savannah and forest plantation, of which dry deciduous forest is the predominant type, which comprises 73.36% of the total forest area, followed by moist deciduous forest, constitutes 10.98% forest area (Reddy & al., 2008b).

The Protected Area Network of the state has 21Wildlife Sanctuaries (including 3 marine Wildlife Sanctuaries) and 6 National Parks covering an area of 13,006.52 km^2 representing 4.72% of the total geographical area (http://www.wii.gov.in). Besides, there are 2 Tiger Reserves, including the largest Tiger Reserve in the country, Nagarjunasagar–Srisailam Tiger Reserve and 1 Ramsar Wetland Site (Kolleru Lake) in the state.

BRIEFBOTANICAL HISTORY: The earliest floristic work in the peninsular region of India began with "Plants of the Coast of Coromandel" by William Roxburgh (1795–1820), in which he provided vivid account on the plants of Rajahmundry, Samalkot, Tuni and Visakhapatnam with Telugu names. Robert Wight (1796–1872) collected plants from Samalkot and Rajahmundry in East Godavari district, and Cleghorn (1820–1895), who served as the Conservator of Forest in 1857, and Inspector General of Forests in 1867 made collections in Andhra Pradesh. Beddome (1830–1911) made extensive plant collection from various parts of the state, especially in the hill ranges of Eastern Ghats. Drew made sporadic plant collections in Nallamalais and other parts of Andhra Pradesh during 1853. Elliot (1859) in his "Flora Andhrica" provided a list of plants found especially in the northern Circars with vernacular and botanical names.A.G. Bourne made plant collections in various parts of Godavari and Nellore, and T.R. Walker collected

plants from Nellore district during 1898 and 1918. C.A. Barber collected plants extensively in the Nallamalai hills of Kurnool district. Patridge (1911) published "Forest Flora of Hyderabad", in which he provided description of about 450 plant species belonging to 69 families with key to taxa, local names and economic importance of plants. A.W. Lushington, then the Conservator of Forests, reported many species from the hills of Madgole, Vishakapatnam district. He published "Vernacular List of Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers of Madras Presidency" (1915) with languages (including Telugu) principally spoken in the Madras Presidency. J.S. Gamble and C.E.C. Fischer intensively collected plants throughout the Presidency of Madras, and included the plants collected from this region in their "Flora of the Presidency of Madras" (1915–1936). In 1930, Lemon Uhl published "Guntur Flora", comprising an alphabetical list of herbs, vines, creepers, shrubs and trees with flowering and fruiting period, colour of the flowers and Telugu names. A few Indian botanists such as M.S. Ramaswamy, V. Narayanaswami and V. Venkateswarlu also made significant contributions to flora of Andhra Pradesh through their plant collections from areas such as Rampa hills and Gudem Agency.

After the independence, and especially after the reorganisation of Botanical Survey of India in 1954, intensive and extensive plant collections were made to various parts of the entire state by the scientific personnel of this organisation. K. Subramanyam (aquatic plants), K.M. Sebastine (Medak, Warangal), R.S. Rao (East and West Godavari districts), G.V. SubbaRao and his wife G.R. Kumari (Visakhapatnam district), K. Thothathri (Guntur), D.C.S. Raju (Cuddapah, West Godavari), J.L. Ellis (Cuddapah, Nallamalais of Kurnool), N.P. Balakrishnan (Tirupati, Visakhapatnam), A.N. Henry (Warangal) and A.R.K. Sastry (Mangroves, Coastal Andhra Pradesh) are some of the important contributors from Botanical Survey of India to the flora of Andhra Pradesh.

Knowing the importance and need of the district floras of the state, various agencies of Govt. of India, namely Botanical Survey of India, Department of Science and Technology, University Grant Commission and Commission and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research fundedthe universities and colleges to undertake district flora projects.Almost for the past four or five decades, professors and their research students from various universities and colleges in the state have been actively involved in publication of district-wise floras, and taxonomy of various plant groups, and as a result of which the floras of almost all the districts of Andhra Pradesh have been published.

DIVERSITY OF VARIOUS PLANT GROUPS: The state being spread over three phytogeographical regions of India, namely Deccan plateau, Eastern Ghats and Coastal plains, is endowed with rich floristic diversity. Besides, the state has three micro-endemic centres of flowering plants in the country, viz. Tirupati–Cuddapah–Nallamalai hills, Vishakapatnam–Ganjam–Jeypore hills and southern Deccan (Leeward side). The various forest types in the state exhibit the rich floristic

diversity of various plant groups, especially the angiosperms.

Reddy & al. (1991) published "Forest Flora of Andhra Pradesh", in which they enumerated 2141 wild and cultivated species belonging to 211 families, which include 2100 species of Angiosperms, 5 gymnosperms, 32 Pteridophytes, 3 Bryophytes and 1 Lichen, distributed in the forests of Andhra Pradesh. The state flora (Angiosperms) of the united Andhra Pradesh was published by Pullaiah and his research students. The first volume of the state flora consisting Polypetalous families was published by Pullaiah & Chennaiah (1997), second volume comprising Gamopetalous and Monochlamydeous families by Pullaiah & Moulali (1997), and taxonomic account of Monocotyledons (Pullaiah, 1997) and Illustrations of plants (Pullaiah & Babu, 1998) in volume three and four, respectively, which altogether include a total of 2531species of Angiosperms. Recently, Pullaiah & Karuppusamy (2008) published the fifth volume of flora of Andhra Pradesh, consisting additions, floristic analysis and further illustrations. The floristic analysis by the authors reveals that the flora of the state comprises 2601species under 1035 genera belonging to 173 families, which include 1564 herbaceous species, 502 arboreal species, 290 climbing species and 245 species of shrubs. However, Reddy & al. (2008a) published a supplement to the flora of former Andhra Pradesh, India, which reports 272 taxa as additions to the flora of Andhra Pradesh, and according to them the state flora has 2803 taxa belonging to 1051 genera under 185 families. The most species-diverse angiospermous families of the state flora are Fabaceae (340), Poaceae (294), Cyperaceae (157), Euphorbiaceae (136), Asteraceae (123), Acanthaceae (118), Rubiaceae (93), Orchidaceae (79), Lamiaceae (75) and Convolvulaceae (63). "Flora of Eastern Ghats: Hill Ranges of Southeast India"has been publishedin series by Pullaiah & Sri Ramamurthy (2001), Pullaiah & Muralidhara Rao (2002) and Pullaiah & al. (2007, 2010), which include plants from Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Odisha.

Gymnosperms are poorly represented in the state. There are only five gymnospermous species growing wild in the state, they are *Cycas beddomei*, *C. circinalis*, *C. sphaerica*, *Gnetum montanum* and *G. ula* (Reddy & al., 2008a). Of which *Cycas beddomei* and *C. sphaerica* are endemic to Eastern Ghats. Lakshmi & Pullaiah (2004) studied the pteridophytes of Andhra Pradesh, and reported 87 species from the state. Recently, Rani & al. (2014) in their book, "Bryophytes of Andhra Pradesh", enumerated 94 species under 67 genera belonging to 36 families from the state.

ENDEMIC AND THREATENED PLANTS: About 65 endemic angiospermous taxa of Peninsular India are reported to occur in Andhra Pradesh (Reddy & al., 2008a). Some of the endemic angiospermous species are *Actinodaphne madraspatana, Albizia thompsonii, Andrographis beddomei, Argyreia arakuensis, A. srinivasanii, Croton scabisosus, Eriolaena lushingtonii, Memecylon*

madgolense, Pimpinella tirupatiensis, Pterocarpus santalinus, Syzygium alternifolium and *Wendlandia gamblei*. A total of 39 species have been identified and categorised under various IUCN Red List Categories, which include *Albizia thompsonii, Arthraxon depressus, Atylosia cajanifolia, Ceropegia spiralis, Cycas beddomei*, *Eriolaena lushingtonii, Hildegardia populifoliaia*, *Indigofera baberi*, *Phyllanthus narayanaswamii*, *Pimpinella tirupatiensis, Rhynchosia beddomei* and *Tripogon wightii*.

ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT PLANTS: The various natural and man-made habitats support many economically important plants in the state, which may be broadly categorised into cereals, pulses, spices, vegetables, fruits, medicinal plants, timber-yielding trees, oil-yielding plants, gum and resin-yielding plants and dye-yielding plants.

THREATS AND CONSERVATION STRATEGIES: The existing biodiversity of Andhra Pradesh is under great pressure due to various anthropogenic developmental activities. A large area of forest in the Eastern Ghats, and the vegetationalong the coastal region, especially in Godavari and Krishna mangroves, and Pulicat Lake have been cleared for the implementation of various hydel/irrigation projects, thermal power station, natural gas power lines, harbour, roads, andmines. Other activities such as illicit felling of trees, especially the endemic species, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, for various purposes (medicinal, furniture, plywood, matchwood and paper industries), and illegal poaching, domestic livestock grazing and illegal extraction and overexploitation of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) also show great impact on the existing biodiversity 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 Andhra Pradesh 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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ANDHRA PRADESH

Vegetation, Flora, Phytodiversity, Ecology & Forestry

1. **Anoop, K.P., Swapna, M.M., Rajilesh, V.K. & Prakashkumar, R. 2012.** "Taxonomy and distribution of the aquatic family Pontederiaceae Kuth 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. *Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms has been reported from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, *Monochoria hastata* (L.) Solms from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, *M. vaginalis* (Burm.f.) Presl from Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and *Pontederia cordata* L. from Kerala.

2. **Ansari, R., Nair, N.C. & Nair, V.J. 1982.** "An analysis of the lip of Oberonias in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 113–119.

   Abstract: The structure of the lip of all the one species and three varieties of the *Oberonia* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) available in the three southern states of India, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu has been analytically studied and a dichotomous key has been prepared for the easy identification of various species. *Oberonia wightiana* Lindl. var. *arnottiana* R. Ansari, N.C. Nair *et* V.J. Nair (*stat. nov.*) is proposed and a new variety *O. wightiana* var. *nilgirensis* R. Ansari, N.C. Nair *et* V.J. Nair is described.

3. **Arisdason, W., Magesh, C.R., Albertson, W.D. & Venu, P. 2008.** "Mangroves of Andhra Pradesh: taxonomy, rarity and conservation". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 193–202.

   Abstract: Andhra Pradesh with three major and numerous minor rivers has area of 582 sq. km. area under mangrove cover, representing 0.9% of the state's total forest cover. 20 eumangroves and 48 mangrove associates including halophytes occur in the major river estuaries of Andhra Pradesh. The salient findings of a MoEF sponsored program on mangroves of Krishna and Godavari estuaries are presented. Also, the authors reviewed the existing literature on these river estuaries and other smaller mangrove formations in the state. The correct identity, taxonomy and distribution of *Xylocaipus* spp. and *Suaeda* spp. are elaborated. Five eumangrove species - *Brownlowia tersa, Sonneratia alba* and *Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea*, confining to Godavari estuary and *Aegialitis rotondifolia* and *Ceriops tagai*restricted to Krishna estuary, are recognized as rare. Developmental activities, acquisition of land for aquaculture, unhindered exploitation of selected products and invasion of exotic species are found as major threats.

4. **Atluri, J.B. & Appanna, N. 1988.** "Aerobiology of pollen grains at Vijayawada". *Proc. Indian Natn. Sci. Acad.* 54: 417–424.

Abstract: Daily pollen release patterns of 31 plant species in their natural environment were studied in relation to the associated weather factors. Whiel *Zea mays* shed pollen uninterruptedly throughout the flowering period, the other 30 species exhibited distinct periodicity, without any bias to light or dark hours. Pollen release intensity was high when duration of flowering was short, but it decreased as the duration increased. Duration varied from 3 to 13 hr and in the majority of the species it was 3 to 7 hr. The same schedule of pollen release occurred on all fine weather days, but variation in weather caused a change in the initiation, progress and termination of the process. Rain mostly delayed or suppressed release, but in *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* it accelerated the process. The study revealed 25 identifiable pollen types in the air during 1977-1978, of which the dominant ones were Poaceae (42.98%), *Casuarina* (9.90%), Cyperaceae (6.55%), *Muntingia* (6.02%), *Parthenium* (5.66%). Pollens were evident throughout the year with two peaks, one during September-November, and the other during January-February.

5. **Atluri, J.B., Varma, K.V. & Reddi, C.S. 1988.** "A three-year study of airborne pollen grains at Bhimavaram". *Proc. Indian Natn. Sci. Acad.* 54: 337–342.

Abstract: Day-to-day air sampling with vertical cylinder spore trap from September 1979–August 1982 at Bhimavaram gave an estimated total of 30,074 pollen grains cm^{-2} of trap surface. Twenty pollen types were recognized and their numbers collectively accounted for 93% of the total pollen count. The limited diversity in the pollen spectrum was related to the prevailing land-use pattern, the land being under rice crop cultivation in 'kharif' and 'rabi' seasons. Poaceae pollen dominated (42.78%) followed by Cyperaceae (12.75%) and *Casuarina* (12.73%). The other types that occurred in considerable frequency were *Borassus* (5.70%), *Typha* (5.13%), *Cocos* (4.71%), Amaranth-Chenopod (1.87%), *Ricinus* (1.70%), *Emplica* (1.53%) and *Terminalia* (1.06%). Thirteen of the 20 types occurred regularly in fairly high numbers and exhibited seasonal peaks. Total pollen had two peak period: August-October and February-March. While Poaceae alone made a major contribution to the first peak, *Casuarina* together with Poaceae caused the second peak.

6. **Babu, M.V.S. & Rao, B.R.P. 2014.** "The floristic and vegetation study of Seshachallam Biosphere Reserve in Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Appl. Biosci.* 2(3): 142–148.

Abstract: Seshachallam Biosphere Reserve with an area of 4756 sq. km. is located in Eastern Ghats of India, between 34°35' and 34°40' northern latitudes and 48°10' and 48°15' eastern longitudes, with an altitude ranging from 95 to 1150 m. The study carried out for determination and discrimination of vegetation type and flora vegetation

by Eco-phytosociology method. Based on collection the authors encountered about 1535 specimens that belonging to 695 genera and 148 families. The largest families in the area are Poaceae (170 species), Fabaceae (183 species), Euphorbiaceae (72 species), Acanthaceae (68), Asteraceae (63 species), Cyperaceae (61 species), Rubiaceae (49 species), Lamiaceae (45 species), Asclepiadaceae (36 species) and Convolvulaceae (35 species). The floristic composition of the area is strongly influenced by large number of dry forest species.

7. **Babu, M.V.S. & Rao, B.R.P. 2015.** "Conservation priority areas for vascular plants in Seshachalam Hill ranges, southern Eastern Ghats, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 3(1): 29–34.

Abstract: In the present paper we could prioritize the areas for the plant conservation in Seshachalam Hill ranges of Eastern Ghats in India have been highlighted.

8. **Bai, A.J. & Reddi, C.S. 1982.** "Airborne pollen grains of Visakhapatnam: A combined field and air sampling study". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 91: 329–350.

Abstract: Field assessment at regular intervals from April 1975 to March 1979 recorded 61 plant species comprising 13 grasses, 20 weeds and 28 trees and shrubs as emitting appreciable amounts of pollen into the atmosphere of Visakhapatnam. The data also showed relative prevalence of these taxa in different zones of the city and their flowering periods. Pollen output in terms of number per anther and per flower was determined for 29 taxa. Air sampling with rod traps of 0.53 cm diameter enabled the identification of 23 different pollen types in the atmosphere with Poaceae accounting for ca 37% of the total pollen load. *Casuarina* contributed to 13% followed by Cyperaceae 6%, *Eucalyptus* 5.8%, *Dodonaea* 3.8%, Amaranth-Chenopod and *Phoenix* each 3.4%, *Borassus* 2.4% and *Peltophorum* 2%. Of the total identified pollen, ca 85% belonged to anemophilous taxa. There was no pollen free day. The total pollen and individual types displayed seasonality quite closely corresponding with the blooming seasons of the source. Three pollen peaks, two in the wet period (June-November) and one in the dry period (December-May) were evident. Year to year variations in pollen abundance occurred and urban growth affected pollen frequency pointing to the need for routine monitoring of the atmosphere.

9. **Basha, S.K. & Parveen, D.N. 2013.** "Floristic diversity of Gani Reserve Forest of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, India with emphasis of medicinal plants". *Advances Biol. Res.* 7(4): 129–135.

Abstract: The present paper aimed to study the floristic diversity of Gani Reserve forest of Kurnool district situated in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, India. A total of 111 species (39 trees, 38 shrubs, 34 herbs) belonging to 47 families were recorded. Among families, Sterculiaceae (11 species), Malvaceae (8 species), Rubiaceae (6 species), Asteraceae (5 species) were most dominant families. 111 medicinal plants have been

documented with their uses for the cure of more than 30 diseases and some of these are diabetes, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, bronchitis, rheumatism, irregular menstruation, urinary problems and bone fracture, cancer and wounds. Bark of *Acacia leucophloea* used in the preparation of Arrack (distilled alcoholic drink). The roots of *Hemidesmus indicus* are used in the preparation of nanari a coolent during summer. The nature is true wealth of man and has many mysteries in its credit for every decease of man there is cure in this beautiful and wonderful nature.

10. **Basha, S.K. & Parveen, D.N. 2015.** "Floristic diversity of Gani Reserve Forest of Kurnool district Andhra Pradesh, India with emphasis on medicinal plants". *EPTRI-ENVIS Newsletter* 21(1): 4–11.

Abstract: The present paper aimed to study the floristic diversity of Gani Reserve Forest of Kurnool district situated in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, India. A total of 111 species (39 trees, 38 shrubs, 34 herbs) belonging to 47 families were recorded. Among families, Sterculiaceae (11 species), Malvaceae (8 species), Rubiaceae (6 species), Asteraceae (5 species) were most dominant families. 111 medicinal plants have been documented with their uses for the cure of more than 30 diseases and some of these are diabetes, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, bronchitis, rheumatism, irregular menstruation, urinary problems, bone fracture, cancer and wounds. Bark of *Acacia leucophloea* used in the preparation of Arrack (distilled alcoholic drink). The roots of *Hemidesmus indicus* are used in the preparation of manari a coolent during summer.

11. **Basha, S.K.M., Rajyalakshmi, E. & Famireddy, K.V. 2014.** "Floristic studies and its conservation of Pulicat lake– Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 38: 184–189.

Abstract: Flora is essential for sustaining all animal life of an area and also for maionitaining heritable environment for that area. Adequate knowledge of flora is necessary for planning of flora is necessary for planning sustainable development of that area. Pulicat lake is the second largest brackish water lagoon after Chilika lake of Orissa along the East Coast of India. Estuaries and lagoons have brackish water which shows high biological productivity than fresh or sea water. Hence it has wide range of aquatic, terrestrial flora and fauna. The World Wide Fund for Nature declared is as a protected area. Present study aims to explore the floristic composition and its conservation methods of Pulicat lake. 180 species of aquatic plants of 135 genera belonging to 63 families has been recorded. It also includes 11 species of mangroves.

12. **Basha, S.K.M., Reddy, K.V.R. & Rajyalakshmi, E. 2013.** "Non timber forest products of Velugonda hill range, Eastern Ghats, SPSR Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Trop. Forest.* 29: 14–22.

Abstract: NTFPs have attracted considerable global interest in recent years due to their values namely regional, national, economic, social, religious values. NTFPs refer

to all biological material other than timber, extracted from natural forests for human and animal use. A study was undertaken to assess the list of NTFPs in the forests of Nellore district which falls in Southern Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, India. The main aim of this study is to prepare the list of NTFPs available and collect along with their use in relevant areas.

13. **Basha, S.K.M., Rajyalakshmi, E., Rambabu, M. & Raju, V. 2012.** "Floristic wealth of Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary–Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 112–117.

Abstract: Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary is one of the largest Pelican habitats in Southeast Asia. It covers around 40,040 ha of area and is located near to Pulicat lake. It is located in Doravarisatram mandal of Sullurpet taluk in Nellore district and is about 105 km from Nellore. The diverse vegetation and microhabitats of this area provide food, nesting and roosting place for migratory avifauna during the season October to March. The present communication aims at the study of floristic wealth of Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary. It reveals 150 species under 127 genera belonging to 63 families.

14. **Basha, S.K.M., Reddy, K.V.R., Rajalakshmi, E. & Ravikiran, R. 2014.** "Phyto diversity and conservation of historical fort, Udayagiri, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 38: 74–89.

Abstract: Flora is one of the important biological, ecological, sociological and edaphic factors of an area. It is essential for sustaining all animal life of an area and also for maintaining heritable environment for that life. Adequate knowledge of flora is necessary for planning sustainable development of that area. The present study focuses on flora of Udayagiri forests located in the northern side of Nellore district. Angiospermic flora includes 285 species which fall under 207 genera and 70 families with genus and species ratio is 1.3:1.

15. **Basha, S.K.M., Rajalakshmi, E., Yaswanth, M., Sreenivasulu, P., Pullaiah, T. 2013.** "Plant wealth of historical fort, Udayagiri, Eastern Ghats, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 37: 56–61.

Abstract: Flora is one of the important biological, ecological, sociological and edaphic factor of an area. It is essential for sustaining all animal life of an area and also for maintaining heritable environment for that life. Adequate knowledge of flora is necessary for planning sustainable development of that area. The present study was focused on flora of Udayagiri forests located in northern side of Nellore district. 285 angiospermic species under 207 genera and 70 families was recorded from this area of which 36 species are endemic.

16. **Benjamin, J.H.F. & Murthy, G.V.S. 2013.** *Flora of Sri Venkateswara National Park,*

Andhra Pradesh. Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata.

Abstract: The book enumerates 1030 taxa belonging to 551 genera under 132 families suitably supported by 35 illustrations and 20 plates. The endemic, rare and otherwise interesting plants along with wild edibles, fooder and medicinal plants of this National Park have also been documented.

17. **Bhanja, M. 2008.** "Bamboos in Andhra Pradesh". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 157–79.

Abstract: Bamboo is a common plant of all types of forest in Andhra Pradesh especially dry deciduous forests. Most predominant species distributed in Andhra Pradesh are *Dendrocalamus* strictus and *Bambusa bambos*. In the present paper, an attempt has been made to give the taxonomy, silviculture, management and utilization of bamboos ofAndhra Pradesh. The present system of management and working of bamboo forests, the administrative and institutional structure and even market structure have been tuned in line with the utilization pattern.

18. **Bhiravamurthy, P.V. & Mohan, R.K. 1991.** "A contribution to the flora of Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 49–63.

Abstract: The paper presents an account of the floristic composition of Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh. Enumeration of 763 taxa of Angiosperms and 10 Ferns and Fern allies is given.

19. **Binny, A.J.R. & Yasodamma, N. 2014.** "Floristic enumeration of Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park for the future conservation of biodiversity". *Indian Streams Res. J.* 4(4): 1–11.

Abstract: Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park is a protected area of an ex-situ conservation for certain fauna and in-situ conservation of natural floral biodiversity comes under Sri Venkateswara Biospere Reserve Forest situated in the Seshachalam Hill ranges of Southern Eastern Ghats of Peninsular India. Floristic studies of protected areas is very much essential to enumerate the plant species for future generations and to maintain Sustainable Biodiversity Conservation. The systematic florist studies forthree years resulted a total of 802 plant species include Bryophytes (2), Pteridophytes (13), Gymnosperms (5) along with major taxa of angiosperms (782) includes dicotyledons 639 and monocotyledons 143. Distribution of species to that of the other districts and regional floras showed agreat diversity in the ratio of dicots to monocots equally to that of Kurnool and Chittoor Districts floras. Species diversity is closely related with Anantapur, Kurnool, Chittoor districts as the largest genera *Euphorbia* (15), *Justicia* (12) and *Cyperus* (10) and also with largest family Leguminosae (108). It also represents red listed species in natural conditions with *Pterocarpus santalinus, Santalum album* along with 11 other threatened

category species in the zoo park. Hence, it is veryessential to enumerate and enlist the flora of a protected area for the sustainable conservation for future generation.

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

Abstract: 356 indigenous and spontaneous species which are not found at lower altitude. Most of the species are endemic because 223 species are known only in the 'montane stage' of South India; 17 are also known in northern India, particularly in the Himalayas; 52 are reported in Ceylon whereas 36 extend to different countries of Asia. Therefore, most of the typical species of the 'montane stage' have a limited geographic distribution because 275 species out of 380 are localized in the hills of South Indian and Ceylon. Another peculiarity is that this typical flora is herbaceous. In this article montane flora of the Nilgiris and Palnis has been discussed.

21. **Chandra, R. & Azeez, P.A. 2011.** "The flora of Araku valley, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 816–836.

Abstract: A survey on the flora of Araku, Eastern Ghats was conducted focusing chiefly on three hillocks (Raktakonda, Galikonda and Chittamgondi) that are identified as potential sites for bauxite mining. In total 651 floral species belonging to 114 families and 442 genera were recorded during the survey. Fabaceae was the largest family represented by 68 species. Rare and endemic floral species such as *Hypericum gaitii* Haines, *Kalanchoe cherukondensis* G.V. Subba Rao & G.R. Kumari, *Leucas indica* (L.) R. Br. ex Vatke and *Phyllanthus narayanaswami* Gamble were also recorded during the survey. The Shannon-Wiener Index (H') for species diversity for trees, shrubs and herbs at Raktakonda was 1.15, 1.36 and 1.64, respectively. At Galikonda the diversity index values were 1.05, 1.44 and 1.58 for trees, shrubs and herbs, respectively. The H' values for shrubs and herbs at Chittamgondi were 1.78 and 2.25, respectively. Many species which were recorded from the area by the earlier researchers during 1970's could not be seen during the present survey. Several anthropogenic pressures might have led to the disappearance of these species from the locality.

22. **Chaturvedi, A.N., Sivaji, P. & Prasad, D.V.J. 1989.** "*Eucalyptus* provenances trials in Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 115: 445–454.

Abstract: *Eucalyptus* species and provenance trials were started systematically is several states of India between 1979 ti 1983. Results of the trials of several provenances of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *E. camaldulensis* carried out in Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh are given. No single provenance has shown its superiority all over and none can be recommended for large scale planting in these edapho-climatic conditions.

23. **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 about 27 species and infra specific taxa, distributed in the tropical and sub-tropical parts of old world (Ohashi *et al.*, 1981). The genus is represented abundantly in the dry zones of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka states of India, with 15 species and 7 varieties (Pokle, 1999). In the present paper, correct and updated citation, a short description and a note on its phenology of *Alysicarpus scariosus* (Rottler ex Spreng.) Grah. ex Thw. var. *pilifer* (Prain) Pramanik & Thoth. is depicted, followed by a note on ecology and distributional aspects.

24. **Chennaiah, E. 1990.** *Flora of Andhra Pradesh. Ranunculaceae-Alangiaceae*. Ph.D. Thesis, S.K. University, Anantapur.

25. **Chetty, K.M., Sivaji, K. & Rao, K.T. 2011.** *Flowering plants of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh, India*. Students Offset Printers, Tirupati.

Abstract: The flora deals with about 1756 species belonging to 879 genera under 176 families of which 626 species from docotyledons and 365 from monocotyledons.

26. **Chetty, K.M., Sudhakar, A. & Venkataramaiah, P. 2000.** "Hydrophytes of Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24(1): 197–206.

Abstract: The paper deals with floristic composition and detailed distribution of the hydrophytic flora of Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh. Exploration conducted during 1993 to 1996, resulted 145 species belonging to 99 genera and 73 families of Algae, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes and Angiosperms.

27. **Chinnaiah, B., Babu, M.R. & Rao, B.D. 2011.** "Phytoplankton diversity and population dynamics of Ramappa lake, (A.P.) India". *Advances Pl. Sci.* 24: 527–529.

Abstract: The Ramappa lake of Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh is an important tourist place, with beautiful temples buily by mighty Kakatiya Kings, during the period of 8th century near by them and these water bodies are surrounded by thick forest with rocky hills. Ramappa lake water body being used for agriculture, drinking and other recreational purposes (boating, fishing, swimming and bathing), an attempt has been made in the present study to correlate the periodicity of algae in the lake with physic-chemical parameters of the water. Further, these lake water are using for drinking, irrigation and other recreational purposes, we have approached the problem, to assess the quality of water and to study the ecological, biological concerns of the lake under various seasonal changes during September, 1999 to August, 2001. The lake under study are important component of water bodies exposed to varying degrees of cultural eutrophication to some extent and are therefore regarded as more suitable production

studies in the scheme of its reclamation. Hence, the present study was undertaken to elucidate certain aspects of phytoplanktons of selected lake of Warangal district (A.P.) with reference to its water pollution.

28. **Dinesh, V. & Sharma, P.P. 2012.** "Additions to the flora of Nizamabad district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian Forester* 138(11): 1030–1032.

Abstract: During botanical explorations of Nizamabad district between 2007 to 2011, a total 20 plant species of angiosperms belonging to 15 families have been reported to the first time, which are listed over with detailed information.

29. **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.

30. **Dwarakan, P., Diwakar, P.G. & Ansari, A.A. 1997.** "Floristic and vegetational studies of the Krishna river basin". *Indian J. Forest.,* Addit. Ser. 4: 143–152.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the vegetational and floristic studies of the Krishna river basin. A total number of 56 angiospermic taxa under 44 genera belonging to 25 families have been recorded.

31. **Elliot, W. 1859.** *Flora Andhrica, a vernacular and botanical list of plants commonly met with the Telegu districts of the Northern Circars.* Part I. Graves & Co. Scotland.

Abstract: A botanical list of plants along with vernacular names in the Telegu districts of North Circars has been given in the present book.

32. **Ellis, J.L. 1966.** "A contribution to the vascular flora of Balapalle range of Seshachellam reserve forest, Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 328–340.

Abstract: This account deals with 334 taxa spread over 78 families collected from Balapalle Range during 1962–63. This area was botanically under-explored excepting some strong collections by Beddome, Gamble & Jacob; no detailed account, however, seems to have recorded.

33. **Ellis, J.L. 1968.** "The flora of Nallamalais of the Eastern Ghats of India – I". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 10: 149–160.

Abstract: The hills of Nallamalais form a part of the Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh, situated in between 15°20'-16°30' N and 78°30'-80°10' E. From the Palnad basin in the north to the Tirupati hills in the south the Nallamalais run a distance of 430 km with an average width of 30 km. Five botanical tours were conducted in these regions during the period from 1963 to 1965. Out of 977 numbers collected, 908 numbers ranging over 596 taxa have been confirmed. Two new taxa have been discovered in these regions. The specimens have been deposited in the Herbarium of the Southern Circle, Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore (MH).

34. **Ellis, J.L. 1982.** Wild Plant resources of Nallamalais on the Esatern Ghats. In: Muthy, P.V.B. (ed.) *Proceedings of Seminar Resources Development of Environment in the Eastern Ghats,* pp. 65-67. Andhra University. Visakhapatnam.

35. **Ellis, J.L. 1987 & 1990.** *Flora of Nallamalais*. Vol. 1 & 2. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.

Abstract: The present flora deals with 743 taxa of angiosperms under 109 families and 419 genera. This is followed by a list of 15 species of ferns and fern-allies.

36. **Ellis, J.L. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1969.** "Notes on some interesting plants from South India- 1". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 66: 233–234.

Abstract: *Oryza officinalis* Wall. ex Watt subsp. *malampuzhaensis* (Krishnasw. & Chadras.) Tateoka has been reported for the first time for Eastern Ghats from Gundlakamma river near Gundlabrahmeswaram in Nallamalais, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, earlier reported from Western Ghats. *Parthenium hysterophorus* L. reported from Krishna river in Srisailam, Nallamalais, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh and Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, earlier reported from Maharashtra and Delhi. *Liparis prazeri* King & Prantl. Reported from Kerala.

37. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1922.** "Notes on *Santalum album* in the Chittoor District". *Indian Forester* 48: 32–34.

Abstract: A group of young sandal has been observed on the small tank on Horsleykanda, a peak in block of hills on the Mysore Frontier just behind the forest bunglow. Sandal is not indigenous anywhere in Chittoor District, but is now very abundant on the Plamaner plateau, some 30 miles distant from Horsleykanda, with a general elevation of 2300 ft.

38. **Francis, J.W., Dandu, M.M., Sardesai, M.M. & Dhabe, A.S. 2012.** "Notes on *Celastrus paniculatus* Willd. ssp. *aggregatus* K.M. Matthew ex K.T. Matthew". *J. Threatened Taxa* 4: 3450–3453.

Abstract: *Celastrus* L., a large genus of family Celastraceae, is represented by ca 31 species in the world. In India the genus is represented by seven species and one subspecies. This paper deals with addition of *Celastrus paniculatus* ssp. *aggregatus* to the flora of

Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Goa and Andaman Islands. A note on its distribution is also provided in this paper.

39. **Ghosh, S. & Keshri, J.P. 2009.** "Observations on the morphology of *Porphyra vietnamensis* Tanaka & P.H. Ho (Bangiales, Rhodophyta) at Visakhapatnam coast, India". *Nelumbo* 51: 175–178.

Abstract: *Porphyra vietnamensis* Tanaka & P.H. Ho was collected from the east coast (various parts of Visakhapatnam) of India during a low tide status. Detailed morphology of the taxon was studied. The present specimens are smaller than the type material originally described but slightly bigger than the material described from Visakhapatnam district.

40. **Gnanasekaran, G., Swamy, A.N. & Murthy, G.V.S. 2014.** "*Andrographis glandulosa* (Acanthaceae) from southern India– Its taxonomy, lectotypification and distribution". *Nelumbo* 56: 238–244.

Abstract: A detailed taxonomic account and distribution (Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka) of a steno-endemic herbaceous species, *Andrographis glandulosa* (B. Heyne ex Roth) Nees (Acanthaceae), are provided. The name *Justicia glandulosa* B. Heyne ex Roth is also lectotypified here.

41. **Gopal, S.G. & Nair, K.N. 2002.** "Taxonomic notes on two species of *Jasminum* Linn. (Oleaceae) of South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 128–132.

Abstract: Taxonomic identity of two closely related species of *Jasminum* L., viz., *J. rottlerianum* Wall. ex DC. and *J. multiflorum* (Burm.f.) Andrew is clarified. *Jasminum rottlerianum* has been reported from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and *J. multiflorum* from Kerala.

42. **Joseph, J. & Rao, M.K.V. 1981.** "Himalayan orchids in Peninsular India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 165–169.

Abstract: 59 species of Himalayan orchids has been reported from the Peninsular India of which 30 species are of terrestrial and other 29 from epiphytic.

43. **Jyothi, K. & Lakshmi, O.B. 2007.** "Pollen flora of Exhibition grounds – Hyderabad". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 24: 31–36.

Abstract: Aeropalynological studies are conducted at Exhibition Grounds, an active site of Hyderabad - capital of Andhra Pradesh. Aeropalynological studies are important because airborne pollen are the chief causative agents of the respiratory disorders, allergy and hay fever. The pollen content in the aerial environment of Exhibition grounds was carried out through Durham air sampler for one calendar year (2005). In the present study, the total number of pollen count was 1,374/cm of the air belonging to 51 pollen

types. Among them some of the dominant pollen are Grass pollen, *Amaranthus, Ricinus communis,* Asteraceae, *Parthenium hysterophorus, Delonix regia. Cocos nucifera, Mangifera indica, Polyalthia longifolia, Acacia nilotica, Cassia fistula, Azadirachta indica, Argemone mexicana, Prosopis juliflora, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Ailanthus excelsa, Datura metel, Crotalaria juncea*, etc. Among them common aeroallergenic pollen are the members of Grass pollen, *Amaranthus* sp, *Argemone mexicana, Cassia fistula. Cocos nucifera, Cucurbita* sp, *Croton bonplandianum*, *Datura metel, Parthenium hysterophorus, Prosopis juliflora, Ricinus communis, Azadirachta indica*, etc.

44. **Kailas, J.G., Ramakrishna, H. & Prabhakar, R. 2014.** "Pollen diversity of polyad pollen (Mimosaceae) of Karimnagar district, Telangana state, India". *Advances Pl. Sci.* 27: 505–509.

Abstract: The present investigation deals with the study of polyad pollen of *Acacia chundra* (Roxb.) Willd., *A. leucophloea* (Roxb.) Willd., *A. nilotica* (L.) Del., *Albizia amara* (Roxb.) B. Biovin., *A. lebbeck* (L.) Benth., *A. saman* F. Muell., *Dicrostachys cinerea* Wight & Arn., *Mimosa farnesiana* (L.) Willd., *Parkia biglandulosa* Wight & Arn. and *Pithecelobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth. recorded from Karimnagar district of Telangana. These pollen taxa belong to Mimosaceae family and have diversity in pollen morphological characters, viz., number of grains in polyad, symmetry, shape, polarity, apertural pattern and ornamentation. These variations may help further confirmation of identification of these taxa.

45. **Kalpana, T.P. & Ramanujam, C.G.K. 1989.** "A Melittopalynological investigation of Nawabpet mandal of Ranga Reddy district, A.P.". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 6: 57–61.

Abstract: The study deals with the qualitative and quantitative pollen analysis of three squeezed honey samples from different village of Nawabpet mandal, Ranga Reddy district, A.P. All the three samples were found to be unifloral. *Carum copticum* (85.3% and 72%) formed the predominant pollen type in two honey samples. The third sample showed *Ailanthus excels* (48.67%) as the predominant pollen type. Altogether 18 pollen types referable to 12 families have been recorded. The other important pollen types of these samples include *Guizotia abyssinica, Coriandrum sativum, Brassica nigra, Capsicum* sp., *Mangifera indica* and *Helianthus annus*. All the three samples are referable to Group V of I.C.B.B. on the basis of their absolute pollen count.

46. **Kalpana, T.P. & Ramanujam, C.G.K. 1994.** "*Carum copticum* – A major source of winter honeys in Ranga Reddy district, Andhra Pradesh". *Proc. Indian Natn. Sci. Acad.* 60: 583–593.

Abstract: Pollen analysis of 57 winter honey samples (47 of *Apis florae* and 10 of *A. dorsata*) obtained from the agricultural tracts of 8 mandals of Ranga Reddy district, Andhra Pradesh was carried out. The study has shown that *Carum copticum* furnished the

major, and *Guizotia abyssinica, Coriandrum sativum, Mangifera indica* and *Ageratum conyzoides*, the reliable sources of nectar for the honey bees of this district during winter season.

47. **Kapoor, S.L. & Kapoor, L.D. 1973.** "Further contribution to the flora of the Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 76–84.

Abstract: The Karimnagar district lies in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh (18°-19°10' N; 78°30'-80°20' E). It was recently surveyed with the objective of exploring the possibility of exploiting non agricultural plants of economic value. The survey and collection was done mainly at Mahadevpur, Nimmagodem and Manthani ranges of the district. The present paper records those taxa which are found as additions to the flora of Karimnagar. The district lies within the tropical deciduous belt which occupies a larger part of Peninsular India. The forests abound in teak mixed with deciduous trees of a number of species, the preponderance of which depends on soil and habitat conditions.

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

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

49. **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.

50. **Khan, A.A. 1954.** "The Andhra Forest". *Indian Forester* 80: 753–758.

Abstract: The Andhra forests extend over a total area of 13,172 sq. miles. The two main types met with are the dry-deciduous and the dry evergreen. The ex-panchayat and the ex-zamindari forests which have been taken over by the Forest Department are in a most degraded state and strenuous efforts are being made to rehabilitate them by modern methods of silviculture. The main silvicultural problem facing the Forest Department is the successful raising of coastal casuarine to achieve which many experiments are under progress. The fauna has been mostly destroyed due to indiscriminate shooting.

51. **Khan, M.S. 1953.** *Forest flora of Hyderabad state*. Hyderabad.

Abstract: In the present book economically important species has been dealt. Family Gramineae has been revised and some of the important grasses found in the ststae have been added. Family Filicineae, which was not dealt in the original work, has been described. In place of the usual "Glossary of technical Terms" short explanatory notes of some of the botanical terms have been introduced, so as to facilitate the study of description.

52. **Krishnamohan, P. 1986.** *Flora of Prakasam District*. Ph. D. Thesis, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.

53. **Krishnamurthy, A.V.R.G. 1960.** *Forest types of Andhra Pradesh, Mss*.

54. **Krishnamurthy, K.V., Murugan, R. & Ravikumar, K. 2014.** *Bioresources of the Eastern Ghats. Their conservation and management*. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abstract: In the present book attention has been provided to briefly discuss the extent and distribution of Eastern Ghats in peninsular India followed by an account on geological origin and the subsequent changes it underwent till today. A detailed account on the various geo-resources available in the Eastern Ghats is also provided. The subsequent chapters describe the forest, vegetation and the land use patterns, flora and fauna and plant, animal, microbial resources. The book also focuses on the traditional knowledge systems of the diverse tribes and how potential is this knowledge towards the origin, domestication and development of crop plants.

55. **Krishnamurthy, P.V. 1984.** *Management plan for the forests of Nizamabad district*. Nizamabad.

56. **Kumar, R.B. 2010.** "Flora of sacred groves at Sriharikota Island, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 14: 420–426.

Abstract: Sriharikota is botanically interesting place in Andhra Pradesh by virtue of being an island in Nellore District harbouring a rich vegetation and a popular place also because of establishment of Rocket Launching Station. The anecdote behind the same Sriharikota is that there are half a million of Siva Lingams present in the island. The legend derived its strength from the words 'arc' (half) and cotti (crore), 'Sri' being a qualifying term. However, the fact is that there are a good number of dilapidated temples around which note- worthy vegetation, worth a critical study. It is said that a number of idols also were found during excavation operations while construction programme of SHAR establishment was carried out. One such idol is presently installed at newly constructed temple in the area. Hence a study of flora of sacred groves is undertaken. A good number of medicinal plants are recorded around the sacred groves. However 18 plants only of high importance are reported here, such as *Albizzia amara,*

Lannea coromandelica, Loesneriella obtusifolia, Strychnos nux-vomica and *Strychnos potatorum* etc.

57. **Kumar, V.S. 2015.** "Notes on distribution of *Crotalaria paniculata* Willd. and status of its variety *nagarjunakondensis* Thoth.". *Indian J. Forest.* 38(2): 181–184.

Abstract: *Crotalaria paniculata* Willd. is reported for the first time from Kerala although it is commonly found in all the other three states of South India. Further, discuss is made about its questionable occurrence in Java (Indenesia) and opined here that it is endemic to South India. C. *paniculata* var. *nagarjunakondensis* Thoth is raised to the specific level based on cordate cuspidate bract, absence of stipules, length of calyx teeth as well as 2-seeded pods.

58. **Kumari, J.A., Prasad, P.R.C. & Reddy, K. B. 2010.** "Competitive exclusion of *Parthenium hysterophorus* by other invasive species - A case study from Andhra Pradesh, India". *Taiwania 55*(2): 128–138.

Abstract: The abundance, dominance and growth performance of *Parthenium hysterophorus* in relation to its field associates in extensively large areas was investigated. The preliminary analysis of the data revealed that *P. hysterophorus* is a weak or poor competitor and hence it fails to grow in the company of any aggressive species. *Senna uniflora* and a few other plants were identified for the control of this pernicious weed. The ability of other species to control *P. hysterophorus* was attributed to allelopathy. In order to understand how *Hyptis suaveolens* and *Senna uniflora* are capable of arresting the growth of *P. hysterophorus*, pot culture experiments in de Wit replacement series, field experiments in experimental plots and experimental manipulation of the competitive species under natural conditions during different seasons were carried out for two years in 2004 and 2005. The results clearly revealed that both *H. suaveolens* and *S. uniflora* were highly effective in the management of *P. hysterophorus*. The results further showed that the physical dominance and the ability of the competitive species to deprive *P. hysterophorus* of light are mainly responsible for the decline of *P. hysterophorus*. Allelopathy doesn't seem to play any effective role under natural conditions.

59. **Lakshminarayana, K., Venkanna, P. & Pullaiah, T. 1997.** *Flora of Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh, India*. M.D. Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Abstract: The flora deals with 805 species of angiosperms belonging to 128 families and 479 genera. Among 805 species of angiosperms 178 species from monocotyledons belonging to 20 families and 101 genera and rest 627 from dicotyledons belonging to 108 families and 378 genera.

60. **Lalithamba, A. 2011.** "Diversity of macrophyte species of the wetlands of Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 90: 207–215.

Abstract: Wetlands are one of the important natural resources and they are the most threatened of all the natural resources. A wide variety of wetlands, like marshes, swamps, open water bodies, saline marshy swamps and tidal flats etc., exist in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh, India. The total area of the district is 1076 sq km. The total wetland area is 2154 sq km, equal to 16.47% of the total area of the district. There is a seasonal change in the area of wetlands in the district. The wetlands exhibit rich floral diversity. A qualitative field study was carried out in the wetlands of Nellore district, during 2010-2011 to assess the diversity of macrophytes of the wetlands. A total of 180 species are found in the wetlands, of which 13.9% of species are found in marine-coastal wetlands. 80% of the flora is marshy plants; 71.6% are annuals.

61. **Legris, P. & Meher-Homji, V.M. 1982.** The Eastern Ghats: Vegetation and bioclimatic aspect. In: *Proceedings of the Seminar of Resources, Development and Environment in the Esatern Ghats*. Pp. 1-7. Andhra University. Visakhapatnam.

62. **Mani, B.A. & Prabhakar, M. 1991.** "Foliar architecture of the Visakhapatnam Flora – 1. Ranales". *Indian J. Forest.* 14: 131–137.

Abstract: Foliar architecture of Ranales, occurring in Visakhapatnam are studied which includes the gross morphology and venation pattern. The venation patterns recorded in Menispermaceae do not fit into any of the pattern earlier described. In order to accommodate them, a new term Palmatous-Brochidodromous, has been introduced. The foliar architecture is found to be of taxonomic use and accordingly an identification key for the species studied has been presented.

63. **Mary, T.N., Satyakeerthi, M.R.P. & Rao, H.N. 1996.** "Biosystematic survey of *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* complex from Andhra Pradesh II. *Dactyloctenium aristatum* Link.". *Geobios, New Rep.* 15: 151–152.

Abstract: The present communication deals with the common occurrence of *Dactyloctenium aristatum* Link. from Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh.

64. **Meerabai, G. & Padmavathi, B. 2011.** "Plant diversity in protected area of Nallamala forest at Velugodu, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian Forester* 137: 512–520.

Abstract: A five year aged, protected area at Velugodu, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, India was selected to assess and describe the species richness by adopting basic ecological methods and to document the ecorestoration activity for conservation of species diversity, physiognomic and phytosociological analysis of vegetation was carried out. A total of 77 species were recorded from sampled area. Among them 28 wild species was found alien to the district. *Pyereus pumulus* (L.) Nees ssp. *membranacea* (Vahl) Koy and *Lantana wightiana* Gamble were recorded first time and are additions to the flora of Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema region, respectively. *Zizipus horrida* Roth a rare taxon in the

state was also recorded. The biodiversity measurements done in the study area revealed the dominance of *Dolichandrone atrovirens* (Roth) Spr. which has high regeneration and survival capability. *D. atrovirens* can be recommended for future afforestation and reforestation activities in the hilly areas of district. However, to quantify the total impact of protection of plant biodiversity, year to year variations in the diversity of forest ecosystems following secondary succession, a long term monitoring desired.

65. **Mishra, S., Panda, S.P. & Sahoo, D. 2008.** "Orchid flora of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 50: 129–146.

Abstract: The orchid flora of Andhra Pradesh, consisting of 83 species in 40 genera is accounted in this paper. The enumeration provides correct names of the taxa dealt with, the basionym and synonyms, if any, as provided in the regional floras. Notes on ecology and phenology of flowering are followed with occurrence of the species in the state. 5 genera and 17 species form new record to the flora of Andhra Pradesh.

66. **Mohammed, M.S. 1991.** *Flora of Mohammadabad reserve forest, Rangareddy district.* M. Phil. Dissertation, S.K. University, Anantapur.

67. **Moulali, D.A. 1987.** *Scrophulariaceae, Orobanchaceae, Lentibulariaceae, Gesneriaceae, Bignoniaceae and Pedaliaceae in Andhra Pradesh.* M. Phil. Dissertation, S.K. University, Anantapur.

68. **Moulali, D.A. 1990.** *Acanthaceae, Verbenaceae and Lamiaceae in Andhra Pradesh.* Ph. D. Thesis, S.K. University, Anantapur.

69. **Moulali, D.A. & Pullaiah, T. 1991.** "A new combination of *Leucas*". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 454.

Abstract: *Leucas lavandulifolia* Sm. has changed into *Leucas indica* (L.) R. Br. ex Vatke based on *Leonurus indicus* L. Similarly *Leucas lavandulifolia* var. *nagalapuramania* Chandrabose & Srinivasan has been changed into *L. indica* (L.) R. Br. ex Vatke var. *nagalapuramania* (Chandrabose & Srinivasan) Moulali & Pullaiah.

70. **Murthy, E.N. 2015.** "Ecology and phytosociology of the tropical dry deciduous forests of Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary, Telangana, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 7(3): 6972–6979.

Abstract: The paper describes the species composition, abundance, density and community structure of the tropical dry deciduous forests of Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary. Phytosociological analysis was based on the data generated from the 81 sample plots laid at random covering the entire sanctuary area. A total of 177 Angiosperms of species were enumerated from the sampled quadrats. The species present as per preponderance are herbs 71, trees 55, climbers 33, and shrubs 18. The species diversity indices indicate the following facts: Shannon-Weiner index as 4.15, Simpson index value as 0.91, Margalef's species richness index as 5.20, density of trees above 10 cm GBH

class as 470 individuals per hectare. The total basal area of the tree species was 17.7m² ha-1. These statistics along with the composition of the forest, and information on the diversity of the communities as a whole provided a better insight into the state of the forests in the Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary.

71. **Murthy, E.N., Reddy, C.S. & Raju, V.S. 2006.** "Additions to the flora of Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 745–750.

Abstract: The floristics records of Warangal district revealed the presence of 1223 species of Magnoliophyta and Pteridophyta. Whikle working on the biodiversity characterization of Warangal district, 24 species of Magnoliophyta that are not yet reported from the district were collected from Dommeda, Eturunagaram, Kamalapuram, Malluru and Pakhal forests.

72. **Murthy, E.N., Reddy, C.S., Ragan, A. & Raju, V.S. 2010.** "On the identity of *Senna sophera* (L.) Roxb. var. *sophera*: Occurring in southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 595–596.

Abstract: *Senna sophera* (L.) Roxb. var. *sophera* is reported from Andhra Pradesh and other parts of South India, (Singh, 2001; Pullaiah & Chennaiah, 1997). It is closely allied to *Senna occidentalis* (L.) Link, but 5-9 pairs of leaflets, smaller but more turgid pods, longer peduncles, slender-fusiform gland best distinguish it from *S. occidentalis*. It is also often confused with *Senna sophera* (L.) Roxb. var. *purpurea* (Roxb. ex Lindl.) Singh, which is commonly known as Senna. Here an attempt was made to provide diagnostic characters to distinguish *S. sophere* (L.) Roxb. var. *sophera* from allied taxa.

73. **Murthy, G.V.S., Kabeer, K.A.A., Benjamin, J.H.F., Premanath, R.K., Bahadur, B. & Nair, V.J. 2008.** "Additions to the flora of Andhra Pradesh since Gamble (1935)". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 76–100.

Abstract: As a large number of new species and records have been reported from Andra Pradesh since the publication of Gamble's Flora of the Presedency of Madras (1915-1935), an attempt has been made to review all the scattered published information available on the subject as a ready and useful reference for taxonomist and students working on the Flora of Andhra Pradesh and others interested in the subject. Details of 492 taxa belonging to 100 families new to Andhra Pradesh is presented along with references to enable verification and further information for future workers.

74. **Murthy, K.S.R. & Pullaiah, T. 2001.** *Flora of Eastern Ghats Vol. 2 (Leguminosae)*. Regency Publications, New Delhi.

75. **Murthy, K.S.R., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 2000.** A contribution to the flora of Eastern Ghats, India genus *Rhynchosia* Lour. (Faboideae-Fabaceae). In: Gupta, B.K. (ed.). *Higher Plants of Indian subcontinent*. Vol. IX: 1-15.

Abstract: A systematic treatment of 15 taxa of *Rhynchosia* Lour. collected from 8 different regions of Andhra Pradesh, Eastern Ghats is given in the present paper.

76. **Murthy, K.S.R., Rani, S.S., Reddy, P.R. & Pullaiah, T. 1998.** "Potential resources of Leguminosae in Eastern Ghats, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 29–36.

Abstract: Eastern Ghats are spread over three states (11°30' latitude to about 22° N latitude and 76°50' E and 86°30' E longitude in a North-east to South-west strike) of India namely Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The present paper deals with general information i.e., area, geology, soil, climate, floristic wealth, phytogeographical divisions, vegetation types, previous explorations and systematic enumeration. In Eastern Ghats, Leguminosae (*nom. alter.* Fabaceae) is represented by 85 genera and 340 species. Leguminosae and its resources can be broadly divided into medicinal, edible and vegetable, timber, fibre, dyes, fodder, gums and ornamental resources.

77. **Murthy, P.P. & Venkaiah, M. 2011.** "Positive aspects of the weed species in crop fields of north coastal Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 249–255.

Abstract: The paper presents the usefulness of weed species in crop fields of north coastal Andhra Pradesh, India. Crop production systems in these areas are often infected with large number of weeds. In these areas farmers have developed different strategies to ensure that their livelihhod is sustained. One of the strategies is the use of weed species for vegetable and medicinal purposes. A field inventory conducted during 2006–2009 revealed that out of 129 total species, 68 species are used as medicinal plants and 61 species are used as vegetables by the local people in their daily life. The main conclusion drawn from this study is that, although weed species are regarded as unwanted plant species in crop fields, they still play a vital role in food security and for the health of different people in marginal areas.

78. **Murthy, P.P., Padal, S.B., Sankar, M., Prameela, R. & Venkaiah, M. 2009.** "Orchids of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 5: 247–256.

Abstract: Thirty nine species of orchids have been reported from Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. The terrestrial orchids like *Eulophia apidendraea* (Retz.) Fischer, *Geodorum densiflorum* (Lam.) Schltr., *Habenaria* spp., *Malaxis rheedii* Sw., *Dendrobium aphyllum* (Roxb.) Fischer, *Luisia zeylanica* Lindl., *Vanda* spp., *Oberonia* spp., *Pholidota pallida* Lindl. and others are present in this region. Conservation programmes are needed to conserve these orchids in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.

79. **Murthy, P.V.B. 1982.** Environmental Aspects of the Eastern Ghats. In: *Proceedings of the Seminar of Resources, Development and Environment in the Esatern Ghats.* Andhra University. Visakhapatnam.

80. **Murthy, S.S.R., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 2000.** "A contribution to the flora of Eastern

Ghats, India genus *Rhynchosia* Lour. (Faboideae-Fabaceae)". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* XI: 1–15.

Abstract: Fifteen species of *Rhynchosia* Lour. has been reported from Eastern Ghats, India. Different species of *Rhynchosia* have been collected from eight different regions of Eastern Ghats. Up to date nomenclature and a brief description of each taxon has also been given.

81. **Naginhal, 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. 247 colour and 193 black & white photographs have also been provided.

82. **Naidu, K.V. & Rao, R.S.P. 1966.** *Flora of Cuddapah District- Dicotyledons*. Diocesan Press, Madras.

83. **Naidu, K.V. & Rao, R.S.P. 1967.** "A contribution to the Flora of Tirupati hills". *Indian Forester* 93: 123–136.

Abstract: The paper lists 467 species of plants collected in the Tirupati hills during October 1960. Of these 429 species belong to dicotyledons, 24 species of monocotyledons, 2 species to gymnosperms and 12 species to pteridophytes. Of these 429 species of dicotyledons listed here, 8 species are new records to the Deccan region.

84. **Naidu, K.V. & Rao, R.S.P. 1969.** "Contribution to the flora of Tirupati hills – Part II". *Indian Forester* 95: 618–628.

Abstract: The paper enumerates 328 species and 2 varieties of vascular plants collected from the Tirupati Hills and neighbourhood, inclusive of three additions to the Flora of the Presidency of Madras and nine new records for the Deccan region. With this, 797 taxa of vascular plants are known from the Tirupati hills at present. Of these 647 are dicotyledones, 118 are monocotyledones, 2 are gymnosperms and 30 are pteridophytes. Flower colour and locally used Telegu names are given for most taxa.

85. **Naidu, K.V., Swamy, P.M. & Rao, K.N. 1971.** "Contribution to the flora of Tirupati hills – Part III". *Indian Forester* 97: 89–100.

Abstract: Present contribution enumerates 382 species and 1 variety of vascular plants

belonging to 92 families collected from the Tirupati hills and neighbourhood, inclusive of six new records for the Deccan region. With this, a total of 1180 taxa belonging to 156 families of vascular plants are known from the Tirupati hills and neighbourhood. Of these 986 of dicotyledones, 155 are monocotyledons, 2 are gymnosperms and 37 pteridophytes. Among the 156 families, Fabaceae and Poaceae are well represented with 103 and 72 species respectively, followed closely by Euphorbiaceae, Asteraceae and Acanthaceae with 62, 60 and 56 respectively. Telegu names and local uses are given to most taxa.

86. **Naidu, M.T. & Kumar, O.A. 2015.** "Tree species diversity in the Eastern Ghats of northern Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 7(8): 7443–7459.

Abstract: The present study was conducted to analyze tree species diversity in the tropical forests of the Eastern Ghats of northern Andhra Pradesh, India. A total of 270 species of trees (=15cm girth at breast height) pertaining to 177 genera belonging to 55 families were recorded. Among the 270 species, 141 species were observed to be common, 78 were occasional and 51 species were rare in the study area. Fabaceae was the dominant family with 33 species followed by Rubiaceae with 15 species and Malvaceae, Moraceae and Phyllanthaceae with 13 species each. The genera with the highest number of species include Ficus (12 species), Diospyros (8 species), Albizia and Grewia (6 species each), Acacia and Bauhinia (5 species each). Forty-five percent of the species were indigenous. This illustrates the diversity of the tree species in the studied area of the Eastern Ghats and also emphasizes the need for their conservation.

87. **Naidu, M.T., Kumar, O.A. & Venkaiah, M. 2015.** "Invasive alien plant species in tropical forests of Eastern Ghats in Northern Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian Forester* 141(4): 428–432.

Abstract: The study undertaken to document the invasive alien plant species in the Eastern Ghats of northern Andhra Pradesh, with background information on family, habit and nativity. A total of 87 invasive alien plant species under 73 genera, belonging to 32 families were reported. Asteraceae is the most dominant family with 11 species, about 50 species of these alien species were introduced from American region. Analysis of habitat shows that herbs are predominant (46 species) followed by trees (17), shrubs (14), grasses (6) and climbers (4). The occurrence of the present share of alien species and their naturalization cannot be considered safe for native and endemic flora. A better planning is nned for early detection to control and reporting of infestations of spread of new and naturalsed weeds to be monitored.

88. **Naidu, M.T., Kumar, O.A., Rao, M.S. & Venkaiah, M. 2014.** "Impact on Indira Sagar Dam in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh on the floristic wealth". *Int. J. Advances Res. Sci. Technol.* 3(1): 8–16.

Abstract: The aim of the study was to assess the impact of Indira Sagar dam on floral resources in Eastern Ghats region of India, using a primary data base on floristic diversity. During the floristic surveys, 245 species belonging to 204 genera under 81 families were recorded. The dominant family was Euphorbiaceae with 15 species and *Cassia* was the largest genus. Several species may face more pressure from exploitation as they provide a number of useful products of the project area. To compensate for the loss of various goods and services provided by the forests falling in the submergence area and to decrease pressure of the affected families on the forests, a biodiversity management plan is suggested in the light of prevailing socio-economic conditions.

89. **Naidu, M.T., Rao, J.P., Rao, D.S., Murthy, P.P. & Venkaiah, M. 2012.** "Plant wealth of Kambalakonda Wildlife Sanctuary, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 138(7): 593–599.

Abstract: Kambalakonda Wildlife Sanctuary with a total area 70.70 km^2 is situated in the Eastern Ghats overlooking the Bay of Bengal. Kambalakonda reserved forest was upgraded to Kambalakonda Wildlife Sanctuary in 2002. An inventory of the flora from 2007-2009 found 319 species of plants in 252 genera and 73 families, bringing out the genus and species ratio as 1: 1.26. The dominant families were Fabaceae (23), Euphorbiaceae (22), Poaceae (21), Rubiaceae and Acanthaceae (13 each).

90. **Nair, K.K.N. 1985.** "Additions to Gamble' 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* (1915–35) 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 *The 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.

91. **Nair, K.K.N. 1986.** "Additions to Gamble' 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* (1915–35) 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 *The 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 36 taxa are listed here in alphabetical order for the state of Andhra Pradesh.

92. **Nair, N.C. & Kumari, G.R. 1984.** Plant resources of the Eastern Ghats. In: Muthy, P.V.B. (ed.). *Proceedings of the Seminar of Resources, Development and Environment in the Esatern Ghats*. Pp. 27-33. Andhra University. Visakhapatnam.

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

Abstract: The paper enumerates 236 weeds not recorded in "*A Handbook of some South Indian Weeds*" by Tadulingam & Venkatanarayana revised and enlarged by Rajasekhara Mudaliar & Sakharam Rao (1955). Data on the frequency of distribution, flowering and fruiting period have also been given for each species. The number of species recorded from Andhra Pradesh is 12.

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

Abstract: The paper enumerates 89 weeds not recorded in "*A Handbook of some South Indian Weeds*" by Tadulingam & Venkatanarayana revised and enlarged by Rajasekhara Mudaliar & Sakharam Rao (1955). Data on the frequency of distribution, flowering and fruiting period have also been given for each species. The number of species recorded from Andhra Pradesh is 11.

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

Abstract: The paper enumerates 108 weeds not recorded in "*A Handbook of some South Indian Weeds*" by Tadulingam & Venkatanarayana revised and enlarged by Rajasekhara Mudaliar & Sakharam Rao (1955). Data on the frequency of distribution, flowering and fruiting period have also been given for each species. The number of species recorded from Andhra Pradesh is 13.

96. **Naithani, H.B., Pal, R.C. & Srivastava, R.K. 2004.** "Vegetation analysis of mangrove forest of Krishna Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian Forester* 130: 841–857.

Abstract: Paper reports on a detailed analysis of a mangrove forest of Krishna Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh. The study was conducted during July 2002, and the vegetation was sampled through random sampling method. This type of study is done for the first time in Indian context. The result shows that *Avicennia officinalis, Rhizophora apiculata, Aegiceras corniculatum, Bruguiera cylindrical, Ceriops decandra* and *Excoecaria agallocha* are the common species with sufficient number of the individuals. Good

regeneration of all these species were also recorded. Some area, viz., Nachugunta beat and Machlipatnam, support sparse vegetation composed of helophyte species i.e. *Suaeda nudiflora, S. monoicea, S. maritime, Salicornia brachiata, Heliotropium curassavicum* and grass *Aeluropus lagopoides, Sporobolus verginicus, Spinifex littoreus* and *Zoysia mortella*. Few species of creeper *Ipomoea pes-caprae*, herb *Launea sarmentosa* and hedge *Cyperus arenarius* and *Fimbristylis polytrichoides* have also been recorded. In newly formed silt deposits in inter-tidal regions, the grass *Porteresia coarctata* found growing as pioneer species. A pure stand of *Prosopis julifera* spread over 6 km area, where the seeds were brought by 1977 cyclone. In Sorlagondi beat well grown trees of *Salvadora persica* were also noticed.

97. **Naithani, H.B., Pal, R.C. & Srivastava, R.K. 2006.** "Vegetation analysis of the Tirumala hills, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 132: 1110–1130.

Abstract: Paper reports on a detailed vegetational analysis of Tirunala Hills forest, Andhra Pradesh. The seven hills are of great tourist and religious importance as the holy shrine of Lord Venkateswara. More than 50,000 people flock to the shrine daily for darshan of the deity. Floristically these hills are very rich. Interesting to mention here the occurrence of seven endemic species, viz., *Cycas beddomei, Shorea tumbuggaia, Boswellia ovalifoliolata, Pterocarpus santalinus, Terminalia pallida, Syzygium alternifolium* and *Pimpinella tirupatensis*. Study was conducted in the year 2002, and the vegetation was sampled through random sampling method. The result presented in four groups. In Group I: *Hardwickia binata* and *Pterocarpus santalinus* were main dominating species having density of 138 trees/ha and 133 trees/ha. The total trees, saplings and seedlings density of the whole stand was 667 trees/ha, 2167 saplings/ha and 483 seedlings/ ha, respectively. In Group II the structure of the tree component consisted 27 species of over 10 cm dbh. The trees, sapling and seedling density of the whole stand was 551, 1274 and 980 individuals/ha respectively. In Group III the Community consisted 40 species of which two, *Ehretia laevis* and *Pterocarpus santalinus* were dominant species. The total sapling and seedling density was 1087 and 847 individual/ha. Group IV comprised mainly exotic species with 18 tree in which *Anacardium accidentale, Grevillea robusta* and *Peltophorum ferrugineum* were the dominant species.

98. **Naqvi, A.H. & Raju, V.S. 1995.** "Further additions to the flora of Karimnagar district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 667–676.

Abstract: The existing floristic records of Karimnagar district reveals that there exist 544 species of flowering plants. These were collected and enumerated mainly from Kodimial, Raikal, Manthan, Madavpur and Nimmaguden which constitute about 25% of the land area. Still a vast area (75%) of the district remain floristically unexplored. The flora of Karimnagar district has been studied over a decade and a good number of taxa have been collected. Of these, 101 species are reported here as additions to the

flora of Karimnagar district.

99. **Naqvi, A.H. & Raju, V.S. 1998.** "Some plants new to the flora of Karimnagar district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 451–458.

Abstract: The flora of Karimnagar district is studied. A good number of taxa are collected. A critical perusal of the literature dealing with the plants of Karimnagar district reveals 107 species belonging to 82 genera and 39 families of Magnoliophyta which have not been reported presviously. *Arthraxon depressus, Echinochloa oryzoides, E. picta* and *Plantago asiatica* L. are reported for the first time from Andhra Pradesh as naturalized weeds.

100. **Naqvi, A.H. 2001.** *Flora of Karimnagar district, Andhra Pradesh.* Ph. D. Thesis, Kakatiya University, Warangal.

101. **Narasimhan, D. & Rao, N.R. 1990.** "Additions to the flora of West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 1: 39–44.

Abstract: Twenty eight species of vascular plants are reported here as additions to the flora of Andhra Pradesh from Polavaram agency, West Godavari district.

102. **Nayar, M.P., Raju, D.C.S. & Ahmedullah, M. 1986.** "The dwindling flora of Andhra Pradesh – A call for conservation". *Indian J. Forest.* 9: 283–286.

Abstract: Andhra Pradesh is endowed with a natural vegetation comprising tropical forest, scrub and mangrove types including more than 2000 species of flowering plants. Of these as many as 37 elements are strictly endemic to the state. In this paper an attempt is made to study the overall impact or urbanization. Many economically important and botanically interesting plants including wild relatives of crop plants as well as endemic, rare and threatened plants are getting lost.

103. **Negi, G.S. & Rawat, D.S. 1971.** "A study on size and shape of plots for grass surveys". *Indian Forester* 97: 469–475.

Abstract: The paper presents the results of a plot investigation on the size and shape of plots for grass land survey, conducted in Andhra Pradesh. The result based on systematic line plot survey indicate the square or circular plots of 4 square meters may provide equally precise estimates are larger sized plots in such areas. It has been suggested that estimate of grass yield within 10% margin of error may be obtained with a sample of about 70 plots. Systematic sampling with multiple random start has been recommended.

104. **Obulesu, G. & Pullaiah, T. 1994.** "Asteraceae of Rayalaseema, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 55–58.

Abstract: Asteraceae is one of the five dominant families of Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh. A total of 66 species belonging to 51 genera of the Asteraceae have been

collected from this region. The large genera are *Blumea* (8 species), *Vernonia* (5 species) and *Laggera* (3 species) while 46 genera are monotypic. Of the 66 species 12 are cultivated while 54 species are wild. Distribution of Asteraceae district wise is: Anantapur– 44 species, Chittoor– 50 species, Cuddapah– 42 species and Kurnool– 56 species.

105. **Odelu, G. 2014.** "Present status of aquatic macrophytes of four fresh water ecosystems of Ellandhakuta and its surrounding villages, Karim Nagar district, Telangana, India". *Biolife* 2(3): 956–965.

Abstract: Present study was conducted on four fresh water ecosystems to analyses, the importance of fresh ecosystems biological components, species diversity, alien species, aquatic macrophytes distribution in four villages around study area was studied during 2012-2014. One hundred and ten different species of were recorded in 41 families in these 24 from Dicotyledons, 14 monocots, two from Pteridophyta, one from Algae, total Genera 84. Poaceae was the most dominant families with 14 species followed by Cyperaceae (10 species), Asteraceae (9), Euphorbiaceae (7), and twenty five families were represented by one species each. But unfortunately, such very resourceful fresh water ecosystems are gradually degrading due to various natural and manmade activities like, development of commercial fisheries, excessive growth of invasive aquatic weeds mainly *Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) S.L., *Leersia hexandra* Sw. and *Hymenachne acutigluma* (Steud.) Gill which are suppressing the growth of other associated species, causing of loss of native biota. The migratory birds are *Actitis hypoleucos, Ardea purpurea*, *Plegadis chihi, Mycteria leucocephala*.

106. **Odelu, G., Kumar, N.M., Siddulu, N. & Raghu, K. 2014.** "Enumeration of macrophytes of eutrophicated and non-eutrophicated lakes of two tahsils of Karim Nagar district, Telangana, India". *Biolife* 2(4): 117—1180.

Abstract: Present study was conducted on four fresh water ecosystems to analyses, the importance of freshwater ecosystems. Biological components, species diversity, alien species, aquatic macrophytes distribution in four lakes around study area was studied during 2012-2014. Among these four lakes we expressed in terms of four sites. In this some areas divides into sub areas due to some are having more upstream catchment areas and also. Total number of species 148 varying by their mesotrophic and eutropic habitat condition.Site I- 74, Site II- 68, Site III- 131 and Site IV 95.Total Genera 104 and Families 44 recorded during this study.Maximum specie are recorded from site III that number followed by site IV,site I and site II. The use of several species in phytoremediation has increased recently as on alternative technique for treatment of domestic as well as industrial water containing several effluents. This suggests that anthropogenic activities have some limits; if we cross them, then it will cause unfavourable to human and as well as all organisms by effecting of changing of ecological niche and tropic levels.

107. **Padmavathi, N.V. 1989.** *Nyctaginaceae, Amaranthaceae, Chenopodiaceae and Polygonaceae in Andhra Pradesh.* M. Phil. Dissertation, S.K. University. Anantapur.

108. **Panda, S.P., Sahu, D. & Misra, S. 2011.** "Additions to the orchidaceous flora of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 105–107.

Abstract: Explorations of orchids were undertaken during November 1994 and October 2005 in the Vishakhapatnam and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh. 35 species were collected, identified and documented. Six species, viz., *Acampe carinata* (Griff.) Panigr., *Cottonia peduncularis* (Lindl.) Reichb.f., *Dendrobium regium* Prain, *Habenaria panigrahiana* S. Misra, *Liparis nervosa* (Thunb.) Lindl. and *Staeverochilus ramosus* (Lindl.) Seidenf. are being reported for the first time Andhra Pradesh. Correct nomenclature, short diagnostic characters, phenology, ecology and distribution of these six species are discussed in brief in the present communication.

109. **Pandravada, S.R., Sivaraj, N., Kamala, V., Sunil, N. & Varaprasad, K.S. 2008.** "Genetic resources of wild relatives of crop plants in Andhra Pradesh – Diversity, distribution and conservation". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 101–119.

Abstract: Wild relatives are an important genetic resource on which the sovereign rights exist for a country in the post CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) regime. There exists a tremendous potential for utilization of the wild gene pool by incorporation of genes against biotic/ abiotic stresses and for enhancing yield and productivity in crop species. The species diversity of wild relatives of 73 major cultivated crops belonging to crop groups cereals, millets, small millets, pulses, oil seeds, vegetables, leafy vegetables, tuber crops, fruit crops and spices are represented by 71 genera, 203 species and 36 plant families in Andhra Pradesh. Out of the crop groups, the fruit crops are represented maximum with 22 crops and 58 wild relatives and the millets group minimum with two cultivated crops and six wild relatives. Out of all the plant families, Poaceae is represented maximum with 13 genera and 34 species. Out of all the genera, *Phyallanthus* is maximum represented by 15 wild species and a total of 35 genera are represented by only one species. The threat status and rare occurring wild species are enlisted. The importance and urgency for conservation of diversity' in wild species is highlighted in view of insurmountable pressure on the eco-system for their sustainable existence for utilization in crop improvement programmes.

110. **Pandravada, S.R., Sivaraj, N., Sunil, N., Jairam, R., Prasanthi, Y., Vhakrabarty, S.K., Ramesh, P., Bisht, I.S. & Pareek, S.K. 2013.** "Sorghum landraces patronized by tribal communities in Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 12: 465–471.

Abstract: An account of sorghum landraces cultivated by tribal farmers habituated in Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh is provided. Badigijonna, Bodajonna, Chinnajonna,

Chinnabodajonna, Darawatjonna, Errajonna, Gaddajonna, Konkadalajonna, Lehajonna, Moddujonna, Pachchajonna, Pandarijonna, Pandimuttejonna, Parsajonna, Peddajonna, Pelalajonna, Purabodaka, Rabi jonna, Sai jonna, Sannajonna, Sevarajonna, Sevatajonna, Sevirijonna, Talkijonna, Tekedarijonna, Tellabodajonna, Varagadijonna, Vayu nowkajonna and Vubiripattijonna are the landraces patronized by *Gond, Kolam, Lambada, Nayakpod*Andh, Koya, Manne, Pardhan and Porja ethnic groups. A total of 120 accessions of sorghum germplasm belonging to 29 named landraces were collected for conservation of diversity. The characteristics and uniqueness, folk taxonomy and general uses of these landraces of sorghum are highlighted.

111. **Patridge, E.A. 1911.** *Forest Flora of H.H. The Nizam's Dominions*. Hyderabad, Deccan, Hyderabad.

112. **Pattanaik, S., Rao, N.R., Rajesh, K., Reddy, G.R.S. & Reddy, M.R.G. 2014.** "Phytosociological studies in the dry Red Sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus* L.f.) bearing forest areas of Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 140(12): 1194–1201.

Abstract: An intensively study was conducted to quantitatively assess the composition and structure of vegetation in the dry red sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus* L.f.) bearing the forest areas of Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh. A total of 243 stems (e"10 cm dbh) belonging to 40 tree species and 21 families were enumerated in 45 quadrats of 100 m^2 each, spread over five study sites. Tree communities at the five sites differed in composition, density, dominance and structure. The number of species (species richness) across study sites ranged from 5 to 20. The tree density across study sites ranged from 622.2 stems ha^{-1} to 388.9 stems ha^{-1}. The basal area across study sites ranged from 15.884 m^2 ha^{-1} to 7.351 m^2 ha^{-1}. The Shannon-Weiner Index (H') of species diversity varied from 2.765 to 1.414. *Syzygium alternifolium, Anogeissus latifolia* and *Chloroxylon swietenia* were found to be the predominant species at the study sites. The relative position of red sanders in the community was found to be fifth and beyond. Red sanders was conspicuously absent from the higher diameter classes. The probable cause of this absence and its implications are discussed.

113. **Prakash, M.B., Kaparapu, J. & Rao, G.M.N. 2014.** "Seasonal variation of phytoplankton community in Lake Kolleru, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Algal Biomass Utln.* 5(3): 1–7.

Abstract: In order to study the seasonal variations in the structure and dynamics of phytoplankton community of the Kolleru lake in Andhra Pradesh, water samples were collected in each season during January to December 2009. Seasonal variations, biodiversity indices and correlation coefficient of phytoplankton were studied during the period. Fifty six species of phytoplankton belonging to Chlorophyceae (35 species), Bacillariophyceae (6 species), Cyanophyceae (12 species) and Euglenophyceae (2 species) were identified. The highest phytoplankton abundance was observed in summer

and the lowest in winter. The maximum and minimum species richness (Menhinick index R2) were found to be 1.25 at station 2 and 1.13 at station 3 respectively. Maximum and minimum species diversity (H1) were found at station 4 and station 5 (3.85) and station 2 (3.67). Maximum species evenness (0.94) was recorded at stations2 and 4 and minimum species evenness was recorded at station 1 (0.89). The preponderant and sub-preponderant species changed in accordance with the seasons. Pearson correlation analysis was used to investigate the relationship between environmental factors and phytoplankton community. The present investigation revealed that the distribution of plankton species depended upon the environmental and physicochemical parameters.

114. **Pramanik, A. & Thothathri, K. 1988.** "Notes on taxonomy and distribution of two *Alysicarpi*". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 363–364.

Abstract: The systematic position of *Alysicarpus monilifer* var. *venosa* is changed and is placed in *A. vaginalis*. *A. meeboldii* is treated as a variety of *A. heyneanus*. The former variety is earlier reported from W. Rajasthan, later collected from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Hence its range of distribution is extended to Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, all constituting new records of its occurrence in the above states. The later variety is earlier reported from Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh, recently it has been collected from Madhya Pradesh. This collection constitutes a new distributional record of the variety and thus extends its distribution to southwards. This plant is rare and endemic to India.

115. **Prasanna, P.V. 1987.** *Poaceae in Rayalasseema, Andhra Pradesh*. Ph.D. Thesis, S.K. University, Anantapur.

116. **Pullaiah, T. 1987.** "Materials for the Flora of Andhra Pradesh. Ranumculaceae – Dipterocarpaceae". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 4: 145–155.

Abstract: The families Ranunculaceae to Dipterocarpaceae in the state of Andhra Pradesh are enumerated in this paper. The families with the number of species in brakets are Ranunculaceae (6), Dilleniaceae (3), Magnolilaceae (1), Annonaceae (12), Menispermaceae (11), Nelumbonaceae (3), Papaveraceae (1), Fumariaceae (1), Brassicaceae (4), Capparaceae (3), Cleomaceae (9), Violaceae (1), Bixaceae (1), Cochlospermaceae (1), Flacourtiaceae (8), Pittosporaceae (1), Polygalaceae (11), Caryophyllaceae (3), Portulacaceae (7), Tamaricaceae (3), Elatinaceae (2), Hypericaceae (1), Guttiferae (3) and Dipterocarpaceae (3).

117. **Pullaiah, T. 1989.** "Orobanchaceae, Lentibulariaceae, Gesneriaceae, Bignoniaceae and Pedaliaceae in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 353–356.

Abstract: In the state of Andhra Pradesh the family Orobanchaceae is represented by 2 species and 2 genera, Lentibulariaceae by 12 species and one genus, Gesneriaceae by 4 species and 2 genera, Bignoniaceae by 13 species and 9 genera and Pedaliaceae

by 6 species and 3 genera. Since the publication of *Flora of the Presidency of Madras* (Gamble and Fischer, 1915-1935), 7 species have been added to the Lentibulariaceae of the state of Andhra Pradesh, 2 species in Gesneriaceae and one species in Pedaliaceae.

118. **Pullaiah, T. 1997.** *Flora of Andhra Pradesh. Vol. 3. Monocotyledons*. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.

119. **Pullaiah, T. & Chennaiah, E. 1997.** *Flora of Andhra Pradesh. Vol. 1. Ranunculaceae-Alangiaceae*. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.

Abstract: Nearly 2531 species under 700 genera and 125 families have neeb enumerated with brief description.

120. **Pullaiah, T. & Mohammed, M.S. 2000.** *Flora of Ranga Reddi district, Andhra Pradesh, India*. Regency Publications, New Delhi.

Abstract: A total of 698 wild and naturalized species belonging to 414 genera and 110 families have been enumerated in the present flora. Of these angiosperms 694 species while pteridophytes constitute 4 species.

121. **Pullaiah, T. & Moulali, D.A. 1990.** "A census of the Acanthaceae of Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Bot.* 13: 222–231.

Abstract: In the state of Andhra Pradesh the family Acanthaceae is represented by 116 taxa including 103 species and 40 genera. *Barleria* with 14 species. *Andrographis* with 9 species and *Rostellularia* with 8 species are the largest genera. Complete citations and distribution are given for all the taxa. The nomenclature is updated.

122. **Pullaiah, T. & Moulali, D.A. 1997.** *Flora of Andhra Pradesh. Vol. 2. Rubiaceae to Ceratophyllaceae*. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.

123. **Pullaiah, T. & Murthy, K.S.R. 2001.** *Flora of Eastern Ghats: Hill Ranges of South India. Vol. 2. Leguminosae (Fabaceae)*. Regency Publications. New Delhi.

Abstract: In the present volume a total of 330 species belonging to 74 genera of the family Leguminosae have been enumerated. A total of 181 illustrations and 12 plates of 76 photographs have been given.

124. **Pullaiah, T. & Rani, S.S. 1999.** *Trees of Andhra Pradesh, India*. Regency Publications, New Delhi.

Abstract: In the present book a total of 531 tree taxa of angiosperms under 274 genera and 76 families have been enumerated. Of this 274 genera 7 from monocotyledons and rest 267 from dicotyledons. The text includes introduction, topography and general features, forests and vegetation, key to the families, systematic enumeration, references and index to the families, genera, species and vernacular names.

125. **Pullaiah, T. & Rao, B.R.P. 1994.** *Flora of Nizamabad district, Andhra Pradesh, India*. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abstract: The present work, being the first systematic botanical exploration in the district yielded 708 species of angiosperms and pteridophytes belonging to 436 genera and 123 families.

126. **Pullaiah, T. & Rao, D.M. 2002.** *Flora of Eastern Ghats. Hill Ranges of South East India*. Vol. 1 Ranunculaceae-Moringaceae. Regency Publications, New Delhi.

Abstract: The flora deals with topography, general features, present work and vegetation types in the begining. The next part includes systematic enumeration where the familes arranged according to Bentham and Hooker's system. In the present volume systematic enumeration of families Ranunculaceae to Moringaceae is given. The enumeration of species includes citation according to ICBN, basionym and synoym if any, description, distribution in the Eastern Ghats, flowering and fruiting period, vernacular names, specimens examined and distribution in India and world.

127. **Pullaiah, T. & Yesoda, N. 1989.** *Flora of Anantapur district*, Andhra Pradesh, India. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abstract: A total of 1,300 field numbers have been collected. Among them the angiosperms include 707 species belonging 398 genera and 101 families while pteridophytes constitute 8 species. Within this 707 species of angiosperms 554 are dicotyledones and rest 153 monocotyledons.

128. **Pullaiah, T., Karuppusamy, S. & Rani, S.S. 2008.** "The district floras of Andhra Pradesh–An overview". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 34–47.

Abstract: The present work gives an overview of the floristic analysis of district floras of Andhra Pradesh. Brief information of dominant genera, species and families of each district are given. Details of new species are described are as also new records from each district is given.

129. **Pullaiah, T., Prabhakar, C. & Rao, B.R. 1998.** *Flora of Medak district, Andhra Pradesh, India*. Daya Publishing House, Delhi.

Abstract: The flora deals with 708 wild and naturalized species belonging to 414 genera under 119 families. Among the 708 species dicots comprise 525 species, monocots 179 species and pteridophytes 4.

130. **Pullaiah, T., Prasanna, P.V. & Obulesu, G. 1992.** *Flora of Adilabad district*. CBS Publishers, Delhi.

Abstract: A total of 673 species have been enumerated. Among them angiosperms include 667 species belong to 417 genera and 113 families while pteridophytes constitute

6 species belonging to 5 genera and 5 families. The first part includes introduction, reasons for undertaking thework, topography, general features, forest, vegetation and past and present work. The second part includes the systematic enumeration.

131. **Pullaiah, T., Rani, S.S. & Karuppusamy, S. 2011.** *Flora of Eastern Ghats.* Vol. 4. Stylidaceae to Plantaginaceae. Regency Publications, Delhi.

Abstract: In the present volume systematic enumeration of families from Stylidaceae and Plantaginaceae is given.

132. **Pullaiah, T., Ramakrishnaiah, V., Rani, S.S. & Rao, P.N. 2000.** *Flora of Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh, India*. Regency Publications, New Delhi.

Abstract: This flora deals with 891 species belonging to 495 genera and 132 families. Within this 891 species, 725 are dicotyledons, 160 monocotyledons and 6 are ferns. The families have been arranged according to Bentham & Hooker's system with incorporation of recent changes. The enumeration of species includes citation according to ICBN, basionym and synonym if any, description, distribution in the district, flowering and fruiting period, vernacular names and specimens examined.

133. **Rajagopal, T. 1973.** *Flora of Hyderabad including study of the foliar epidermal characters of species as an aid to taxonomy*. Ph. D. Thesis, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Abstract: The flora deals with 700 species belonging to 439 genera under 123 families.

134. **Rajagopal, T. & Reddy, P.S. 1984.** "Taxonomical and anatomical observations on *Cyperus meeboldii* Kuek., a little known sedge from India". *Indian J. Bot. 7*: 56–63.

Abstract: Kükenthal recognized a new taxon *Cyperus meeboldii* from Badami (Karnataka), India in 1922. Since then it has been recorded from Hyderabad and Warangal by the present authors and is an addition to the flora of Andhra Pradesh. As there is no taxonomic data for this taxon in the Indian floras, an illustrated account of this stage is provided along with notes on ecology and distribution. Since anatomy plays significant role in the understanding of taxonomic problems, in the family Cyperaceae, an attempt is made in this direction. Organographic epidermal study reveals the occurrence of stomata on culm, leaf, bract and glumes. In case of adaxial surface of leaf and bract, stomata are few and confined to the extreme margin of the organ only. In case of glumes the stomata are present on and either sides of the midrib in the upper part of the organ. It has also been observed that the guard cells show variation in their wall thickness from leaf to glumes. Similarly the silica bodies are variable in that the silica cones are usually surrounded by satellites in the case of leaf and bract, whereas they are without satellites on culm and glumes. The leaf and culm exhibit Kranz anatomy indicating the sedge to be a C4 plant. The remarkable morphological and anatomical similarity between leaf and bract and its physiological significance is discussed.

135. **Raju, A.J.S. & Rao, S.P. 2001.** "Forage plants of *Apis cerana indica* F. at Visakhapatnam India)". *Indian Bee J.* 63: 21–30.

Abstract: Some forage plants of *Apis cerana indica* F. at Visakhapatnam have been identified. The flowers of most of the plant species are of open type with exposed sex organs and present pollen and nectar as floral rewards. The honeybee has been found to utilize both pollen and nectar if available in the flowers it visits. The bee handles the flowers in upright position, collects floral rewards sternotribically and carries pollen on its abdomen and packs pollen onto its hind legs. The foraging activity of the bee is important for both self and cross-pollination in the plant species foraged by the bee. The data presented in this paper are useful for the preparation of floral calendar for *A. cerana india* in Visakhapatnam region.

136. **Raju, A.J.S., Venkataramana, K. & Chandra, P.H. 2013.** "Floral ecology and pollination in *Eriolaena lushingtonii* (Sterculiaceae), an endemic and threatened deciduous tree species of southern Peninsular India". *J. Threatened Taxa 5*: 4359–4367.

Abstract: *Eriolaena lushingtonii* is an endemic and threatened medium-sized deciduous tree species. The flowering is very brief and occurs during the early wet season. The flowers are solitary, remain within the foliage and attract a few bee foragers only in the presence of nectariferous and polleniferous plants such as *Holarrhena pubescens, Grewia tiliaefolia* and *Orthosiphon rubicundus* which are common, exhibit gregarious flowering and attract a wide array of insects. In *E. lushingtonii*, the floral characteristics suggest entomophily but it is exclusively melittophilous involving *Apis, Trigona* and *Xylocopa* bees in the study area. The hermaphroditic flowers with the stigmatose style beyond the height of stamens and the sticky pollen grains do not facilitate autogamy but promote out-crossing. The study showed that pollinator limitation is responsible for the low fruit set but it is, however, compensated by multi-seeded fruits. Anther predation by a beetle also affects the reproductive success. Explosive fruit dehiscence and anemochory are special characteristics but these events are not effective during the wet season. The locals exploit the plant for treating snake bites, scorpion sting, making ropes and fuel wood. Therefore, the pollinator limitation, ineffective anemochory, seedling establishment problems and local uses largely contribute to the endemic and endangered status of *E. lushingtonii*.

137. **Raju, A.J.S., Rao, P.V.S., Kumar, R. & Mohan, S.R. 2012.** "Pollination biology of the crypto-viviparous *Avicennia* species (Avicenniaceae)". *J. Threatened Taxa* 4: 3377–3389.

Abstract: Floral biology, sexual system, breeding system, pollinators, fruiting and propagule dispersal ecology of crypto-viviparous *Avicennia alba* Bl., *A. marina* (Forsk.) Vierh. and *A. officinalis* L. (Avicenniaceae) were studied in Godavari mangrove forests of Andhra Pradesh State, India. All the three plant species initiate flowering following

the first monsoon showers in June and cease flowering in late August. The flowers are hermaphroditic, nectariferous, protandrous, self-compatible and exhibit mixed breeding system. Self-pollination occurs even without pollen vector but fruit set in this mode is negligible. In all, the flowers are strictly entomophilous and the seedlings disperse through self-planting and stranding strategies.

138. **Raju, D.C.S. 1966.** "Plants of Papi hill in Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 92: 482–492.

Abstract: The plants of the Papi hills and the adjoining forest tracts of West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh has been presented in this paper. In a total of 170 species of phanerogams representing 135 genera and 50 families were recorded. Leguminosae (35 species), Euphorbiaceae (9 species), Rubiaceae (9 species), Acanthaceae (7 species) and Gramineae (7 species), are the five dominant families with their species content of the flora. A few plants like *Desmodium laxiflorum* DC., *Galactia villosa* Wight & Arn. and *Curcuma decipiens* Dalzell were recorded for the first time on the Eastern Ghats of the Northern Circars. New localities were found for *Elatostemma cuneatum* Wight, *Begonia picta* Sm. and *Chlorophytum orchidastrum* Lindl. on the southern side of the river Godavari.

139. **Raju, D.C.S. 1966.** *Excursion flora of Simhachalam hill.* Penumantra. 1–28. Howrah.

140. **Raju, D.C.S. 1968.** The vegetation of West Godavari: Study of Tropical delta. In: *Proc. Symp. Recent Advances Trop. Ecol. Int. Soc. Trop.* Varanasi 1: 348–358.

141. **Raju, D.C.S., Ahmedullah, M. & Nayar, M.P. 1987.** "Genetic potential in the flora of Eastern Ghats of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 9: 133–138.

Abstract: The Eastern Gahts of India harbor a rich and varied flora comprising *ca* 2000 species of vascular plants. This diversity and heterogeneity of plant life is naturally manifest with a high degree of genetic potential which can be tapped for the improvement of cultivars through genetic engineering of their wild relatives. The genetic resources of Eastern Ghats find wide ranging application; many of the less known plants can be used by the way of food, forage, medicine and timber. Some of these plants are strictly endemic to the Eastern Ghats. Conservation and prudent management of the limited genetic stocks like those of *Atylosia cajanifolia, Caralluma indica, Cycas circinalis, Luffa acutangula* var. *amara, Musa balbisiana, Oryza jeyporensis, O. officinalis* subsp. *malampuzhaensis, Pterocarpus santalinus, Shorea tumbaggaia* etc. is urgently called for. It is forewarned that unless *in situ* conservation methods are practiced at the potential germplasm sites in species richness areas like Ganjam-Koraput, Araku, Nallamalais, Tirupati and Shevaroys, the gradual erosion of valuable genotype is imminent.

142. **Raju, R.R.V. 1985.** Flora of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, India. Ph. D. Thesis, S.K. University, Anantapur.

143. **Raju, R.R.V. & Padmavathi, N.V. 1991.** "A taxonomic census and systematic survey of Chenopodiaceae– Flora of Andhra Pradesh". *Geobios, New Rep*. 10: 101–104.

Abstract: Chenopodiaceae is represented by 11 taxa under 7 genera. *Chenopodium* and *Suaeda* are representing 3 taxa each. Artificial key, nomenclatural citation for all taxa are given.

144. **Raju, R.R.V. & Padmavathi, N.V. 1993.** "A taxonomic census and systematic survey of Amaranthaceae – Flora of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot*. 17: 592–600.

Abstract: The family Amaranthaceae is represented by 31 species under 14 genera. *Amaranthus* (6), *Alternanthera* (4), *Celosia* (4) and *Psilotrichum* (3) are the large genera. Citation of the valid name followed by relevant synonyms if any there by facilitating reference to "Flora of British India" and "Flora of the Presidency of Madras" are given for all the taxa. The nomenclature is up-dated.

145. **Raju, R.R.V. & Padmavathi, N.V. 1994.** "A taxonomic census and systematic survey of Polygonaceous taxa of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot*. 18: 271–274.

Abstract: In the state of Andhra Pradesh the family Polygonaceae is represented by 15 taxa including 5 genera. *Polygonum* is the large genus representing 9 taxa. Complete citations and distributional records in the state are given for all taxa. Brief note and local uses are given and nomenclature is up-dated.

146. **Raju, R.R.V. & Pullaiah, T. 1995.** *Flora of Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)*. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abstract: The present flora deals with 1064 species of which have been enumerated and some of them are illustrated.

147. **Raju, R.R.V. & Raju, C.P. 2000.** "On the genus *Sonchus* L. (Asteraceae) in Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot*. 24: 93–98.

Abstract: The paper deals with the taxonomy and distribution of the genus *Sonchus* L. in Andhra Pradesh. *Sonchus* L. is represented by 5 species in India among which four are reported from Andhra Pradesh alone. *Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill and *S. wightianus* DC. are reported as new distributional records to the state. Nomenclatural citations, brief descriptions, line drawing, distribution and phonological data are given for each species. Artificial key is provided for the species for easy identification.

148. **Raju, V.S. 2004.** "New combinations for the Indian *Chamaesyce* (Euphorbiaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot*. 28: 91–92.

Abstract: Seven new combinations are proposed under the segregate genus *Chamaesyce* S.F. Gray for the taxa of *Euphorbia* subg. *Chamaesyce* (Euphorbiaceae) from India.

149. **Raju, V.S. & Ragan, A. 1989.** The genus *Elocharis* in Andhra Pradesh India. In: M.L. Trivedi, B.S. Gill & Saini, S.S. (eds.) *Plant Science Research in India*. Part. I. 213–216. Todays & Tomorrow's, New Delhi.

150. **Raju, V.S. & Rao, N.R. 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.

151. **Raju, V.S., Krishna, P.G. & Suthari, S. 2014.** "Environmental assessment of climate of a habitat through floristic life-form spectra, a case study of Warangal North Forest Division, Telangana, India". *J. Nat. Sci.* 2(1): 77–93.

Abstract: The phytospectrum of a natural habitat, a watershed in the Godavari Valley (Telangana, India) occupied by the tropical deciduous forest, was studied. The study provided the baseline data, after laying 35 quadrats through stratified sampling to determine the floristic life-form spectra for the three distinct forest zones delimited through the remotely-sensed integrated data. The floristic spectral data thus obtained were used to compare and contrast the vegetation types within the southern tropical deciduous forest type, structured along the environmental gradients and shaped by the ecological factors. Dansereau's climate inference, using Raunkiaer's life-form proportions and their ranges provided for tropical climate, was tested whether it could be predictive of the climate of the tropical deciduous for estecosystem. The available literature on the phytoclimates of life-forms in the tropical climate was reviewed to comprehend the diversity of the tropical forest ecosystems. The phytoclimate of the tropical deciduous forest ecosystem is phanerophytic, more precisely phanero-therophytic, underscoring the role of emerging (co-dominant) life form through ecological succession. The study further established that the phytospectrum of Raunkiaer can effectively be used to assess the bioclimate of even the microscale sites apart from making out how the environmental factors canmoderate the vegetation of a site. The study finds the phytoclimate for the life-form chamaephytes which was not realized earlier by Raunkiaer, and suggests that the floristic life-form spectra are of use for identifying the forest types, fixing their floristic affinities and change detection.

152. **Raju, V.S., Ragan, A., Omkar, K. & Geetha, S. 2008.** "Sedges of Andhra Pradesh: Biodiversity at species and ecosystem levels, along with economic and ethnobotanical

value". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 214–226.

Abstract: The sedges, apparently closely allied to grasses, are present in almost all wet and sandv places. Although they do not compare well with grasses in economic use, they are of wealth wherever they occur. The importance (ethnobotanical and economic) of sedges is steadily realized globally. They are an interesting group to morphologists, anatomists, cytologists, embryologists and phytochemists alike. The biodiversity of sedges of Andhra Pradesh is discussed at species and ecosystem levels. There are 22 genera, 151 species, 13 subspecies and 10 varieties of sedges occurring in Andhra Pradesh. There are more than 90 sedges occurring in each of the three geographic regions, namely, Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana. In the life-form analysis, there are 46 therophytes, 24 hemicryptophytes, five geophytes and two helophytes (a total of 77 species), while the rest (74 species) are reported to be in transition to two life-forms: Hemicryptophytes (HC) - Rhizome Geophytes (54), Therophytes - HC (15), HC RG (2), HC- helophytes (1), and helophytes - rhizome geophytes (2). The potential of sedges of Andhra Pradesh as weeds of cultivated grounds and lawns, ecological indicators, plants for land stabilization, green manure, food/fodder, medicine, horticulture, basket works, building material, etc. (i.e. biodiversity value) is discussed.

153. **Raju, V.S., Reddy, C.S., Reddy, K.N., Rao, K.S. & Bahadur, B. 2008.** "Orchid wealth of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 180–192.

Abstract: Orchids are a treasured resource to the students of botany, gardeners, flower lovers floriculturists, ethnobotanists, ecologists and conservation/evolutionary biologists. Orchids are valued high as the product of perfect plant-fungi and plant-animal mutualisms. India is known for its rich wealth of orchids. The potential medicinal value and possible orchid flower export for the subcontinent are not yet adequately explored and estimated. The state of Andhra Pradesh has good number of orchid taxa (36 genera and 76 [+ one cultivated, i.e. *Spathoglottis plicata]* species). Within the state, region-wise, the number of orchid taxa reported are 52 for Coastal Andhra, 27 for Rayalaseema and 10 for Telangana. While the highest number of orchids recorded were reported from Visakhapatnam district, the lowest score goes to Anantapur - as indicative of the extreams of moisture levels in the environment. In life- form, slightly (51.9%) more than half of the orchids are epiphytes (with equal proportions of simple epiphytes, pseudobulb epiphytes and chamerophytes) whilst the rest are terrestrial (48.1%). The latter are more diversified though a great majority are geophytes (amongst them are 20 tuber geophytes, 11 pseudobulb geophytes, two holomycotrophic rhizome geophytes and one rhizome geophyte). These are indicative of the past temperate climate of the region. There are orchids from Andhra Pradesh which share their distribution with Western Ghats on one hand and North Easten India on the others. *Habenaria ramayyana* is the only orchid endemic to Andhra Pradesh.

154. **Ramachandrachary, S.T. 1980.** *Floristic studies of Achampeta taluk (Mahaboobnagar district)*. Ph. D. Thesis, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

155. **Ramachandrachary, S.T. & Ramayya, N. 1986.** "Additions to the forest flora of Telengana region in Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Bot.* 9: 156–158.

Abstract: Twenty nine species belonging to 20 families of flowering plants, so far not reported from the forests of Telengana region in Andhra Pradesh, have been recorded from Amrabad Forest Division in Mahbubnagar district.

156. **Ramakrishna, H. & Chaya, P. 2014.** "Pollen diversity of various trade honeys of Greater Hyderabad of Telangana state, India". *Advances Pl. Sci.* 27: 535–540.

Abstract: Honey, the natural sweet, is a rich source of mixed food and is also having lot of medicinal value. The nectar and pollen are the raw materials of honey. The pollen grains of honeys are useful to recognize the source of honey. Various trade honeys, viz., God Drop Croog honey, Feasters honey, Food world-pure honey, Wipro Sanjeevani honey, Dabur honey, baidyanath honey and Lion-Kashmir honeys were collected from various commercial stores and medical shops of Greater Hyderabad of Telangana, India during 2012-2013. Diversity of angiosperm pollen was recorded from these honeys. A total of 39 pollen types were recorded in this study. *Eucalyptus globosus, Brassica nigra, Sapindus emarginatus, Psidium guajava, Borassus flabellifer, Prosopis julifera* and *Syzygium cumini*, were the significant pollen types recorded. All these honey samples are qualitatively rich but quantitatively i.e. the density of pollen is poor. Hence all these honey samples are having diversity of pollen taxa.

157. **Ramakrishnaiah, V. 1990.** *Flora of Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh, India*. Ph.D. Thesis, S.K. University, Anantapur.

158. **Ramamurthy, K.S. & Pullaiah, T. 1998.** "A taxonomic account of the genus *Indigofera* L. in Eastern Ghats, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 391–396.

Abstract: The genus *Indigofera* L. is represented by 25 species in Eastern Ghats (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha). In the present communication key to species, up-to-date nomenclature, a brief description and distribution of each taxon have been provided.

159. **Ramana, P.V. & Reddy, T.B. 2012.** "Floristic studies of Kaviti Mandalam, Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Res. J. Pharmaceutical, Biological & Chemical Sci.* 3(2): 1104–1107.

Abstract: The paper deals with general floristic account of Kaviti Mandalam, Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh. A brief description of vegetation and topography is given. 360 Species belonging to 267 genera and 100 families are enumerated, of which 9 species belonging to Pteridophytes. Fabaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Asteraceae, Poaceae, Rubiaceae, Malvaceae, Apocynaceae are the dominant families. Nearly forty species

are newly added to the District Flora.

160. **Ramanujam, C.G.K. & Fatima, K. 1992.** "Pollen characterization of Rock bee honeys from the deciduous forest of West Godavari district, A.P.". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 34: 155–164.

Abstract: Pollen characterization of 7 squeezed honey samples of Rock bee (*Apis dorsata*) collected during May and July, 1989 from the Agency forests of Polavaram and Tadepalligudem taluks in the West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, was carried out. Ll the samples studied here were found to be unifloral. The study highlights *Aspidopterys indica* as the chief source of necter for the Rock bee, *A. dorsata* during July in the Agency forests of Godavari district.

161. **Ramanujam, C.G.K., Reddy, P.R. & Kalpana, T.P. 1992.** "Pollen analysis of apiary honeys from East Godavari district, AP". *J. Indian Inst. Sci.* 72: 289–299.

Abstract: Pollen contents of 13 apiary honeys (5 of winter and 8 of summer) collected during November 1990-May 1991 from Kakinada and its adjoining areas and Diwancheruvu near Rajahmundry in the East Godavari district, AP, were analysed. On the basis of absolute pollen counts the honeys are referable to Groups II to IV. The study highlights *Sapindus emarginatus* and *Eucalyptus globulus* during winter and *Borassus flabellifer* and *Syzygium cumini*, during summer as the major sources of nectar for the Indian hive bee, *Apis cernua*, along the coastal belt of East Godavari district.

162. **Rangacharyulu, D. 1991.** *Flora of Chittoor district.* Ph. D. Thesis, S.V. University, Tirupati.

163. **Rao, A.M. 1989.** *Floristic studies on the flora of Cuddapah district, A.P.* Ph.D. Thesis, S.V. University, Tirupati.

164. **Rao, B.R.P. & Salamma, S. 2013.** "Occurrence of East Himalayan floral elements in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh: VI. Euphorbiaceae (*sensu lato*)". *Pleione* 7: 101–109.

Abstract: Of the 132 wild and naturalized taxa (131 species) of Euphorbiaceae *sensu lato* recorded from the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, 78 species are found in Eastern Himalayan region of India. Of the 79 taxa, 34 are found throughout the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, 12 with single district distribution, 9 with two districts distribution and remaining with random distribution. All the taxa are systematically enumerated with updated nomenclature with their distribution pattern in the Eastern Ghats districts of Andhra Pradesh.

165. **Rao, B.R.P. & Swetha, B. 2013.** "Occurrence of East Himalayan floral elements in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh: V. Asteraceae". *Pleione* 7: 94–100.

Abstract: Of the 119 taxa of Asteraceae recorded from the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, 85 are found in Eastern Himalayan region of India, and 27 of them are common

and found throughout the Eastern Ghats of the state and remaining are with restricted distribution. All the taxa are systematically enumerated with updated nomenclature and distribution pattern in the Eastern Ghats districts of Andhra Pradesh.

166. **Rao, B.R.P., Reddy, M.S. & Pullaiah, T. 2008.** "Flora and vegetation of Andhra Pradesh". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 1–13.

Abstract: Andhra Pradesh state comprise of mainly four vegetation types, the forest along the coast, in the aquatic zones, the waste lands and weed vegetation. They constitute a total of 2601 plant species belonging to 1035 genera and 173 families.

167. **Rao, B.R.P., Jayaprada, C., Rani, S.S. & Murthy, K.S.R. 2003.** "Additions to the flora of Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27(Suppl.): 1151–1159.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the 96 plant taxa, reported additions to the flora of Anantapur district after Pullaiah and Yesoda (1989). A brief description to individual taxa is provided.

168. **Rao, B.R.P., Priyadarsini, P., Babu, M.V.S. & Rao, V.S. 2010.** "Occurrence of East Himalayan floral elements in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh: IV. Monocots (excluding orchids, sedges and grasses)". *Pleione* 4: 240–246.

Abstract: Of the 170 species of monocots, excluding orchids, sedges and grasses, recorded from the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, 114 are found in the Eastern Hiamalayan region of India. All the taxa are systematically enumerated following APG III classification along with their habit and distribution pattern in the Eastern Ghats districts of Andhra Pradesh. Of the 114 species, 3 are trees, 2 arborescent, 1 shrub, 85 herbs and 23 are climbers.

169. **Rao, B.R.P., Sadasivaiah, B., Sunitha, S. & Reddy, A.M. 2009.** "Occurrence of East Himalayan floral elements in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh: I. Grasses". *Pleione* 3: 40–44.

Abstract: A total of 92 wild and naturalized grass taxa from the flora of Eastern Himalaya are found in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh. Of these, 54 are perennials and 32 are annuals. A total of 49 taxa are common throughout the Ghats area and 17 taxa have restricted distribution confining to single district. *Cymbopogon pendulus, Isachne albens, Paspalum conjugatum, Pseudechinolaena polystachya* and *Themeda villosa* are significant grasses.

170. **Rao, B.R.P., Veeranjaneyulu, D., Priyadarsini, P. & Babu, M.V.S. 2010.** "Occurrence of East Himalayan floral elements in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh: III. Sedges". *Pleione* 4: 118–123.

Abstract: Of the 127 species of sedges taxa recorded from the Eastern Ghats of Andhra

Pradesh, 70 are also found in Eastern Himalayan region of India. All the 70 taxa are systematically enumerated along with their distribution in the Eastern Ghats districts of Andhra Pradesh. Of the 70 species, 32 are annuals and 38 are perennials. Eleven sedges have restricted distribution in the study area confining to one district only.

171. **Rao, B.R.P., Prasad, B.K., Babu, M.V.S., Babu, P.K. & Sadasivaiah, B. 2009.** "Occurrence of East Himalayan floral elements in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh: II. Orchids". *Pleione* 3: 152–156.

Abstract: The update study on the orchids of Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh by our team revealed the presence of 84 wild orchid species and 56 of them are known to encounter in Eastern Himalayan region of India. The present study provides an enumeration of the 56 species, their growth form and distribution in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh. Of the 56 species, 29 are epiphytes, 25 are terrestrial and 2 are saprophytic. Most of the orchids have restricted distribution in the study area confined to one or two districts.

172. **Rao, B.R.P., Lakshmaiah, A., Rajeswaramma, P.M., Reddy, M.S., Sadasivaiah, B. & Basha, S.K. 2008.** "Agrestals of southern Andhra Pradesh region". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 694–709.

Abstract: Agrestals are weeds of agricultural systems that compete with crops for nutrients, water, space and light. A total of 541 weed taxa comprising of 538 species (351 dicots, 189 monocots and one pteridophyte) belonging to 283 genera and 61 families were enumerated in various crop fields of six districts in southern Andhra Pradesh region. Poaceae is the most diverse family at both generic and species level. Members of Poaceae, Fabaceae, Cyperaceae constituting 41%, are the prominent weeds in this region. *Echinochloa crus-galli* is the dominant weed in rice crop, while *Cyperus rotundus* is the serious competitor in groundnut crop.

173. **Rao, B.R.P., Rao, V.S., Prasad, K., Ramesh, M., Veeranjaneyulu, D. & Rao, K.T. 2013.** "Standind biomass and carbon stocks in trees outside forests of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian Forester* 139: 1070–1074.

Abstract: The study was aimed to estimate standing biomass and carbon stocks in linear, scattered and block structures of trees outside forests through non-destructive method in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. A total of 45.65 ha area was sampled in the district for this purpose. The study recorded a total of 19 species from linear plots, 35 species from scattered and 8 species in blocks with mean stem density of 18.2, 100.5 and 153.8 individuals' ha^{-1} respectively and their respective mean basal area is 17.45, 1.48 and 26.58 m^2 ha^{-1}. The growing stock density is 13.59, 57.94 and 15.49 m^2 for linear, scattered and block structures respectively and standing biomass density values are 99.14±216.48 Mg ha^{-1}, 5.73±7.37 Mg ha^{-1} and 105.16±125.43 Mg ha^{-1} for the

same. The carbon stocks in linear structure is 47.09±102.08 Mg ha^{-1}; scattered structure 2.72±3.50 Mg ha^{-1} and block structure 49.95±59.58 Mg ha^{-1}. The girth class distribution shows that in linear, scattered and block structure > 150 cm GBH class contributes higher values of growing stock, standing biomass and carbon stocks.

174. **Rao, D.M. & Pullaiah, T. 2002.** *Flora of Eastern Ghats*. Vol. 1. Regency Publications, New Delhi.

175. **Rao, D.S., Murthy, P.P. & Kumar, O.A. 2015.** "Plant biodiversity and phytosociological studies on tree species diversity of Khammam district, Telangana state, India". *J. Pharm. Sci. & Res. 7*(8): 518–522.

Abstract: Loss of biodiversity is a threat to the natural ecosystem in any particular area locally and leads to ecological imbalance as a whole globally. So study of the plant biodiversity is an important parameter to understand and assess the population structure. The present paper deals with the population structure and tree species diversity of Khammam district, Telangana state was studied. A total of 110 species belongs to 82 genera and 40 families were recorded. Among these only one family belongs to monocots (Arecaceae). Highest important index value was reported for the species *Mangifera indica* (8.29) followed by *Tamarindus indica* (6.66). *Ficus religiosa* (5.23), *Xylia xylocarpa* (4.53), *Madhuca longifolia* (4.48), *Terminalia bellerica* (4.43), *Ficus benghalensis* (4.34), *Ficus hispida* (4.34), *Semecarpus anacardium* (4.34) and *Terminalia chebula* (4.23).

176. **Rao, G.M.N., Narayana, V.L. & Reddi, B.N. 2012.** "Distribution and composition of halophytes at Vainateyam estuary, Andhra Pradesh". *Pl. Sci. Res.* 34: 97–98.

Abstract: Halophytes are succulents which occur near estuarine and mangrove habitats only. These plants are commercially useful for food, fodder, extraction of antibiotics and bio-fuels. Halophytes of Vainateyam estuary was studied by using 1 x 1 m quadrat; 6 study sites were selected in the distributaries of the estuary to collect the data on distribution and abundance of different plant species. A total 60 quadrat samples were collect in various parts of the estuary to get the information on frequency and abundance of halophytic populations. Species such as *Suaeda maritime, S. monoica, Salicornia brachiata* and *Sesuvium portulacastrum* were reported as dominant forms in this estuary while species such as *Suaeda nudiflora, Heliotropium curassavicum* and *Prosopis chilensis* were reported as rare species. Frequency and abundance were also minimum for these populations in this estuary. Halophytes were distributed along the creeks and drainage cansl near the estuary.

177. **Rao, G.N. 1986.** *Studies on Floristics of Angiosperms and Dermotypes of Acanthaceae of Narsapur taluk (Medak district, A.P.)*. Ph. D. Thesis, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

178. **Rao, G.V.S. 1977.** "Flora of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 19: 122–126.

Abstract: In the present paper flora of Visakhapatnam district has been discussed. The vegetation of this district has been classified in three categories, viz., coastal vegetation, vegetation of the plains and vegetation of the agency area. The name of the plants regarding different cultivated crops, economic plants, Himalayan and Assam plants present in this district, 40 species of Western Ghats occurred in this district have been presented in the present paper.

179. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1967.** "Contribution to the flora of Karimnagar district, Andhra Pradesh". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 9: 95–113.

Abstract: The Flora of Karimnagar district was studied in three seasonal visits. 434 taxa were collected and enumerated here. Leguminosae, Gramineae, Cyperaceae, Compositae and Acanthaceae are well represented in this area. Two Western Ghat plants, viz., *Curcuma pseudomontana* Grah. and *Theriophonum wightii* Schott are reported here from Andhra Pradesh for the first time.

180. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1978.** Plants of Western Ghats found in Eastern Ghats. In: *Madras Herbarium (MH) 1853-1978 125the Anniversary Souviner, Part 2, Symposium on floristic studies in Peninsular India*. P. 36.

181. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 2002.** *Flora of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh*. Vol. 1 & 2. Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata.

Abstract: The present flora deals with 1137 species belonging to 659 genera and 145 familes of angiosperms and 1 species of gymnosperms. 59 species of fern and fern allies belonging to 34 genera and 22 familes has also been dealt in the present flora.

182. **Rao, K.N. & Reddy, K.R. 1983.** Extended distribution of Plant species in Tirupati. In: An *Assessment of Threatened Plants of India*. Botanical Survey of India, Howrah. Pp. 163-167.

183. **Rao, K.N. & Thammanna, P. 1981.** *Plant Wealth of Seven Hills*. TTD Press. Tirupathi.

184. **Rao, K.N., Thammanna, P. & Das, K.S.R. 1981.** *Plant Wealth of Tirumala*. TTD Press, Tirupathi.

185. **Rao, N.G. 1989.** "Additions to the flora of Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Bot.* 12: 25–26.

Abstract: Floristic studies in the Narsapur of Medak district, Andhra Pradesh, from 1980–1985 have yielded 616 taxa of angiosperms, covering 396 genera and 111 families. Critical studies of the taxa recorded and thorough survey of literature on the floristics of Andhra Pradesh, four interesting species belonging to three families, viz., *Ipomoea indica* Stapf., *Asparagus laevissimus* Steud., *Sacciolepis myosuroides* (R. Br.) A. Camus and *Vetiveria lawsonii* (Hook.f.) Blatter ex McCann were reported for the first time from this state.

186. **Rao, N.G. & Ramayya, N. 1987.** "Biological spectrum of Narsapur, Medak district (A.P.), India". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 4: 183–187.

Abstract: The flora of Narsapur, Medak district (A.P.) consists of 616 species of Angiosperms embracing 396 genera and 111 families, collected during 1980–1985 and has been analyzed into life form categories of Raunkaier (1934–35), viz., phanerophytes (28.8), hemicryptophytes (10.5), cryptophytes (5.3), chamaeophytes (3.8) and therophytes (51.7). The 'Biological or Phytoclimatic Spectrum' of Narsapur is compared with that of 'Normal Spectrum' of the world. This shows that the vegetation of Narsapur is dominated by therophytes along with a high proportion of phaerophytes; indicating that the climate of the area is 'therophanerophytic'. In the present study the high percentage of therophytes, of which 87.5% occurring in the rainy season is apparently due to better distribution of rainfall, high humidity, low rate of evaporation, constant wind pressure, low temperature and also due to biotic interference.

187. **Rao, N.R. 1999.** "Ecology and environment of Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 125: 1089–1094.

Abstract: Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh is facing worst ecological and environmental crisis, primarily due to prolonged drought conditions. Lack of proper land use policy and system of land management have led to imbalance in eco-system where in the productivity level of agricultural lands is on the decline. Since over exploitation of natural resources like soil, water and vegetation are responsible for the poor socio-economic conditions of local people, strategy for sustainable debelopment should be adopted at the village level, to uproot poverty where it gets created.

188. **Rao, N.R., Narasimhan, D. & Henry, A.N. 1987.** "The genus *Adenia* Forsskal (Passifloraceae) in Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 241–245.

Abstract: The genus *Adenia* Forsskal is represented by three species in Southern India, viz., *A. wightiana* (Wall. ex Wight & Arn.) Engl. from Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, *A. hondala* (Gaertn.) de Wilde from Tamil Nadu and Kerala and *A. cardiophylla* Engl. from Andhra Pradesh, which forms a new distributional record to Southern India. A comprehensive account of the three species with key to identification is provided.

189. **Rao, P.N. & Raju, V.S. 1981.** "Floristic research work in Andhra Pradesh". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 90–95.

Abstract: The floristic work conducted so far is presented here under two heads: (i) that was done before and (ii) after the formation of Andhra Pradesh. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh the floristic work of Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kurnool, Medak, Nalconda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Warangal, West Godavari and Vishakhapatnam districts has been done.

190. **Rao, P.R.M. & Aasiya, B. 1995.** "Flora of Nagarjuna University campus and it's immediate surrounding environs". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 141–155.

Abstract: The present paper enumerates 388 species of angiosperms from Nagarjuna University campus and its surrounding environs. The classification of Bentham and Hooker is followed for the enumeration of species, and the taxa within the family are arranged alphabetically. English, Hindi and Telegu names are given for each species wherever available. Details regarding soil and climate and seasonal vegetation are given. Some hardy plants have been suggested to plant on the campus.

191. **Rao, P.R.M. & Aasiya, B. 1999.** "Checklist of plants of Guntur town". *J. Swamy Bot. Club.* 16: 75–80.

Abstract: A brief account of introduction, geology, climate and vegetation of Guntur town is presented in the present paper. 418 species belonging to 78 families of angiosperms are listed.

192. **Rao, R.R. & Sreeramulu, S.H. 1986.** *Flora of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh, India.* Hon. Secretary, Indian Botanical Society, Meerut.

Abstract: The flora deals with 916 species of flowering plants belonging to 137 families and 537 genera. One species lichen, 1 species of liverworts and mosses each, 23 species of pteridophytes and three species of gymnosperms have also been recorded. Among 916 species of flowering plants 185 species from monocotyledons belonging to 23 families and 120 genera and rest 731 from dicotyledons belonging to 114 families and 417 genera.

193. **Rao, R.R., Venkanna, P. & Reddy, T.A. 1987.** *Flora of West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, India.* Hon. Secretary, Indian Botanical Society, Meerut.

Abstract: The flora deals with 785 species of flowering plants belonging to 127 families and 507 genera. One species lichen, 2 species of bryophytes, 20 species of pteridophytes and one species of gymnosperms have also been recorded. Among 785 species of flowering plants 190 species from monocotyledons belonging to 22 families and 109 genera and rest 595 from dicotyledons belonging to 105 families and 398 genera.

194. **Rao, R.S. 1959.** "Observation on the vegetation of the Rampa and Gudem Agency Tracts of the Eastern Ghats-I". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 55: 429–449.

Abstract: The vegetation of this area with an average rainfall of 45-55 inches can be divided into two major zones (i) the Transitional Zone with a mixture of thorny-scrub and dry deciduous forest types of vegetation (from the 500-foot contour to the 1500-foot contour) and (ii) the Deciduous Forest Zone (from 1500-feet contour upwards). The first zone comprise mostly arid, scattered, thorny, scrub jungle with many xerophytic species. The deciduous forest zone comprises the dry deciduous forest ranging 1500-3000 ft.

altitude and the moist deciduous from 3,000 ft. upwards.

195. **Rao, R.S. 1964.** "Observation on the vegetation of the Rampa and Gudem Agency Tracts of the Eastern Ghats- II". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist.* Soc. 61: 303–329.

Abstract: 177 new records for angiosperms and 38 for pteridophytes, which have not been reported so far from the Eastern Ghat ranges along the Andhra coastal region, are noted in this paper. Of these, *Alocasia decipiens* forms a new record for India and the two species *Alectra sessiliflora* var. *monticola* and *Carex stramentita* are new for Peninsular India.

196. **Rao, R.S. & Sreeramulu, S.H. 1986.** *The Flora of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh, India*. Indian Botanical Society, Dept. of Botany, Meerut University, Meerut.

Abstract: In the present flora deals with 916 species under 537 genera of angiosperms, 2 genera and 1 cultigen of gymnosperms, 1 species of lichen, 4 species of bryophytes and 23 species under 16 genera of pteridophytes.

197. **Rao, R.S., Sudhakar, S. & Venkanna, P. 1999.** *Flora of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, India*. Published by Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, New Delhi.

Abstract: Nearly 15,000 specimens including major collection of angiosperm species (1022 sp.), a few lichen (4 species under 1 genus), bryophytes (liverworts 3 species under 3 genera) and mosses (9 species under 8 genera), pteridophytes (41 species under 28 genera) and a gymnosperm, *Gnetum ula* have been recorded from East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. From the cultivated central part of the districtmore than 600 species of weeds and cultivated plants and from the estuarine and marine belt and sandy sea coast more than 50 species mostly mangrove plants on a distinct muddy flats ecosystem, have been collected presenting their data in this volume.

198. **Rao, R.S., Venkanna, P. & Reddy, T.A. 1986.** *Flora of West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, India*. Indian Botanical Society, Dept. of Botany, Meerut University, Meerut.

Abstract: Nearly 10,000 specimens including major collection of angiosperm species (882 sp.), a few lichen (1 species), bryophytes (2 species), pteridophytes (22 species) and a gymnosperm, *Gnetum ula* have been recorded from Wast Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

199. **Rao, S.R.R. 1989.** *Flora of Mahabubnagar district*. Ph. D. Thesis, Osmania University. Hyderabad.

200. **Rao, S.T.B. 1960.** *Forest types of Andhra Pradesh*. Ph.D. Thesis.

201. **Rao, T.A. & Sastry, A.R.K. 1972.** "An ecological approach towards classification of coastal vegetation of India. – I. Strand vegetation". *Indian Forester* 98: 594–607.

Abstract: The ecology of the Indian coastal vegetation which is not only of great theoretical but also of practical interest has hitherto been insufficiently known. Champion & Seth (1968) dealt this vegetation type in a concise manner under the group, 'Littoral and Tidal swamp forests of India'. During the last 12 years, extensive data has been collected on the physiographic, floristic and edaphic aspects, and based on these, an attempt is now made to analyse and to reclassify the Indian coastal vegetation in greater detail, but adhering to the original frame work given by Champion & Seth 1968. In the present paper, the coastal vegetation type has been further sub-divided into three types: sand strand, rock strand and coral strand. Under each type, the salient features such as distribution, topography, floristics and edaphic characters pertinent to each type have been discussed at length with suitable summary diagrams based on relative cover value of plants from quadrats and analytical data.

202. **Rao, T.A. & Sastry, A.R.K. 1974.** "An ecological approach towards classification of coastal vegetation of India. – II. Estuarien border vegetation". *Indian Forester* 100: 438–452.

Abstract: Studies on the Indian estuarine border vegetation have gained a steady importance in the recent years and considerable valuable data have been gathered especially with regard to floristic, edaphic and ecological aspects by various workers and in particular by the Ecology Unit in the Botanical Survey of India, which is engaged in ecological studies on Indian coastal vegetation for last 13 years. Based on this knowledge, an attempt is now made to analyse and reclassify the Tidal swamp forests in greater detail but adhering to the original frame work of Champion & Seth (1968). In the present paper, this vegetational type has been sub-divided into two types: Euestuarine and Proestuarine; and the Proestuarine complex type has been further sub-divided into three sub-types: Tidal mangrove, Euhyaline and Prohyaline. Under each type and their sub-types the salient features such as plant grouping, topography, indicator plants and edaphic characters have been discussed.

203. **Rao, T.A., Sastry, A.R.K. & Shanware, P.G. 1972.** "Analysis of the basic patterns of an estuarine shore in the vicinity of the Coringa Bay, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. 75*B: 40–50.

Abstract: A few terrestrial strips of the Coringa river banks were examined to understand the floristic patterns and some of the associated edaphic factors. The present study shows the existence of distinct vegetational zones under the prevailing influence of salinity.

204. **Rao, V.S., Babu, M.V.S. & Rao, B.R.P. 2010.** "Tree resources of Kaundinya Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 932–939.

Abstract: Kaundinya Wildlife Sanctuary, located in Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh,

extended to about 357.60 km^2, represents dry deciduous forest ecosystem. We studied the species diversity, girth class distribution and use values of tree species of the Wildlife Sanctuary. A total of 5,784 tree individuals, comprising 102 tree species, belonging to 72 genra and 38 families, have been enumerated in sampling units of 0.5 ha size from 20 grids with a mean standard deviation 290±158.62. Of the 102 tree species, 91 species were found to have multiple use values and 77 of them are with medicinal value, 57 used as timber, 21 species as fuel wood and 20 for fodder.

205. **Rao, V.S., Veeranjaneyulu, D., Priyadarsini, P., Swetha, B., Manjula, M. & Rao, B.R.P. 2012.** "Standing biomass and carbon stocks of trees outside forests in Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 736–743.

Abstract: The study was aimed to estimate standing biomass and carbon stocks in linear, scattered and block structures of trees outside forests through non-destructive method in Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh. A total of 39.1 ha area was sampled in the district for this purpose. The study recorded a total of 20 species from linear plots, 37 species from scattered plots and 22 species in block plots with mean stem density of 25.1, 120 and 80.5 individuals ha^{-1} and mean basal area is 21.19, 11.30 and 7.90 m^2 ha^{-1} respectively. The growing stock density is 16.95, 60.64 and 3.58 m^3 for linear, scattered and block structures respectively and standing biomass density values are124.97 ± 256.02 Mg ha^{-1}, 36.91 ± 35.03 Mg ha^{-1} and 29.57 ± 14.66 Mg ha^{-1} for the same. The carbon stocks values in linear structure is 59.36 ± 121.61 Mg Ha^{-1}; scattered structure, 17.53 ± 16.64 Mg ha^{-1} and block structure, 14.04 ± 6.96 Mg ha^{-1}. The girth class distribution has shown that in linear and scattered structures > 150 cm GBH class contributes higher values of growing stock, standing biomass and carbon stocks.

206. **Ravisankar, T. & Rao, N.R. 1989.** "Additions to the flora of Karimnagar district, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Bot.* 12: 72–77.

Abstract: Forty six species belonging to thirty three families of flowering plants were collected, which form additions to the flora of Karimnagar district. *Crotalaria quinquefolia* L. collected for the first time from this area forms a new distributional record to Andhra Pradesh.

207. **Reddi, C.S., Rao, C.B. & Aluri, J.B. 1998.** "Floral ecology of *Gloriosa superba* (Liliaceae)". *Ann. Forest.* 6: 225–231.

Abstract: *Gloriosa superba* L. of the scrub jungles in the outskirts of Visakhapatnam (17°42' N – 82°18' E) was used for observation and experimentation. *G. superba* L. is an annual climbing herb that blooms during August-November. The anthesed flowers are herkogamous, conspicuous by their size and colour, produce nectar in traces and are available any time during the 24 h cycle. They are compatible for autogamy, geitonogamy and xenogamy, but only the fruit from the last two modes produce viable seed and thus

form the normal mode of sexual reproduction. They are seldom visited by any insect species in the study habitat. The pollen grains are liberated in aggregates (2-8 grains) into the atmosphere and pollen deposition on stigma occurs in the absence of insect visitors; the two events indicate the role of wind in pollen transfer in *G. superba*. This is taken as an interesting situation and a study of the floral ecology of *G. superba* is suggested in other geographical regions.

208. **Reddy, C.S. 2001.** *Floristic studies in Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh, India*. Ph. D. Thesis, Kakatiya University, Warangal.

209. **Reddy, C.S. 2008.** "Floral diversity of Andhra Pradesh". *Biodiversity News* 1(3&4): 8. Andhra Pradesh Biodiversity Board, Hyderabad.

210. **Reddy, C.S. & Rao, K.T. 2009.** "Grasses of Rollapadu Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 13–21.

Abstract: Rollapadu Wildlife Sanctuary is a small protected area of Andhra Pradesh, India. It represents unique dry grassland system. The survey reveals that there are about 77 species of grasses belongs to 45 genera in Rollapadu Wildlife Sanctuary, which indicates the diversity and richness of grasses. The dominant floristic components include *Aristida setacea, Chrysopogon aciculatus, Dichanthium annulatum, Dichanthium pseudoischaemum, Heteropogon contortus, Schima nervosum*, etc.

211. **Reddy, C.S., Bhanja, M. & Raju, V.S. 1999.** "Angiospermic flora and biological spectrum of Jakaram Reserve forest, Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 125: 1152–1166.

Abstract: Jakaram Reserve is a 200 ha mixed dry deciduous forest with 306 species of Magnoliophyta representing 61 families of Magnoliopsida and seven families of Liliopsida. Of these, 66.4% are herbs, 11.4% are shrubs and 22.2% are trees. Among the 68 tree species, 13 are planted. While *Tectona grandis* dominated the land in the past, *Anogeissus latifolia, Chloroxylon swietenia, Gardenia resinifera* and *Helicteres isora* are the most prevalent trees at present. *Diospyros chloroxylon* is the dominant shrub followed by *Maytenus emarginatus, Ziziphus oenoplia, Grewia flavescens* and *G. hirsuta*. The proportions of hemicryptophytes (5%) and cryptophytes (4%) indicate a tropical climate while the phanerophytes (26%), chamaephytes (18%) and therophytes (47%) present a desert phytoclimate. The latter scenario is due to the prevailing arid climate, deforestation and excessive grazing pressure. The cattle are found to forage on as many as 117 species (38%) though 61 species (20%) of them are of good fodder value.

212. **Reddy, C.S., Reddy, K.N. & Raju, V.S. 2008.** *Supplement to flora of Andhra Pradesh, India*. Deep Publications, New Delhi.

Abstract: In this flora about 272 taxa has been enumerated.

213. **Reddy, C.S., Babar, S., Amarnath, G. & Pattanaik, C. 2011.** "Structure and floristic composition of tree stand in tropical forest in the Eastern Ghats of northern Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Forest. Res.* 22(4): 491–500.

Abstract: The changes in species composition, abundance and foreststt and structure were analyzed across altitudinal regimes in tropical forests of Eastern Ghats of northern Andhra Pradesh, India. Three 1-ha plots were established with one each in low, medium and high altitudes. A total of 153 species, 2129 stems (709 stems ·ha-1) of e"10 cm girth were enumerated. Species richness and diversity pattern varied along altitudinal gradient and increased with the altitude. Species richness varied from 52 to 110 species·ha-1 and stand density from 639 to 836 stems ·ha-1 with average basal area of 34.39 m2·ha-1. Shannon–Wiener index (H') ranged from 4.55 to 5.17. Low altitude (i.e., Site 1) is dominated by *Xylia xylocarpa* (59.22) and *Lagerstroemia parviflora* (23.90), medium altitude (i.e., Site 2) by *Xylia xylocarpa* (45.50), *Bursera serrata* (17.29), and high altitude (i.e., Site 3) has *Schleichera oleosa* (28.25) *Pterocarpus marsupium* (26.55) as predominant species. Taxonomically, Rubiaceae (12species), Fabaceae (12), Euphorbiaceae (11), Rutaceae (7) and Lauraceae (7) were dominant families. Density-wise, Fabaceae, Combretaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Anacardiaceae and Myrtaceae were abundant. Thus, conservation assessment based on altitudinal regimes and the informationon species structure and function can provide baseline information formonitoring and sustaining the biodiversity.

214. **Reddy, C.S., Bhanja, M.R., Rao, P.S. & Raju, V.S. 2000.** "A contribution to the tree flora of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian J. Forest.*, Addit. Ser. 9: 33–486.

Abstract: In the present contribution is an attempt to produce a checklist of the tree flora of Hyderabad. 189 phanerogamic tree species/infraspecific taxa belonging to 52 familes were collected from Hyderabad. There are 107 are exotic and 82 indigenous species.

215. **Reddy, C.S., Rao, K.T., Krishna, I.S.R. & Javed, S.M.M. 2008.** "Vegetation and Floristic Studies in Nallamalais, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Pl. Sci. 3:* 85–91.

Abstract: The hills of Nallamalais form a part of the Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh, India situated in between 15°20'-16°30' N and 78°30'-80°10' E. The rocks are of Kurnool and Cuddapah formations. The vegetation is broadly divided into forest, grassland and hydrophytic categories. Under climax forest vegetation, three broad types were recognized i.e., southern dry mixed deciduous, south Indian moist deciduous and scrub. Nine edaphic vegetation types were noticed in the study area. Its flora was poorly documented. Therefore floristic surveys were carried out between 1999 to 2006, which resulted in record of total of 1541 angiosperm taxa. They fall under 778 genera

and 144 families, bringing out the genus species ratio as 1:2. The dominant families were Poaceae (178 taxa), Papilionaceae (116), Euphorbiaceae (83), Cyperaceae (79) and Asteraceae (63). The life form spectrum was dominated by therophytes (37.1%) denoting a typical tropical arid climate. Nallamalais represents seven worst invasive exotic species namely *Cassia uniflora*, *Lantana camara*, *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Hyptis suaveolens*, *Mimosa pudica*, *Cleome viscosa* and *Prosopis juliflora*, which may pose survival threat to the indigenous flora.

216. **Reddy, C.S., Reddy, K.N., Bhanja, M.R. & Raju, S. 1999.** "On the identity of *Physalis minima* L. (Solanaceae) in southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 709–710.

Abstract: The true identity of the common weedy *Physalis* (Solanaceae) in southern India is brought to light. It is *P. angulata* L. which is misidentified in several of the regional floras as *P. minima* L. Treating these two Linnean species as conspecific is incorrect since there are clear differences between them in general morphology, seed characters and breeding systems.

217. **Reddy, C.S., Babar, S., Giriraj, A., Reddy, K.N. & Rao, K.T. 2008.**"Structure and Floristic Composition of Tree Diversity in Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest of Eastern Ghats, Southern Andhra Pradesh, India". *Asian J. Sci. Res.* 1(1): 57–64.

Abstract: This study inventoried three tropical dry deciduous forest tree communities in Eastern Ghats of Southern Andhra Pradesh, India. Three 1 ha plots area were established one each in Nallamalais, Seshachalam and Nigidi hills. A total of 137 tree species, 2205 stems (735 ha^{-1}) of e"10 cm girth were enumerated. Tree communities at the three sites differed in dominance, composition, diversity and structure. Tree stand density varied from 674 to 796 ha^{-1} with average basal area of 11.46 m^2 ha^{-1}. Shannon-Wiener index (H) ranges from 4.11 to 4.89. Site 1 is dominated by *Pterocarpus marsupium* (28.1) and *Anogeissus latifolia* (26.2), site 2 by *Pterocarpus santalinus* (44.5) and *Terminalia pallida* (42.4) and site 3 by *Chloroxylon swietenia* (46.2) and *Albizia amara* (25.9). Site 1 (Nallamalais) forests are more diverse at spatial scale and all taxonomic levels than their counterparts, due to high rainfall and favourable edaphic conditions. The present study can serve as baseline information for monitoring and sustaining the phytodiversity of tropical dry deciduous forests in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

218. **Reddy, C.S., Pujar, G.S., Sudhakar, S., Babar, S., Sudha, K., Trivedi, S., Gharai, B. & Murthy, M.S.R. 2008.** "Mapping the vegetation types of Andhra Pradesh, India using remote sensing". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 14–23.

Abstract: Mapping the distributions of vegetation types and land uses provides critical information for managing landscapes to sustain their biodiversity. In the present study vegetation types and land use of Andhra Pradesh were mapped using dry' and green season's satellite data (IRS P6 LISS III) of 2003-2004 at 1:50,000 scale. On screen

image interpretation technique was used in mapping the heterogeneity of land cover classes. Field information was collected for vegetation types and locale specific vegetation formations. In Andhra Pradesh, vegetation cover occupies 23.03% of total geographical area. While, forest cover of the State is estimated to 44,334 km^2, accounting for about 16.12% of total geographical area. Based on remote sensing data, thirteen major discemable forest type classes were identified and delineated viz., Semi Evergreen, Moist Deciduous, Dry Deciduous, Dry Evergreen, Thorn, Teak mixed, Bamboo mixed, Mangrove, Riverine forest, woodland, tree savannah and forest plantation. Most abundant forest type was Dry Deciduous forest, which comprised 73.4% of the total forest area, followed by Moist Deciduous forest of 10.9%. Scrub also occupies significant area, which is about 6.5% of geographical area of State. The vegetation type map prepared provides a key input for biodiversity characterization at landscape level and conservation plan.

219. **Reddy, C.V.K. 1978.** "*Prosopis juliflora*, the precocious child of the plant world". *Indian Forester* 104: 14–18.

Abstract: The paper gives a summary of experience relating to introduction of *Prosopis juliflora* in Andhra Pradesh. The potialities of this species in meeting of fuelwood requirement of local people and to afforest as much of the available waste, denuded or otherwise uncultivable lands as possible are discussed. The paper also aims to introduce the merits of this notable species.

220. **Reddy, K.K. 1991.** "Forestry research in Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 117: 960–965.

Abstract: Andhra Pradesh with a forest cover of 23% of geographical area is rich in variety of flora and fauna. Forestry Research in Andhra Pradesh started as early as 1920. A forestry research programme has been finalized as per the current needs and priorities. Priority area of research have been identified and a brief account of research activities taken up under each topic are discussed. The progress made in Tree Improvement Research and vegetation Propagation including Tissue culture is discussed in the paper.

221. **Reddy, K.K. 1994.** "Biological resources and biodiversity conservation in Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 120: 799–806.

Abstract: Andhra Pradesh is the 5^{th} largest state in Indian with 23% of the land area under forests which is equal to the National level. The forest types range from coastal swamps to moist evergreen patches inhabiting variety of fauna. The preservation of the biodiversity is the call of the day and efforts are underway in several spheres towards the direction. Public co-operation is the need of the hour.

222. **Reddy, K.R. 1989.** "Additional notes on wild edible plants of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 125–127.

Abstract: In the present paper 20 plants are added to the wild edible plants of India which are not included by Singh & Arora (1978). These plants are reported from Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. The following plants are arranged alphabetically in each category followed by local Telegu name in parenthesis and family. A brief note on each plant is given regarding their useful parts and mode of consumption.

223. **Reddy, L.J., Sirisha, C. & Rao, K.R.S.S. 2009.** "Assessment of genetic and pathogenic diversity of *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *Oryzae* on high yielding local variety, Tella Hamsa, from farmer fields in Gagillapur and Kompally, Andhra Pradesh". *Taiwania* 54: 241–247.

Abstract: Rice is one of the most important food crops of the world which is grown in various agro climatic conditions and it encounters several biotic and abiotic stresses. Among biotic stress bacterial leaf blight caused by *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *Oryzae* is the major destructive disease in the world. There is no chemical effective against this disease, so growing resistant varieties is the only way to decrease the losses caused by the disease. To develop durable resistance varieties in the particular area under biotic stress conditions necessitates evaluation of rice genotypes. The present study revealed significant fingerprinting variations observed among the 44 *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *Oryzae* isolates from Tella Hamsa genotype collected from different areas, Gagillapur and Kompally. In addition, much diverse pathotypic variation or virulence pattern was detected from set of differentials containing near isogenic lines and traditional cultivar differentials. Virulence data obtained from these differentials revealed that all of them were compatible with the resistance genes. However, these pathotypes were incompatible with the genes, *xa-5, Xa-10, xa-13* and *Xa-21* suggesting the possibility of deploying them for enhacing the resistance. Similar observations were reported in the research area of rice crop improvement. So, this study suggests the deployment of genes in combinations of two and three expressed wide spectrum of longevity resistance to bacterial blight pathogen.

224. **Reddy, M.H. & Raju, R.R.V. 1996.** "Aquatic angiosperm diversity in Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Swamy Bot. Club.* 13: 35–37.

Abstract: This paper presents a systematic account of aquatic angiosperm diversity in Andhra Pradesh. Extensive exploration yielded 384 taxa belonging to 68 families of which 122 are dicotyledons and 262 are monocotyledons. Some of the dominant families are Cyperaceae (158), Commelinaceae (32), Scrophulariaceae (14), Eriocaulaceae (12), Lentibulariaceae (12) and Hydrocharitaceae (10). The correct nomenclature, morphology, phenology and distribution of taxa are discussed in this paper.

225. **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.

226. **Reddy, P.R. & Rao, M.S. 2000.** "Plant resources and ecological-degradation of Eastern Ghats, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 375–383.

Abstract: The Eastern Ghats of India have rich and varied flora. The plant resources of Eastern Ghats find wide ranging application. Many of the less known plants can be used by the way of food, forage, medicine and timber, etc. Some of these plants are strictly endemic to the Eastern Ghats. Human activity by way of various developmental schemes and other practices is observed to be the chief threat to the ecological degradation of any region. In the present study an attempt is made to delineate the major plant resources of the Eastern Ghats and impact of human acitivities on ecology of this mountain ecosystem.

227. **Reddy, P.S. 1985.** *Floristic study of Warangal and epidermology of cyperaceae as on aid to taxonomy*. Ph.D. Thesis.

228. **Reddy, P.S. & Rajagopal, T. 2002.** "Silica bodies and their taxonomic value in the sedges of Warangal, Andhra Pradesh". *Rheedea* 12: 53–72.

Abstract: Silica bodies in the epidermis of various organs of 51 species of Cyperaceae were studied. Cone-shaped silica is the commonest type and occurs in costal cells. These are more frequent on abaxial surfaces of leaf, bract, sheath, glume and culms. Cones are much variable in their number per cell, size, arrangement in the cell, and may be with or without satellite (minor cones) around them. Satellites too, are variable in their size, number and arrangement. Other than cones, several 'atypical' bodies, usually present in inter-costel cells, and restricted to few genera (*Scleria* and *Rhynchospora*) are also observed. Hence the genera and tribes in which these 'atypical' bodies are present can be distinguished from others. Silica body characters are also of diagnostic value to some extent at species level. An account of form, distribution and taxonomic significance of silica bodies is presented.

229. **Reddy, R.D., Prasad, M.K. & Venkaiah, K. 1991.** *Forest Flora of Andhra Pradesh (Vernacular Names)*. Research and Development Circle, A.P. Forest Department, Hyderabad.

Abstract: The present book deals with index of different languages of the vernacular names of the species along with floristic analysis.

230. **Reddy, R.V. 1990.** *Flora of Guvvalacheruvu forest, Cuddapah district*. M. Phil. Dissertation, S.K. University, Anantapur.

231. **Reddy, S. 1985.** *Floristic studies of Warangal and epidermology of Cyperaceae as an aid to taxonomy*. Ph. D. Thesis, Osmania University.

232. **Reddy, S.R., Reddy, A.M. & Yasodamma, N. 2012.** "Exploration of wild ornamental flora of YSR district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian J. Fundamental Appl. Life Sci.* 2(1): 192–199.

Abstract: Identification and exploration of wild ornamental species is one of the new areas of research and accounts wide spectrum of uses in environmental management. Using field investigation in combination with analysis of relevant literature and available data, this paper presents study of botanical exploration and investigation in wild vegetation of YSR district. Results indicated that YSR district had abundance of wild ornamental plants which exhibits wide range of diversity in terms of taxa, habit and growth forms. This study identified 356 species belonging to 246 genera and 105 families with potential artistic ornamental value. The distinguishing features of these wild plants, their characteristics and habitats were analyzed. The ornamental potential of most plants are its flowers, some species have ornamental fruits and foliage. Some suggestion for further exploitation, utilization and protection is given in the paper. We hope that this work will help the researchers and people, who are interested in wild ornamental plants.

233. **Roxburgh, W.** 1795-1810. *Plants of the coast of Coromandal*. 3 Vols. London.

234. **Sar, P.S. & Vijayalakshmi, P. 1977.** "Some new hosts of *Dendrophthoe falcata* (Linn.f.) Ettings". *Geobios* (Jodhpur) 4: 127.

Abstract: Two new hosts of *Dendrophthoe falcata* (Linn.f.) Ettings, viz., *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb. (Simaroubaceae) and *Ixora coccinea* Linn. (Rubiaceae) have been observed in Hyderabad–Secunderabad cities. These two new hosts were not recorded so far in India.

235. **Sarojini, Y. 2008.** "Ecology of phytoplankton of sewage and harbor water of Visakhapatnam with emphasis on species dominance and dominance index". *Seaweed Res. Utln.* 30: 239–248.

Abstract: The sewage was observed rich in nutrients and poor in dissolved oxygen. One hundred and nineteen species of phytoplankton were enumerated from sewage of which seventeen species were found as dominant. The standing crops of dominant species varied from one station to the other. *Euglena acus* and *Chlamydomonas simplex* occurred with higher densities in all the four stations studied. The other dominant species occurred were *Microcystis aeruginosa, Merismopedia punctata* at station – I, *Oscillatoria ornate* at

station – II, *Cyclotella meneghiniana* at station III and IV. The succession of phytoplankton also varied in all the four stations. Generally, the occurrence of two dominant species and their dominance index varied from one month to the other and from one year to the other.

236. **Sastry, A.R.K. & Rao, T.A. 1973.** "Studies on the flora and vegetation of coastal Andhra Pradesh, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 92–107.

Abstract: In this paper a brief account of the vegetation and flora of thje Coastal Andhra Pradesh has been given based on field observations and plant collections made during four tours. The enumeration includes 257 species with short ecological annotations under each.

237. **Satyanarayana, P., Thothathri, K. & Raju, D.C.S. 1987.** "A systematic survey of legumes of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 133–137.

Abstract: The sub-family Faboideae of Fabaceae is represented by 91 genera and approximately 600 species in India. Tropical legumes are the source of timber, fodder, pulses and herbal medicines. Besides being natural fertilizers, Indian legumes are important as genetic resources for improvement of crops. Extensive and intensive survey of our wild legumes therefore, needs to emphasis. In Andhra Pradesh, there is a total of ca 250 taxa comprising about 60 genera, distributed in parts of Deccan, Eastern Ghats and plains of Coromandel coasts. Efforts are made to evaluate their status in terms of endemism, conservation and utilization.

238. **Savithramma, N., Reddy, A.K. & Vijaya, T. 2009.** "Phyto resources of Talakona– A sacred grove of Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 352–358.

Abstract: Talakona sacred grove is a part of Tirumala-Cuddapah-Nallamalai micro hot spots of endemism and one of the sacred groves of Andhra Pradesh with rich plant resources. The grove comprises dry deciduous to moist deciduous forests types with a number of useful and under-utilized plant taxa. The grove sustains a large number of plant species of timber, medicinal, aromatic, sacred and aesthetic values. *Entada rheedei* – a large woody lianer, spread over the entire forest and have ecological significance and economic importance. The diversity of orchids, Pteridophytes, Bryophytes and Algae grow in surrounding places of water fall area. Recently, phyto-resources of Talakona have been over exploited for non wood forest products (NWFP) like fibre, dye, gum, resin, honey, fruits and nuts, etc. by local tribals. Deforestation and unsustainable extraction of fodder and firewood by the local people have further exerted pressure on the biomass. The plant taxa classified as endemic, rare, endangered and threatened may be wiped out in near future from the forest, if proper management and conservation initiatives are not taken up. On part of conservation measures, awareness and

participation of the people of surroundings villages is inevitable for maintaining biodiversity in Talakona sacred grove.

239. **Sayeeduddin, M. 1938.** "A further contribution to some of the common flowering plants of the Hyderabad state; their distribution and economic importance". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 40(2): 191–212.

Abstract: The two large distinct divisions of this extensive land, viz., the Marathwari and Telangana are not only distinct as regards their geology but are also markedly different in their floristic composition. Out of the places visited for the collection for this paper Aurangabad district is typical of the Marathwari side and Warangal district typical of Telangana side. Altogether 255 species belonging to 70 families have been recorded from this region. Apart from Economic uses mentioned the plants of medicinal importance have been marked as such, and their medicinal properties may be referred to in the literature cited and to any further literature existing on the subject.

240. **Sayeeduddin, M. 1940.** "Preliminary notes on a recent botanical tour to Amrabad Forest Reserve, H.E.H. The Nizam's Dominions Hyderabad (Dn)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 41(2): 907–910.

Abstract: 51 angiosperms, 2 bryophytes and 4 pteridophytes have been reported from Amrabad Forest Reserve, H.E.H. The Nizam's Dominions Hyderabad.

241. **Sayeeduddin, M. 1941.** "Additions to our knowledge of the flowering plants of H.E.H. The Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad, Deccan". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 42: 903–924.

Abstract: 170 species belonging to 53 families of flowering plants has been reported from H.E.H. The Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad, Deccan. These species are collected from Mulug, Sirnapalli, Vikrabad, Amrabad (including Mananur and Farahabad), Adilabad and from the suburbs of Hyderabad city.

242. **Sayeeduddin, M. 1954.** *A brief sketch of the flora of Hyderabad, Deccan.* Souvenir, 41st Session, Indian Science Congress, Hyderabad.

243. **Sebastine, K.M. & Henry, A.N. 1966.** "A contribution to the flora of Pakhal and surrounding regions in Narasampet taluk, Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 304–311.

Abstract: The paper presents a detailed account of the flora of the Pakhal Reserve Forest and the surrounding regions in Narasampet district, Andhra Pradesh. Intensive botanical explorations were carried out by the authors in the region during the years 1960–63. As a result of the explorations 254 species of plants belonging to 198 genera and 70 families have been collected and recorded for the region. The paper contains an enumeration of the above species.

244. **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.

245. **Sebastine, K.M. 1962.** "Some additions to Flora of the Presidency of Madras". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 4: 219–225.

Abstract: J.S. Gamble began the compilation of the *Flora of the Presidency of Madras* in the year 1912 and the first part was published in the year 1915. In 1925, after completing part VII Gamble died. The work was then continued by C.E.C. Fischer and finished with part XI in 1935. This monumental work on systematic botany deals with 4,516 species of plants from the old Madras Presidency which comprises the present states of Madras, Kerala, parts of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. During the 26 years that have elapsed since its publication several botanists have studied the flora of the region and have been able to discover many taxa new to science and several new records. The scattered information on the new taxa described by various authors in different journals and periodicals has been presented in this paper. The following data are given for each taxon: citation of the original publication, critical notes if any, the place of collection, collector's number and the herbarium where the type specimen is permanently preserved (if known).

246. **Sebastine, K.M., Thothathri, K. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1960.** "Observations on the flora of Narasapur, Medak district, Andhra Pradesh". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 275–285.

Abstract: The Narasapur Forests lies between 77°35'–78°55' E longitudes and 17°34'–18°20' N latitudes. Botanical explorations were undertaken in this area during the months of September, 1958 and April 1959. The top soil is sandy to clayey loam with rocks consisting of pink and grey granites. The climate is moist and hot, the temperature varying from 14°C to 40°C. The annual rainfall is 91 cm, mainly precipitated by south-west monsoon. The vegetation of this region presents the scrub jungle at low elevations with dominant species *Gymnosporia spinosa* associated with *Diospyros melanoxylon* and *Lagerstroemia parviflora*. Patches of grasslands in the scrub jungle show herbs like *Borreria hispida, Phyla nodiflora* and *Striga euphrasioides* and grasses *Chloris virgata* and *Iseilema laxum*. As the altitude rises the scrub jungle gradually changes into mixed deciduous forests. The transitional zone is characterized by large populations of *Cissus adnata, Butea monosperma* is the dominant species in these forests associated with *Madhuca indica, Tectona grandis* and *Terminalia bellerica*. The undergrowth is mainly formed by *Bridelia montana, Cleistanthus collinus, Olax scandens, Habenaria platyphylla* and *Sclerocarpus africanus*. The lakes and ponds present large populations of *Aponogeton*

natans, Lagarosiphon alternifolius and *Nymphaea stellata*. Families Leguminosae, Gramineae and Cyperaceae are well represented in the flora of this region.

247. **Seenayya, G. & Zafar, A.R. 1979.** "An ecological study of the Mir Alam lake, Hyderabad, India". *Indian J. Bot.* 2: 214–220.

Abstract: Phytoplankton abundance, nitrogen and phosphorus complexes of surface waters of Mir Alam Lake were studied over a period of one year (1974–75). The water was alkaline throughout and showed dominance of organic form of nitrogen over the inorganic one and of free ammonia over the other forms of inorganic nitrogen. The concentration of particulate phosphorus was also higher than the dissolved or surplus phosphorus. Phytoplankton comprised of blue green with *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* as the most dominant. The alga multiplied profusely in late summer and throughout the rainy season. Species diversity was low when the population was densest and it was high when the percentage dominance of the most abundant species registered a fall.

248. **Seshavatharam, V., Dutt, B.S.M. & Venu, P. 1982.** "An ecological study of the vegetation of the Kolleru lake". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 70–75.

Abstract: Kolleru lake is a large fresh water body extending over 850 sq km in the Krishna and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh, between 81°40' and 80°20' E and 17°25' and 16°28' N. The entire lake being shallow, has only littoral vegetation with practically no limnetic and profoundal zones. As the lake receives rich nutrients as effluents from the several drains that empty into it, the vegetation is luxuriant. About nineteen species of hydrophytes belonging to thirteen angiosperms families are recorded. Data on the distribution of these hydrophytes in the lake and their frequency, relative frequency and abundance from different regions of the lake at different periods of the year, are presented.

249. **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 South India is revised based on field and herbarium studies and in consultation with types and protologues. C. *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 South India. Description, photo plates and

keys to the South Indian species of *Canscora* and *Canscorinella* are provided here. *Canscora alata* (Roth) Wall., *C. diffusa* (Vahl) Brown ex Roem. & Schultes and *C. roxburghii* Arn. ex Miq. is distributed in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, *C. heteroclite* (L.) Gilg from Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, *C. pauciflora* Dalzell from Karnataka and Kerala, *C. perfoliata* Lamk. from Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, *Canscorinella bhatiana* (K.S. Prasad & Raveendran) Shahina & Namy from Kerala and *Canscorinella stricta* (Sedwick) Nampy & Shahina from Karnataka and Kerala.

250. **Sharma, P.K. & Murthy, A.R. 2014.** "Andhra Pradesh forest inventory– Assessment of growing stock, stem density, bamboo resources and health of forests and status of its soil". *Indian Forester* 140: 643–653.

Abstract: Andhra Pradesh Forest Department undertook inventorisation of forest resources using Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS. 6916 sample point were generated using stratified random sampling techniques duly considering forest type and forest canopy density maps. The results show that the growing stock (GS) of the notified forests in AP is 232.08 m^2 million and the stem density is 179 trees/ha. Area under bamboo is 16.1% of the notified forest area numbering 2053.91 million in different age classes. Health of forests has been assessed in terms of status of regeneration, incidences of fire, illicit felling, grazing, weeds, pests, grasses and soil erosion. Forest soils have been assessed in terms of soil depth, stoniness, humus, organic carbon and pH. Comparison with earlier studies shows that there is quantitative as well as qualitative depletion in the growing stock in last 3 decades. There is more GS in lower diameter classes and less in higher diameter classes. Large area of forest is deficient in regeneration and is affected by soil erosion. Thematic maps on 18 parameters have been generated division wise.

251. **Sidhu, S.S. 1963.** "Studies on the mangroves of India. I. East Godavari region". *Indian Forester* 89(5): 337–351.

Abstract: The importance of the study of mangroves as brought out in the proceedings of the Mangrove Symposium (1957) has been stressed in the light of the previous and present work. The origin of the mangrove habitat and the world distribution of different species is dealt with. It is interesting to note that no species is continuously distributed over both the hemispheres. The climate and geological data on the East Godavari is summarized and the quantitative ecological data along with the description of the different communities is given. *Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea* a new record for this area is reported. *Excoecaria agallocha* is deciduous and not evergreen. Various stages in the succession of the mangrove communities and factors operating in their development are discussed.

252. **Singh, K.K., Palvi, S.K. & Singh, H.B. 1981.** "Survey and biological activity of some medicinal plants of Mannanur forest, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Forest.* 4: 115–118.

Abstract: The authors made an extensive survey in the forest areas of Mannanur, A.P. The present paper deals with some medicinal plants and their local uses as reported by the local tribe, Vaidya and experienced foresters etc. Eleven plant species collected for screening programme from this area have shown anticancer, antiviral, hypotensive and other pharmacological activity in primary test on animals. Twenty-nine species are discussed; these belong to twenty-two families and twenty-seven genera of angiosperms. The botanical name, family, local Telegu name, local medicinal uses, biological activity and voucher numbers are given in this paper.

253. **Singh, V. 1987.** "The genus *Cassia* L. (Caesalpiniaceae) – Some new taxa and combinations from India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 321–327.

Abstract: Two new species of *Cassia* L., viz. C. *davidsonii* allied to *Cassia corymbosa* Lam. from Nainital, Uttar Pradesh and C. *nilgirica* allied to C. *pumila* Lam. from Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu and a new variety viz., *C. floribunda* Cav. var. *pubescens* allied to *C. floribunda* Cav. from Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu has been described and a new combination, viz., *Cassia indochinensis* (Gagnep.) Singh has been proposed.

254. **Sivaraj, N., Pandravada, S.R., Naidu, M.V., Reddy, G.S., Sunil, N., Kamala, V., Abraham, B. & Varaprasad, K.S. 2008.** "Mesta diversity: A potential source to improve rural economy in north coastal Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32(Suppl.): 137–140.

Abstract: Mesta is the bast fibre of commercial importance obtained from *Hibiscus cannabinus* L. and *H. sabdariffa* L., belonging to the family Malvaceae. These two species having wide adaptability to poor soils, are drought tolerant and come up luxuriantly even under rainfed conditions. Andhra Pradesh stands first in both the area and production with 0.8 lakh hectares and 6.8 lakh bales respectively. It is traditionally grown in the Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts of north coastal Andhra Pradesh for fibre, and rich endemic genetic diversity is reported. Mesta being a renewable natural fibre, which is safe, non-toxic, biodegradable and environmental friendly, has wide applications, acceptance and export potential. Culinary varieties are used for the preparation of curry, pickle and chutneys. Several alternate uses such as for paper-making, potting mix and food colourant etc are also reported. Keeping in view the importance of this crop, concerted efforts have been made by NBPGR Regional Station to collect and conserve the Mesta germplasm. A total of 560 Mesta germplasm accessions of fibre and culinary types belonging to both the sapecies were collected from the state. Good diversity was observed for leaf lamina, vein and petiole colour, leaf length and width, stem pubescence, stem (colour, diameter), branching habit, flower colour, capsule pubescence, seed (colour, shape, size and weight) and yield (900-1800 kg/ha) etc. *Erra gogu, Gongura, Kasi janumu, Katti naara, Koora gogu, Manchi gogu, Puntikura, Tella gogu*, etc. are some of the landraces collected. One collection of high yielding *H. sabdariffa* L., designated as

UJWALA, is in the pre release stage by Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural Uniuversity (ANGRAU). This paper further describes the status of diversity in Mesta, strategies for the future research and socio-economic aspects of Mesta cultivation in relation to livelihood of people.

255. **Sivaraj, N., Sunil, N., Kamala, V. & Pandravada, S.R. 2007.** "Weed flora in the ground field – An ecological study". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 31: 901–906.

Abstract: An ecological study of the weed flora of groundnut field in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh, India had been conducted. The floristic composition, frequency percentage, relative frequency, density, relative density and abundance values of families and individual weed species of community structure had been worked out using standard procedures. The floristic composition of the weeds indicated the dominance of dicot taxa over monocots with a ratio of 2.3:1.0. Twenty-five weed species belonging to the nine families were recorded, of which 8 species represented two monocots families. Poaceae weeds are more predominant. *Cynodon dactylon, Portulaca oleracea* and *Fuirena ciliaris* are most frequently occurring weed species with high relative density values. The present study fulfilled the Raunkiaer's law of frequency class.

256. **Sreeramulu, T. 1953.** "A *Codium* from the Coromandel coast". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 32: 67–69.

Abstract: *Codium iyengarii* has been reported from the east coast north of Krusadai islands. Earlier this species is reported from Dwarka. A complete description of this species is also given in this paper.

257. **Sudeesh, S. & Reddy, C.S. 2012.** "Vegetation and Land Cover mapping of Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam Tiger Reserve, Andhra Pradesh, India using remote sensing and GIS". *Int. J. Geomatics & Geosciences* 2(4): 953–963.

Abstract: Mapping of vegetation and land cover is important for managing natural resources. Remote sensing plays a vital role in mapping of existing land resources information at a particular period. The study area Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR) is the largest tiger reserve of India, situated in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Multi-season IRS P6 AWiFS data of 2010 was used to map the vegetation types and other land cover. Of the digital classification techniques, supervised classification and maximum likelihood algorithm were used in the study. Results indicate the forest cover as 2653.9 km^2 and which is proportionately 61% of the total geographic area of NSTR. The interpretation of images and GIS analysis indicates that the open dry deciduous forest is the most dominant vegetation type comprising 52.5% (1394.3 km^2) of the total forest stock in 2010. The present study is helpful in assessing and quantifying the land cover of NSTR and this information can be used for monitoring status of forests.

258. **Sudhakar, S. 1979.** *Flora of Upper East Godavari district.* Ph. D. Thesis, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.

259. **Suryanaraya, B., Rao, A.S., Rao, A.M. & Veeraju, V. 1998.** *Flora of Sriharikota Island.* ISRO, Bangalore.

Abstract: 445 species under 343 genera and 117 families has been recorded from the present flora. Within 445 species 365 species is under dicotyledons, 77 monocotyledons and rest 3 pteridophytes.

260. **Suryanarayana, B. 1979.** "A contribution to the vascular flora of Venkatagiri Hills and environs". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 76: 240–258.

Abstract: Floristic information on Venkatagiri Hills (in the Eastern Ghats) and environs is wanting except for rare references in *Flora of Presidency of Madras* (Gamble 1957). This report covers plants collected during 1969-1971 in the area, and is the first report on the flora of the area and lists 320 plants belongs to 90 families. Among these, 9 are pteridophytes, 247 are dicotyledons and64 are monocotyledons. Further, *Canscora perfoliata* Lamk. is reported for the first time from Eastern Ghats of India. *Habeneria digitata* Lindl., *H. hollandiana* Sant. And *Sporoboius piliferus* Kunth are new records for Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh.

261. **Suryanarayana, B. & Rao, A.S. 1987.** "New records of Fabaceae for Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 465–466.

Abstract: *Desmodium pryonii* DC. has been reported for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Nellore district. The foregoing account of distribution indicates that it is hitherto known from extreme southern parts primarily on Western Ghats. But the present report is a first record for Andhra Pradesh from Eastern Ghats. *Macrotyloma ciliatum* (Willd.) Verdc. Has been reported for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Gangapatnam near the coast in Nellore district, earlier reported from Tiruchinapally, Tamil Nadu is above half century ago.

262. **Suryanarayana, B. & Rao, A.S. 1991.** "Some additions to the flora of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Swamy Bot. Club.* 8: 67–68.

Abstract: Three interesting species, viz., *Dyschoriste madurensis* (Burm.f.) Kuntze (Acanthaceae), *Epaltes pygmaea* DC. (Asteraceae) and *Hedyotis pumila* L.f. (Rubiaceae) have been reported for the first time for the flora of Andhra Pradesh from Nellore district.

263. **Suryanarayana, B. & Rao, A.S. 1996.** Further contribution to the flora of Sriharikota islands with a few records for Andhra Pradesh. In: K.S. Manilal & A.K. Pandey (eds.) *Taxonomy and Plant Conservation.* CBS Publishers, pp. 217-222.

264. **Suryanarayana, B. & Rao, A.S. 2002.** *Flora of Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh (Eastern Veligonda Hill ranges and Srihakota Island)*. Gurudev Prakasham, Maharashtra.

Abstract: 926 species under 525 genera and 142 families with 20 taxa as additional contributions to the Flora of Andhra Pradesh and 5 taxa are additions to Peninsular India, are systematically, treated in the present flora. Within 926 species 792 species from dicotyledons and rest 134 from monocotyledons.

265. **Suthari, S. & Raju, V.S. 2012.** "Ecology and conservation status of canebrakes in Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 4: 3426–3432.

Abstract: The article describes cane-cum-bat roost site at Palampet (Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh, India). Although notified as a cane reserve by the state government, it is not spared off the usual habitat depletion and destruction. The functional pyramid formed of *Calamus-Terminalia-Pteropus* is reported here as first of its kind. This article also places on record seven more cane sites besides noting the importance of the ecology of Morancha Vagu and stressing the need for preserving its banks by planting *Calamus rotang* L. Ecological education to the local people about biodiversity value and conservation at all levels of its organization is called for.

266. **Suxena, M.R. 1955.** "Fresh-water Euglenineae from Hyderabad, India – I". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 34: 429–450.

Abstract: Thirty–six species of fresh-water Euglenineae from Hyderabad, India has been reported in this paper.

267. **Suxena, M.R. & Venkateswarlu, V. 1968.** "Desmids of Andhra Pradesh. II. From Dharmasagar lake, Warangal". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 47: 23–45.

Abstract: The systematic survey of Dharmasagar lake, Warangal, fifty-three taxa are described out of which two species, two varieties and three forms are new to science. Twenty-eight desmids are reported for the first time from this country. The records of distribution are confined to India only.

268. **Swain, P.K., Rao, N.R. & Mohan, S. 2008.** "New mangrove habitats and additions to the flora of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian J. Forest* 31: 431–433.

Abstract: This paper deals with two mangrove habitats, viz., *Avicennia marina* (Forssk.) Vierh. and *Acanthus ilicifolius* L. reported for the first time from the East Coast of Andhra Pradesh. Four mangrove species, four mangrove associates and two seagrasses are reported here for the first time from these habitats. These species form additions to the flora of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh.

269. **Swain, P.K., Rao, N.R. & Mohan, S. 2008.** "Hitherto less-known mangrove habitats and additions to the flora of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ.*

Taxon. Bot. 32: 76–85.

Abstract: Nine mangroves, four mangrove associates and one marshy plant are reported here as additions to the flora of Visakhapatnam district and described here with all floristic details. These were collected from five mangrove habitats, namely Bangarammapalem (Sarada and Varaha estuarine complex), Gangavaram (Dibbapalem), Meghadrigedda, Pentakota and Pudimadaka of Visakhapatnam district. Three unrecorded mangrove habitats, namely Gangavaram, Pentakota and Pudimadaka are reported here for trhe first time along the east coast of Andhra Pradesh, India.

270. **Swain, P.K., Rao, N.R. & Pattanaik, C. 2009.** "Mangrove forest cover of Visakhapatnam coast is under threat". *Curr. Sci.* 97(8): 1112–1113.

Abstract: This paper provides a floristic account of mangroves and their habitats near the Meghadrigedda creek of Visakhapatnam coast of Andhra Pradesh, India. *Avicennia marina* and *Excoecaria agallocha* are dominant species found along the creek whereas *Acanthus ilicifolius* is distributed sparsely among the mangroves. Nine true mangrove species with five mangrove associates were reported in the area. Approximately 50% of mangroves of the area had been depleted in recent times.

271. **Swain, P.K., Rao, N.R., Rao, M.V. & Mohan, S. 2007.** "Eumangrove diversity in Andhra Pradesh, India". *Fl. & Fauna* 13: 317–322.

Abstract: Diversity of eumangroves in Andhra Pradesh state and the natural/ anthropogenic pressures that cause degradation and depletion of mangrove habitats are dealt. Altogether 41 species of eumangroves and their associates have been reported from the state. Of these, 22 species are eumangroves belonging to 12 genera under 9 families and the other 19 their associates. Management of these extremely fragile ecosystems along with remedial measures to protect the eumangroves and their habitats are also suggested.

272. **Swathi, S. & Ramakrishna, H. 2013.** "Pollen analysis of winter honeys from the dry deciduous forest of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Advances Pl. Sci.* 26: 447–455.

Abstract: Melittopalynological analysis of fourteen honey samples of *Apis dorsata* was collected from dry deciduous forest of various mandals of Adilabad district during winter season. These squeezed honey samples were collected during 15th February to 26th February, 2011. Of the 14 honey samples 8 were found to be unifloral and these are represented by predominant pollen types such as *Xanthium strumarium, Vernonia cinerea, Cajanas cajan, Evolvulus alsinoides* and *Saccharum officinarum* and the remain were multifloral. Altogether 52 pollen types referable to 30 families were identified and found 14 pollen types as "very frequent" class. Pollen grains of Asteraceae were

predominant.

273. **Taj, S.A. & Balakumar, B.S. 2014.** "Predominant flora of Udayagiri Hills– Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Sch. Acad. J. Biosci.* 2(5): 354–363.

Abstract: During the survey and documentation of Plant wealth of Udayagiri Hills, Southern most part of Eastern Ghats, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh, India, it was recorded that among Dicotyledons, the predominant family was Fabaceae comprising of 72 plant species with 22 genera. Ethnomedicinal values of the flora also discussed.

274. **Thammanna, Rao, K.N. & Chetty, K.M. 1994.** *Angiospermic wealth of Tirumala*. Tirumal Tirupati Devasthanams, Tirupati.

Abstract: In the present book deals with 1450 species of angiosperms belong to 850 genera and 165 families. Within this 1450 species 243 species are from monotyledons and rest 1207 from dicotyledons. 446 colour and black and white photos are also included in this book.

275. **Thothathri, K. 1964.** "Studies in Leguminosae 4. New varieties of *Crotalaria paniculata* Willd. and *Derris brevipes* Baker". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 67–68.

Abstract: *Crotalaria paniculata* Willd. var. *nagarjunakondensis* Thotha. var. nov. from the hills surrounding the Nagarjunakonda valley, Nalconda district, Andhra Pradesh and *Derris brevipes* Baker var. *travancorensis* Thoth. var. nov. from Travancore are described in this paper.

276. **Thothathri, K. 1964.** "The flora of the Nagarjunakonda valley and the surrounding hills". *Indian Forester* 90: 539–546.

Abstract: A total 251 species distributed over 156 genera and 45 families has been recorded from Nagarjunakonda valley and the surrounding hills. Within this 251 species 172 are herbs, 43 shrubs, 22 climbers and rest 14 trees. *Sida ovate* Forsk. in the Nagarjunakonda valley, Andhra Pradesh, constitutes a new record for the whole of South India, as the plant has been hitherto been known from Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

277. **Varaprasad, K.S., Sivaraj, N., Pandravada, S.R., Kamala, V. & Sunil, N. 2008.** "GIS mapping of agrobiodiversity in Andhra Pradesh". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 24–33.

Abstract: GIS mapping is an excellent tool for documentation, diversity analysis, identifying gaps in collection, assessment of loss of diversity, developing new strategies for conservation, sustainable utilization and predict distribution. Many GIS tools/software are available viz., Arc Info, Arc View, Arc Map, IDR1SI, DIVA-GIS, Flora Map, Mark Sim, SID etc. which can be effectively used for mapping. Approaches and methodlogy for

mapping of agrobiodiversity by integrating GIS software with databases have been described briefly. Andhra Pradesh is bestowed with a rich diversity in landraces/ traditional cultivars in several agri-horticultural crops. The DIVA-GIS mapping has been done tor the germplasm collections (6,800 accessions) made in Andhra Pradesh during the years 2000-2006, basically to document the species occurrence and biodiversity rich areas in light of IPR protection and ownership rights on agrobiodiversity.

278. **Venkaiah, M. 1980.** Studies on the vegetation and flora of Vijayanagaram district. Ph. D. Thesis, Andhra Pradesh, Viskhapatnam.

Abstract: Abstract: 807 species under 490 genera and 131 families has been recorded from the present flora.

279. **Venkaiah, M., Murthy, P.P., Premavania, D., Inyasamma, N. & Bahadur, B. 2008.** "Aquatic plant wealth of Andhra Pradesh and utilization". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 203–213.

Abstract: The aquatic plant wealth and utilization in Andhra Pradesh are presented. The economically useful aquatic systems and wetland plants are enlisted with information concerning their habit, phenology, habitat, and use. The utilization of aquatic plants in India and its potential in Andhra Pradesh are viewed from the standpoints of their use as compost, fish feed, animal feed, paper pulp, source of energy, proteins and carotenes.

280. **Venkanna, P.** 1987. The flora of Krishna district. Ph. D. Thesis, Andhra Pradesh University, Visakhapatnam.

281. **Venkanna, P. & Rao, G.M.N. 1993.** "Distribution pattern of the mangroves in the Krishna estuary". *Indian J. Forest.* 16: 48–53.

Abstract: Mangrove vegetation of Krishna estuary was studied. In the present study ten mangrove plants, seven associated mangroves and five halophytic plants were observed. Quantitative methods were applied to these populations to separate different communities in mangrove ecosystem. On the basis of Jaccard coefficient the mangrove vegetation of Krishna estuary was segregated into two groups, i.e., mangrove and halophytic groups. Transect studies in the mangrove ecosystem revealed that earlier mangrove or halophytes were present upto 50 m from the shore.

282. **Venkanna, P. & Rao, R.S. 1990.** "Geographical and taxonomic notes on *Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea* Gaertn.f. (Rubiaceae)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 32: 141–144.

Abstract: *Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea* Gaertn.f., a disjunctly distributed species occurs only in two localities along with Gautami Godavari estuary in Andhra Pradesh for the entire Indian Peninsula. Details on its distribution, description and conservation measures taken are given in the paper.

283. **Venkanna, P. & Reddy, T.A. 1986.** *Flora of West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, India*. Meerut.

284. **Venkanna, P., Raju, J.B. & Rao, G.M.N. 1989.** "Mangrove and associate flora of Visakhapatnam". *Geobios, New Rep*. 8: 157–158.

Abstract: In the present study, distribution of mangroves and their associates along small creeks and canals of backwater system of inner harbor extension area of Visakhapatnam is reported. *Acanthus ilicifolius* L., *Avicennia marina* (Forsk.) Vierh., *A. officinalis* L., *Dalbergia horrida* (Dennst.) Mabb., *Excoecaria agallocha* L., *Prosopis chilensis* (Molina) Stuntz, *Aeluropus lagopoides* (L.) Trin. ex Thw., *Arthocnemum indicum* (Willd.) Moq., *Cressa cretica* L., *Suaeda maritima* (L.) Dumm., *S. monoica* Forsk. ex Gmel., *S. nudiflora* Moq. and *Sesuvium portulacastrum* (L.) L. are recorded with their botanical name followed by the family and local name.

285. **Venkateshwarlu, V. 1947.** "The estuarial flora of the Godavary". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 44: 431–435.

Abstract: Twenty-six plant belonging to 21 genera and 14 families have been recorded from the estuary of Godavari along with their vernacular names and economic importance.

286. **Venkateswarlu, J., Murthy, P.V.B. & Rao, P.N. 1972.** The flora of Visakhapatnam. A.P. Academy of Sciences, Hyderabad.

Abstract: The present work is the out come of a survey for a period of 1958–1966. During this period field trips were undertaken spread over various seasons of the year to study the flora of Visakhapatnam and its environs. The up to date valid names of the species and genera are incorporated as far as possible. Common names in English and vernacular names in Telegu, Sanskrit and Hindi have been included.

287. **Vijayakumar, B.S. 1991.** "Microbial ecology of dry wasteland soils of Anantapur district (A.P.)". *Geobios, New Rep*. 10: 11–15.

Abstract: Significant positive correlation existed between fungal numbers and soil organic matter. 30 fungal species were isolated. The fungi isolated are the representatives of *Acremonium, Aspergillus, Chaetomium, Curvularia, Drechslera, Exserohilum, Fusarium, Mucor, Penicillium, Rhizopus* and *Tripterospora*.

288. **Wagh, S.K. 1960.** *Studies on the flora of Andhra Pradesh*. Ph.D. Thesis, Bombay University, Bombay.

289. **Yesoda, N. & Pullaiah, T. 1985.** "Aquatic and marshland flora of Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot*. 7: 429–436.

Abstract: The present paper gives a detailed account of the aquatic and marshland flora of Anantapur district in south-western Andhra Pradesh (13º41'–15°14' N; 76°47'–

78°26' E). Various members have been grouped into seven morpho-ecological categories. 98 species of Angiosperms represen-ting 71 genera assigned to 33 families have been enumerated. The dominant families of the aquatic flora are Cyperaceae, Poaceae, Asteraceae, Scrophulariaceae and Commelinaceae.

290. **Yesoda, N. & Pullaiah, T. 1986.** "Contribution towards a grass flora of Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 112: 1114–1120.

Abstract: In the present paper an account of grass of Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh (13°41'-15°14' N and 76°47'-78°26' E) made during the years 1979-84 given. 93 species belonging to 50 genera have ben recorded from the district. The distribution of the grasses and the vernacular names are given. *Diectomis fastigiata* is a new record for South India while *pspalum distichum* and *Rhynchelytrum repens* are new records for the state of Andhra Pradesh.

291. **Yesoda, N. & Pullaiah, T. 1990.** "Lists of plants of Sri Krishnadevaraya University campus and its environs". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 1: 201–211.

Abstract: 209 plant species has been recorded from Sri Krishnadevaraya University campus and its environs of which 162 species from dicotyledons under 39 families and 47 species from monocotyledons under six families. New records for South India have been marked with two asterisks (**) while new records for Rayalaseema have been marked with single asterisk (*).

Fungi, Lichen, Algae, Bryophyta & Pteridophyta

292. **Adinarayana, G., Sunitha, M., Premkumar, J., Saisha, V. & Ellaiah, P. 2005.** "A new variant of *Streptomyces hawaiiensis* from marine sediment of Machilipatnam coast of Bay of Bengal". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 32: 293–297.

Abstract: A new variant of *Streptomyces hawaiiensis* was isolated from marine sediment of Machilipatnam coast of Bay of Bengal. The morphological, cultural physiological and biochemical characteristics were studied, compared to known species and identified as a new variant. Antibiotic activity of the strain was tested against gram positive and gram negative bacteria as well as fungi and yeasts. It showed good antibacterial activity on gram positive and moderate activity on gram negative bacteria.

293. **Bagyanarayana, G., Ramesh, P. & Srinivasulu, U. 1998.** "Some new and interesting rust fungi from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Indian Bot. Soc. 77*: 239–240.

Abstract: A systematic account of rust fungi (Uredinales) of Andhra Pradesh is made. Three species belonging to the genera *Kuehneola* Magnus, *Melampsora* Cast., *Uromyces* Unger are recorded in this paper. *Uromyces cleistanthedis* is described as a new rust taxon. The reports of *Kuehneola butleri* Syd. and *Melampsora medusa* Thuem., forms the first record of their occurrence from India.

294. **Bagyanarayana, G., Rao, K.N. & Kunwar, I.K. 2009.** "*Manoharachariella*, a new dematiaceous hyphomycetes genus from India". *Mycotaxon* 109: 301–305.

Abstract: A new hitherto undescribed anamorphic dematiaceous hyphomycetes genus with monoblastic, integrated conidiogenous cells producing solitary, doliiform, obpyriform, dictyoseptate, apiculate, conidia collected on dead twigs in a forest near Darakonda, Andhra Pradesh, India is described as *Manoharachariella* gen. nov.

295. **Bagyanarayana, G., Srinivasulu, U. & Ramesh, P. 1998.** "Taxonomy of new and interesting powdery mildews (Erysiphales) from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Indian Bot. Soc. 77*: 159–162.

Abstract: A systematic study of the powdery mildews (Erysiphales) of Andhra Pradesh is made. Five species belonging to three different genera of the Erysiphales are recorded in this paper. *Oidium gymnosporii* and *O. pachygonii* are described as new taxa. *Microsphaera russellii, Sphaerotheca papaveris* and *Oidium schmiedeknechtii* are new records to India.

296. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Hajra, P.K. 1964.** "*Asplenium rockii* C. Chr. – A new record for Peninsular India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 315–316.

Abstract: *Asplenium rockii* C. Chr. has been reported for the first time for Peninsular

India from Araku valley and surrounding hills in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. Earlier this species is reported from northern Siam through Burma-Yunnan border to Assam and now to the Eastern Ghats of Peninsular India.

297. **Basha, S.K.M., Rajyalakshmi, E., Fareeda, G. & Savithramma, N. 2010.** "Diversity and distribution of pteridophytes in Tirumala Hills (Eastern Ghats)". *Indian Fern J.* 27: 368–375.

Abstract: Thirty six species of pteridophytes have been collected from Tirumala, located near the holy city of Tirupati in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. It is situated between latitude 13° and 14° North and longitude 17° East. The Tirumal hill is 3200 feet (980 m) above sea level, and is about 10.33 sq miles in area. It comprises seven hills which are said to represent the seven hoods of Adisesha, thus earning the name, Seshachalam.

298. **Bindiya, P. & Rangaiah, G.S. 2009.** "Circadian periodicity in the spore shedding of two members of Ceramiales (Rhodophyta) of Visakhapatnam coast". *Pl. Sci. Res.* 31: 43–48.

Abstract: Circadian periodicity was observed with peak liberation of tetraspores between 1400 and 1800 h in *Wrangelia argus* and between 0200 and 0600 h in *Centroceras clavulatum*. Among the factors studied on circadian periodicity of spore shedding, exposure of air and light intensity had no influence, while salinity influenced the periodicity in the daily liberation of spores. The light and dark periods also played an important role in changing the circadian periodicity of spore shedding in *Wrangelia argus* but not in *Centroceras clavulatum*.

299. **Bindiya, P. & Rangaiah, G.S. 2009.** "Spore liberation in *Wrangelia argus* Mont. (Ceramiales: Rhodophyta) of Visakhapatnam coast". *Pl. Sci. Res.* 31: 35–42.

Abstract: The results on the seasonal tetraspore and carpospores shedding in *Wrangelia argus* against exposure to air (desiccation), salinity, light intensity, photoperiod and wavelength are presented. There are two peak shedding periods one between February-March and other in August-September. Tetraspore shedding showed decreasing trend with increase in the duration of exposure of air and maximum output was found under submerged conditions. Peak shedding of tetraspore was observed at 30% salinity and at the light intensity of 25μ $E/m^2/s$ at 20L:4D cycle normal light.

300. **Devi, A.B., Mohabe, S., Reddy, A.M., Nayaka, S. & Shankar, P.C. 2013.** "Diversity and distribution of lichens in YSR district, Andhra Pradesh with several new additions". *Indian J. Pl. Sci.* 2(4): 1–9.

Abstract: The lichen mycota of ecologically interesting and biodiversity rich YSR district located in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh is extensively explored. The study revealed the occurrence of 46 species of lichens from 14 localities. Out of total 28

species are recorded for the first time from the state and the list also included 8 taxa endemic to India. A total of 9 species recorded from Siddavatam fort is the first ever record of lichens from any historical monuments in Andhra Pradesh. Among the different growth forms, the crustose lichens exhibited the maximum diversity with 21 species followed by 14 species of foliose, 10 squamulose and a single species of leprose form. The saxicolous (both growing on rocks and lime-plaster of monument) species exhibited the maximum diversity represented by 31 species followed by 15 corticolous species. The members of dominant lichen families Physciaceae and Parmeliaceae showed their diversity with 14 and eight species under 6 and 3 genera respectively. Within the YSR district the forests of Guvvala Cheruvu Hills are rich in lichen diversity.

301. **Giri, R.Y., Chaudhary, V., Bhanja, M.R. & Reddy, S.M. 1996.** "Fungal diseases of *Eucalyptus* from Warangal – II". *Indian Forester* 122: 817–822.

Abstract: Some leaf spot diseases of two species of *Eucalyptus* (*E. tereticornis* and *E. camaldulensis*) which are interesting or not recorded earlier are described from Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh. The diseases are Anthracnose caused by *Colletotrichum* state of *Glocerella cingulata*, Red rust caused by *Cephaleuros virescens*; *Pestalotiopsis* leaf spots caused by *P. versicolor* and *P. disseminata*; *Robillarda* leaf spot caused by *R. sessilis, Pseudocercospora* leaf spot caused by *P. eucalyptorum* and *Coniella* leaf spot caused by *C. castaenicola*.

302. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 1987.** "A new species of 'Black Mildew' from Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 246–247.

Abstract: A new species of fungus, viz., *Amazonia henryi* belonging to family Meliolaceae on leaves of *Combretum decandrum* Roxb. has benn described and illustrated from Warangal, Andhra Pradesh.

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

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

304. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Mohanan, M. 1996.** "*Asteromella alangii* – A new species from Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 19: 371–372.

Abstract: *Asteromella alangii* has been described and illustrated from Maredumilli region of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh on leaves of *Alangium salvifolium* (L.f.) Wang. (Alangiaceae).

305. **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-altae* 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.

306. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Verma, R.K. 1992.** "New species of *Cercosporella* and *Pseudocercospora* from South India". *Mycol. Res.* 96(1): 55–58.

Abstract: *Cercosporella anamirtae* and *Pseudocercospora chloroxylicola* spp. nov. collected on *Anamirta cocculus* and *Chloroxylon swietenia* from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, India respectively are described, illustrated and compared with similar published species.

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

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

308. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Moinuddin, M.K., Bagyanarayana, G. & Sabeena, A. 2013.** "Additions to black mildews of Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 5(14): 4901–4903.

Abstract: This paper gives an account of seven black mildew fungi belonging to the genera *Asterina, Prillieuxina, Sarcinella* and *Schiffnerula*. Of these, *Sarcinella chloroxyli* and *Sarcinella strychni* are the new species while the others are reported for the first time from Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh, India.

309. **Joshi, Y. & Upreti, D.K. 2011.** "Four new records of *Caloplaca* (lichenised Ascomycetes) from India". *Mycotaxon* 116: 53–60.

Abstract: Detailed taxonomic descriptions are presented for four species of the lichen genus *Caloplaca*, newly reported from India. *Caloplaca litoricola* (also newly reported from Asia) is a littoral species, recorded only from coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh in India, while *C. chalybaea, C. lypera,* and *C. maura* are recorded only from inland areas.

310. **Kalyani, S., Kira, S., Surekha, S. & Reddy, S.M. 2014.** "Incidence of mycotoxigenic

fungi on peanut seeds of Warangal district, A.P.". *Indian J. Appl. Res.* 4(2): 4–6.

Abstract: A total of 300 peanut seed samples were collected from different places of Warangal district in Andhra Pradesh during 2011-2012. In all 45 fungal species belonging 20 genera were isolated. The dominant fungal genera in peanut seeds were *Aspergillus* (50%), *Fusarium* (40.32%), *Cladosporium* (16.42%), *Alternaria* (17.14%), *Curvularia lunata* (15.71%) and *Penicillium* (23.57%) sps. Aflatoxins, sterigmatocystin, ochratoxin A, citrinin and zeralenone were some of the mycotoxins detected in these samples.

311. **Krishna, G., Samatha, B., Nidadavolu, S.V.S.S.S.L.H.B., Prasad, M.R., Rajitha, B. & Charaya, M.A.S. 2015.** "Macrofungi in some forests of Telangana state, India". *J. Mycol.* 2015: 1–7.

Abstract: The fruiting bodies of macrofungi were collected from some forests, fences, waste fields, timber depots of Telangana state during rainy season. This is an attempt to give a broad picture of diversity of macrofungi belonging to the class Basidiomycetes in some forest areas of Telangana region. A total number of 50 fruiting bodies were collected and cultured and among them only ten were identified based on their macroscopic features and molecular identification since they showed good lignolytic activity.

312. **Kumar, G.S., Babu, K.S. & Kunwar, I.K. 2006.** *Some interesting and rare hyphomycetous fungi from Papikondalu forest, A.P., India*. In: Bagyanarayana, G, Bhadraiah, B. & Kunwar, I.K. (eds.). *Emerging trends in mycology, plant pathology and microbial biotechnology*. Pp. 28–36.

Abstract: During our studies on biodiversity of micro-fungi some interesting and rare hyphomecetous taxa were collected from the forests of papikondalu, Andhra Pradesh, India. The collections were screened and identified as *Phialosporostilbe setosa, Hyphodiscosisa jaipurensis, Esdipatilia indica, Spadicoides grovei, Cryptophialoidea secunda, Physalidium elegans, Actinocladium rhodosporum, Virgaria nigra, Speiropsis pedatospora, Bispora betulina, Tetraploa aristata* and *Spegainia lobulata*. These fungi are described in the present paper.

313. **Kumar, M.J. & Rao, A.V. 2012.** "A study on biodiversity of soil fungi of Bhadrachalam forest, Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Environm. Sci.* 3(3): 1169–1176.

Abstract: The biodiversity of soil fungi have been studied at Bhadrachalam forest which is located in Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh state, India. The Bhadrachalam forest study area lies on left bank of river Godavari in Bhadrachalam revenue division. The area is located between 80°21'–81°09' East longitudes and 17°36'–18°38' North

latitudes. The total geographic area of the division is 1,96,800 Ha with 1,44,603 ha under forests. For the present study, soil samples were collected from North zone of Bhadrachalam forest on 5th of every month starting with March- 2009 to Febrauary-2010. The collections were made by taking composite samples up to a depth of 10 cm after scrapping off 3 cm of surface soil with a sterile trowel. The samples were systematically analyzed for physico-chemical parameters such as seasonal variation, moisture content, pH, soil temperature, soil organic carbon content which affects fungal population. The soil exhibit dynamic nature with everlasting interaction between abiotic and biotic factors. Fungi is an important component of the terrestrial ecosystem as it plays a vital role on recycling of organic wastes, nature conservation and agriculture. The present work has been initiated to determine the effect of the key abiotic factors on soil fungi. It is observed that soil fungus of the study area is affected due to abiotic factors and it should be properly mitigated to continue the natural benefits of the soil fungi and its role in sustaining fertility to the forest ecosystem. As a part of present study an attempt has been made to study the ecology and dynamics of soil fungi associated with Bhadrachalam forest.

314. **Kumar, R.V., Reddy, B.V.P. & Mohan, V. 1999.** "Distribution of ectomycorrhizal fungi in forest tree species of Andhra Pradesh, Southern India – A new record". *Indian Forester* 125: 496–502.

Abstract: Ectomycorrhizal fungi are commonly occurring in most of the conifers and a few angiosperms. In the present investigation, three different ectomycorrhizal fungi, viz., *Pisolithus tinctorius, Scleroderma* sp. and *Thelephora ramarioides* were recorded in association with *Acacia* spp. and *Eucalyptus* spp. plantations in low fertile soils of Andhra Pradesh. The frequency distribution of these fungi in association with different tree species were recorded. Root samples were processed for identification of these fungal associations. Significance of these findings is discussed.

315. **Lakshmi, P.A. & Pullaiah, T. 2004.** "Pteridophytes of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 83: 22–25.

Abstract: In a preliminary study of the Pteridophytes of Andhra Pradesh 87 species have been collected. Majority of the species are distributed in the tropical semi-evergreen forests found in valleys of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts and are mainly distributed between 400-1400 m altitude. Common names of the species are given. The diversity, ecology and habitat of various ferns is described. The largest genera are *Selaginella* (7 spp.), *Asplenium* (6 spp.) and *Pteris* (5 spp.). *Cyathea nilgirenmsis* Holtt. Is an endangered fern listed in Red Data Book.

316. **Leena, K.R. & Madhusoodanan, P.V. 1992.** "Ecology and distribution of Thelypteroid ferns in South India". *Indian Fern J.* 9: 174–183.

Abstract: Thelypteridaceae are the largest family of South Indian ferns, represented by 28 species under 15 genera. This family represents a heterogenous assemblage of genera, which are distinguished by the combination of characters rather than by conspicuous salient features. In South India most species grow in humid well-shaded forest floors and stream banks. The ecology of each species and world distribution are presented in the form of a table.

317. **Leena, K.R. & Madhusoodanan, P.V. 1993.** "Taxonomy and distribution of the genus *Pseudocyclosorus* Ching (Thelypteridaceae) in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 645–650.

Abstract: Species of *Pseudocyclosorus* in South India are described. *Pseudocyclosorus ochthodes* (Kuntze) Holttum & al. is reported from Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and *P. tylodes* (Kunze) Ching from Kerala. A key is provided for the identification of species. Morphology, taxonomy, palynology, ecology, cytology and distribution of each species critically discussed.

318. **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.

319. **Manickam, V.S., Benniamin, A. & Harikrishnan, S. 2005.** "*Pteris heteromorpha* Fee Pteridaceae: A new distributional record for Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 377–378.

Abstract: *Pteris heteromorpha* Fee has been reported for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Visakhapatnam district. Earlier this species is only reported from Orissa.

320. **Manoharachary, C. 1976.** "Occurrence of some fungi in pond water and mud of Hyderabad". *Geobios* (Jodhpur) 3: 196–197.

Abstract: The occurrence of pythiaceous and mucoraceous fungi in relation to certain physico–chemical factors in pond water and mud is being presented in this note. Altogether 12 fungi belonging to various groups were isolated and identified.

321. **Manoharachary, C. 1979.** "*Parmelia hababiana* Gyel.– A new record for Andhra Pradesh, India". *Geobios* (Jodhpur) 6: 48.

Abstract: *Parmelia hababiana* Gyel. has been recorded for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from scrub jungle region of Anantagiri hills. Earlier it was reported from Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

322. **Manoharachary, C. & Ramarao, P. 1981.** "Seasonal variation and distribution of fungi

in two freshwater ponds of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci*. 90: 237–243.

Abstract: Seasonal variation and distribution of fungi from two freshwater ponds were studied for a period of one year employing 'sector analysis' method, baiting and plating techniques. A marked seasonal variation in mycoflora of the two pond waters has been found. Many species of aquatic fungi (Mastigomycotina) were obtained by baiting boiled hemp seeds, maize grains and grass leaves and also by sector analysis. Extra-aquatic fungi were isolated by plating organic detritus on PSA + strepto-penicillin medium. Fungi have been divided into monsoon, winter, summer and constant type based on their occurrence and periodicity. In all 36 species of fungi belonging to 23 genera were isolated from the two ponds. Pond A, which is slightly acidic (pH 5.8-6.2), supported by many species of fungi than pond B, whose pH ranged between 7.6 and 8.2 *Achlya*, followed by *Pythium* and *Allomyces*, formed the dominant genera.

323. **Manoharachary, C. & Sharma, T.K. 1996.** "Conidial fungi from foam of an aerobic stream, Araku valley, the Eastern Ghat ecosystem". *J. Indian Bot. Soc. 75*: 183–186.

Abstract: Foam forms an important substrate for conidial fungi. Observation of foam is one of the quickest methods to know the qualitative composition of conidial fungi in water bodies. Foam analysis the association of 46 fungal species representing *Actinospora, Alatospora, Anguillospora, Articulospora, Brachiosphaera, Compylospora, Condylospora, Centrospora, Clavariopsis, Clavatospora, Dactylella, Dendrospora, Diplocladiella, Flabellospora, Flagellospora, Isthamotricladia, Lemonniera, Lunulospora, Phalangiospora, Speiropsis, Tetracladium, Tetrachaetum, Tricladium, Triscelophorus, Tripospermum, Varicosporium* and *Weisneriomyces*. Low temperature, average amounts of organic matter and availability of dissolved oxygen contents appear to influence the distribution, abundance and seasonal variation of conidial fungi.

324. **Manoharachary, C. & Vaidyanath, K. 1975.** "Mycoflora of paddy grains from Hyderabad". *Geobios* (Jodhpur) 2: 159.

Abstract: In the present paper an account on mycoflora of freshly harvested and stored paddy grains, viz., *Oryza glaberrima* Moench. an African cultivar from Hyderabad is being presented.

325. **Manoharachary, C. & Venkateshwarlu, K. 1976.** "A preliminary study of mycoflora and their ecology in certain soils of Andhra Pradesh". *Geobios* (Jodhpur) 3: 158–159.

Abstract: In the present investigation four soil types, viz., dry wasteland soil of Mahaboobnagar, black cotton soil supporting *Capsicum frutescens* of Gajwal, clay soil supporting *Piper betle* plantation and red laterite soil of Pakhal forest were selected for the study of quantitative and qualitative mycoflora in relation to pH, percentage of

moisture and soil types. Altogether 24 fungi belonging to various groups were isolated and identified.

326. **Manoharachary, C., Karan, D. & Rao, R.P. 1975.** "Ecological distribution of certain Fungi Imperfecti". *New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res.* 2: 114–115.

Abstract: Ecological distribution of Fungi Imperfecti associated with pond water, mud, scrub jungle soil, deciduous forests soil, garden soil and soils supporting *Ricinus communis* L., *Datura fastuosa* L., *Sesamum indicum* L., *Helianthus annus* L., *Isielema* sp., and *Cynodon* sp. of Andhra Pradesh is presented. Pond water supported a *Phoma* sp. only; while another *Phoma* sp. (*Phoma* sp^2) was a marker for pond mud, and *Robillarda sessilis* for scrub jungle soil. Garden soil supported maximum soil mycoflora. *Pestalotiopsis mangiferae* and *Scleroiium oryzae* were found in wide range of habitats. Soil pH was not the only factor governing fungal population. *Phoma feckeli, P. glomerata, P. humicola* and *Pyrenochaeta decipiens* are new to South Indian soils.

327. **Manoharachary, C., Karan, D. & Rao, R.P. 1975.** "Ecological distribution of certain Fungi Imperfecti". *New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res.* 2: 154–155.

Abstract: An ecological study of the fungal genera *Chaetomella, Macrophoma, Pestalotiopsis, Phoma, Pyrenochaeta, Rhizoctonia, Robillarda* and *Sclerotium* has been made. In general, it has been noticed that soils contained greater mycopopulation than mud and pond water. This ecological study has been made on Andhra Pradesh.

328. **Mohan, K.S. 1985.** "Phytoflagellates of the Osman Sagar and Mir Alam lakes, Hyderabad (India)". *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. India 55*:

Abstract: Two lakes of Hyderabad-Osman Sagar and Mir Alam, were studied for two years (1977-78) for their phytoplankton. The present work deals with the ecology of Euglenineae and Dinophyceae in these lakes. Mir Alam lake, the older of the two harboured denser dinoflagellates and euglenoids. Higher calcium concentration helped the growth of dinoflagellates. Warm water coupled with salinity controlled the periodicity of this group. Iron played an important role in the distribution of euglenoids. The periodicity was dependent on the intermittent rainfall which brought in organmic matter. Eleven euglenoid and two dinoflagellate species were identified, of which *Euglena acus* Ehr. and *Glenodinium gymnodinium* Penard (Her.) Stein occurred throughout the period of study.

329. **Mohan, K.S. & Reddy, S. 1986.** "Cyanophyceae of two freshwater lakes of Hyderabad". *Proc. Indian Natn. Sci. Acad.* 52B: 649–656.

Abstract: Cyanophyceae were the dominant group (65-90%) of total and 19% of the total algal species recorded) of phytoplanktons in Osman Sagar and Mir Alam lakes. Oxidisable organic matter and cations seem to have played an important role in the

spatio-temporal distribution of the blue-greens. The blue-green biomass was more significant in Mir Alam, which is possibly inhibited by the diatoms in the Osman Sagr lake. *Anabaenopsis raciborskii* Wolosz., *Raphidiopsis mediterranea* Skuja, *Merismopedia punctata* Meyen, *Phormidium foveolarum* (Mont.) Gomont. And *Chroococcus minutes* (Kuetz.) Naeg. Were the dominant blue-green algae which appeared throughout the period of study.

330. **Murthy, P.P., Rao, D.S., Dora, S.V.V.S.N. & Rao, G.M.N. 2011.** "Diversity and distribution of pteridophytic flora of Punyagiri hills, Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Curr. Bot.* 2(7): 1–4.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the diversity and distribution of Pteridophytic flora in Punyagiri hill which is located 55 km away from Visakhapatnam. Quadrate method was adopted to calculate the IVI. Sampling was carried out with 0.5 x 0.5 m^2 quadrate; fifteen quadrate samples were taken in three seasons. A total no of 13 species belonging to 10 genera and 9 families were recorded. Maximum relative density was reported for *Selaginella involvense* (10.6) and *Pteris vittata* (8.4). Minimum relative density and relative frequency were reported in the species *Nephrolepis cordifolia* (5.5) and *Pteris pellucida* (6.3). The maximum IVI was reported in *Selaginella involvens* (30.2) fallowed by *Pteris vittata* (26.2), *Adiantum lunulatum* (25.4), *Pleopeltis pallida* (24.5) and minimum in *Nephrolepis cordifolia* (18.6). It is concluded that the population of Pteridophytes in this region is heterogeneous.

331. **Nagabhushanam, P., Reddy, S.M. & Reddy, S.R. 1999.** "VAM fungi associated with some common legume trees of Godavari belt". *Indian J. Forest.* 22: 129–131.

Abstract: Association of VAM fungi with forty legume trees growing in Godavari belt was investigated. All the trees showed the VAM infection, but with varying incidence. Altogether 37 species which, however, varied in their belonging to *Acaulospora* (12), *Entrophosphora* (2), *Gigaspora* (3), *Glomus* (16), *Sclerocystis* (1) and *Scutellospora* (3) were recorded.

332. **Nagadesi, P.K., Bhavani, J. & Arya, A. 2014.** "New records of Lignicolous fungi from Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. Letters Nat. Sci.* 17: 55–69.

Abstract: Lignicolous fungi include many wood decay fungi. Studies on molds and decay fungi are necessary to enable us to control their growth on wood and wood products. A survey was undertaken during 2012-2013 to detect the various ligniclous fungi in Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada and Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh. In a recent study, lignicolous fungi were collected from living trees and fallen branches from Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada, India. On the basis of occurrence *Coriolopsis aspera* (Junghuhn) Teng., *Fulvifomes nilgheriensis* (Montagne) Bondartseva & S. Herrera, *Ganodermaaustrale* (Fr.) Pat., *G. lucidum* (Curtis) P. Karsten, *Hexagonia apiaria* (Pers.) Fr., *Phellinus linteus*

(Berk. & Curt.) Teng., *Trametes cingulate* Berk. Hook., *T. cotonea* (Pat. & Har.) Ryv., *T. gibbosa* (Pers.) Fr., *Schizophyllum commune* Fr. were reported from Krishna district for the first time. *F. nilgheriensis* (Montagne) Bondartseva & S. Herrera is recorded for the first time from India. Even though being preliminary, our results point to the necessity of conservation and protection of recent fungal diversity but, in our opinion, not by making so-called "Red list of endangered species", which, due to the lack of information and very poor evidence on this group of organisms in the region under the consideration, are extremely unreliable and therefore disputable, but rather through the very short list of few not endangered species, conditionally called "White list of not endangered fungal species", if such species recently exist at all.

333. **Nagaraju, D., Kumar, G.S., Kunwar, I.K. & Manoharachary, C. 2014.** "Fungi occurring on diversified habitats around some sanctuaries and water bodies of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Exp. Biol. & Agric. Sci.* 2(5): 518–528.

Abstract: In the present study 28 localities of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh were surveyed (2001-2002) for the occurrence of fungi from various substrates like litter, wood, bark, humid soil, leaves, decaying dead leaves, plant debris, twigs and others. Altogether 66 fungal species were isolated and among these anamorphic fungi formed the bulk of fungal flora. *Periconiella cocoes*, *Pseudobotrytis bisbyi*, *Ramichloridium musae* and *Saccardea echinocephala* are the new additions to the fungi of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Some fungi like *Ganoderma* sps. And *Memnoniella* sps. have already been established for their biotechnological importance.

334. **Nagaraju, D., Kunwar, I.K. & Manoharachary, C. 2012.** "Mycofloristics of some forest localities in Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Nelumbo* 54: 239–251.

Abstract: The forests of Bhadrachalam, Kothagudem and Paloncha of Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh, India were surveyed during 2007–2010 for micro- and macro-fungi colonizing litter, fruit, bark, humid soils, wood, dung and water, which revealed 131 species associated with diversified substrates of which 96 were micro-fungi and 35 being macro-fungi. Thirty four fungi were cultured, while the remaining could not be cultured. Sixty five species were found colonizing litter, whereas the rest were associated with other habitats of Bhadrachalam forest. Anamorphic fungi dominated the mycofloristics followed by Basidiomycotina, Mastigomycotina, Zygomycotina and Ascomycotina members.

335. **Nagaraju, D., Kunwar, I.K., Kumar, G.S. & Manoharachary, C. 2011.** "A new synnematous hyphomycetous fungus – Bhadradriella gen. nov. from India". *J. Mycol. Pl. Pathol.* 41(2): 238–240.

Abstract: Survey of microfungi from Bhadrachalam forest, Andhra Pradesh, yielded a novel synnematous hyphomycetous fungus. The synnemata on substrate are erect to

suberect, white, capitate with loosely packed conidiophores, conidiogenous cells bearing one celled, 4-6 botryose conidia on denticles. This fungus differs from the documented genera of synnematous fungi, and hence described as a new genus viz. Bhadradriella hyaline gen. et sp. nov.

336. **Nagaraju, D., Kunwar, I.K., Kumar, G.S. & Manoharachary, C. 2011.** "*Custingophora lignicola* sp. nov. and *Chaetopsina indica* sp. nov. from India" . *J Mycol. Pl. Pathol.* 41(1): 6–10.

Abstract: *Custingophora lignicola* sp. nov. and *Chaetopsina indica* sp. nov. are described from Bhadrachalam forest area of Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh, India. *C. lignicola* is characterized by long, wavy conidiophores with short, cylindric conidia. *C. indica* is distinguished by clavate conidiogenous cells borne directly on the setose conidiophores and cylindro-fusoid conidia.

337. **Nagaraju, D., Kunwar, I.K., Kumar, G.S. & Manoharachary, C. 2011.** "Hyalocephalotrichum, a new Hyphomycetous genus from India". *J. Mycol. Pl. Pathol.* 41(4): 589–590.

Abstract: An interesting novel hyphomycetous fungus was isolated from Paloncha forest, Andhra Pradesh. It is described as *Hyalocephalotrichum indica* gen. and sp. nov. having macronematous, mononematous, hyaline conidiophores with 3-4 hyaline, sterile setae arising at various levels and multiseriate hialidic penicillate head bearing 1-celled, hyaline, cylindrical conidia.

338. **Nath, R.V. 1978.** "Some interesting fungi from Hyderabad". *Geobios* (Jodhpur) *5*: 182–183.

Abstract: Three interesting fungi, viz., *Myrothecium leucotrichum* (Peck) Tulloch, *Ulocladium septosporum* (Pr.) Simmons and *Drechslera papendorfii* (van der Aa) Ellis have been isolated from rhizosphere and soil mycoflora as well as seed borne fungi of groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*) from Hyderabad.

339. **Nisha, P. & Nampy, S. 2008.** "*Selaginella nairii* R.D. Dixit (Selaginellaceae: Pteridophyta): A new record for south India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 559–561.

Abstract: *Selaginella nairii* R.D. Dixit hitherto known only from Orissa is reported here for the first time for south India from Talakona, Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh. Detailed description, illustration and relevant notes are provided for easy identification.

340. **Padmavathi, T., Veeraswamy, J. & Venkateswarlu, K. 1990.** "Occurrence of *Sclerocystis* species in semi-arid soils of India". *Proc. Indian. Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 100: 259–262.

Abstract: Three species of a vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus, *Sclerocystis*, viz., *S. pakistanica* Iqbal & Bushra, *S. clavispora* Trappe and *S. sinuosa* Gerdemann & Bakshi

have been found to occur consistently in the agricultural fields planted to sorghum and foxtail millet in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. A comparison of the morphological features of these sporocarps was made with those already reported.

341. **Pranitha, V., Kalyani, Y. & Singaracharya, M.A. 2009.** "Algae bioindicators for monitoring of water quality in lake Bradrakali, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 13(1-4): 50–72.

Abstract: The pollution status of Bhadrakali lake, Warangal was assessed qualitatively by enumerating the algal species during Oct. 2005 to Sep. 2006. The algal indices with monthly intervals were calculated at four sites of the lake, and the summer and winter peaks were noticed in the months of April and January respectively. The Chlorophycean members always dominated followed by the members of Cyanophyceae and Bacillariophyceae. The Kothe's index was high at site-II followed by site IV, while Odum's algal index was maximum (800) with *Microcystis* and *Spirulina*. In Nygaard's algal indices the mean Chlorophycean index was with high incidence (1.12 to 3.60) at all the sites of the lake. The Palmer's index fluctuated between 3.22 - 11.6 at the polluted site of the lake. The months, March, April and August recorded high Sequential Comparison Index over other months at all the sites. The Shannon's Diversity Index, recorded its highest values throughout the year with the range between 0.500 - 1.369. The Margalefs species diversity index was established based on the dynamics of phytoplanktonic fluctuations with maximum (6.62) index value in Chlorophycean population. Though the site IV was designated as polluted based on morphological physico-chemical and biological characteristics, the similarity and dissimilarity index clearly showed recorded meagre variations. The status of the lake using algae as bioindicators gives a scientific background and to develop strategies for the pollution and conservation of the historic lake.

342. **Prathyusha, P., Rajitha, S.A.B. & Prasad, S.K. 2015.** "Diversity and enzymatic activity of foliar endophytic fungi isolated from medicinal plants of India dry deciduous forests". *Der Pharmacia Lettre* 7(8): 244–251.

Abstract: Twenty Four foliar endophytic fungal species were isolated from the living asymptomatic leaves of 37 medicinal plants from Bhadrachalam dry deciduous forest along the river Godavari of Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh, India. Morphotypes of mycelia sterilia are predominant among frequent fungal endophytes. Endophytes associated with *Andrographis paniculata* are more in number while *Holorrhena antidysenterica* supported minimum endophytic fungi. Species of *Acremonium, Cladosporium, Curvularia, Alternaria* and *Colletotrichum* were frequently isolated. *Arthrinium phaeospermum* is a rare and infrequent endophyte mostly isolated from *Andrographis paniculata. Badarisima sojae, Emericella nidulans, Sordaria fimicola,*

*Stachybotrys chartarum, Tretopileus sphaerophorus*are the new endophytes reported for the first time. Among the 24 endophytic fungi, majority produced amylase (58%) followed by pectinase (45%) and protease (33%). None of the endophytes exhibited lipolytic or lignolytic activity. The results provide valuable information on endophytic fungal diversity from natural dry deciduous forest flora under the threat of inundation by the ongoing Polavaram irrigation project. Enzymatic ability of the endophytes suggests their potential use as novel agents for new drugs and other industrially important secondary metabolites.

343. **Pullaiah, T., Kumar, A.S.V., Rani, S.S. & Sowghandika, M. 2012.** "Bryophyte diversity in Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 91: 264–271.

Abstract: Intensive explorations have been made during 2007–2011 for bryophytes in Guntur district. A total of 20 species belonging to 14 genera and 9 families have been enumerated. Among these liverworts comprise 2 species belonging to 2 genera and 2 families, and mosses comprise 18 species belonging to 12 genera and 7 families.

344. **Rajasekhar, A. & Reddy, T.K.K. 1996.** "Vesicular- Arbuscular Mycorrhizae in some endemic plants of Seshachalam Hills of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Indian Bot. Soc. 75*: 213–215.

Abstract: A survey of VAM in *Shorea tumbaggaia, Boswellia ovalifoliata, Rhinchosia beddomei, Pterocarpus santalianus, Terminalia pallida, Syzygium alternifolium* and *Pimpinella tirupatiensis*, which are endemic plants of Seshachalam hill ranges of Chittoor district (A.P.) in two seasons (i.e. April to October and November to March) of two consecutive years, showed a better mycorrhizal development in summer season than rainy and winter. The spores in the rhizosphere soils were identified and majority of them belonged to *Glomus, Gigaspora* and *Sclerocystis* species. *Pterocarpus santalianus* was restricted to *Glomus* only and their adaptability was discussed.

345. **Rajavaram, R.K., Bathini, S., Girisham, S. & Reddy, S.M. 2010.** "Incidence of thermophilic fungi from different substrates in Andhra Pradesh (India)". *Int. J. Pharma & Bio Sci.* 1(3): 1–6.

Abstract: Total 46 thermiphilic fungi were isolated from various substrates such as under ground coalmine soil, bird nest materials, vermicompost. Cow dung, poultry litter, decomposing pits, which are prepared with agro waste, municipal waste and zoo dump materials and industrial waste etc. The present paper deals with the isolation of 46 species belonging to 13 genera on different substrates collected from different places of Andhra Pradesh. Among the thermiphiles *Humicola lanuginosus* was present nearly in all substrates and *Aspergillus fumigates* found as a thermotolerant in all the substrates.

346. **Raju, D.C.S. 1964.** "Pteridophytes of Godavari region". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 189–190.

Abstract: This article deals with the pteridophyte flora of East and West districts of Godavari in Andhra Pradesh. Botanical explorations were undertaken in the Polavaram and Rampa agency tracts and in all 30 species of pteridophytes representing 22 genera and 14 families are enumerated.

347. **Raju, V.S., Ragan, A., Suthari, S. & Ramana, M.V. 2011.** "On the identity and occurrence of *Ophioglossum costatum* (Pteridophyta: Ophioglossaceae) in Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 3: 1462–1464.

Abstract: Ophioglossum costatum (Ophioglossaceae) was collected for the first time from Telangana region and reported it as an addition to the fern flora of Andhra Pradesh, India. *Ophioglossum costatum* is a widespread pantropical species though not collected often owing to its distribution in small, undisturbed specific habitats, ephemeral nature (seasonality: monsoonal appearance) and misidentification with *O. nudicaule* in the herbarium (dugout and mounted specimens). The study stresses the significance of field characters for the correct identification of these rhizomatous geophytic cryptogams and brings out the differences between *Ophioglossum costatum and O. nudicaule*.

348. **Ramachar, P. 1979.** "*Acladium* and *Annellodochium* from India". *Indian J. Bot.* 2: 24–25.

Abstract: Three hyphomycetes, viz., *Acladium conspermum, Acladium phoenicis* sp. nov. and *Annellodochium eamulisporum* are described from Andhra Pradesh.

349. **Ramachar, P. & Salam, M.A. 1954.** "Rusts of Hyderabad". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 33: 192–196.

Abstract: In this paper six species of rusts, viz., *Dasturella divina* (Syd.) Mundkur and Kheswalla, *Puccinia leucadis* Syd., *P. heterospora* Berk. and Curt., *P. penniseti* Zimm., *Trochodium sampathense* Thirumalachar and *Uromyces blainvilleae* Berk. occurring on common angiospermic plants have been reported for the first time from Hyderabad.

350. **Ramachar, P., Bhagyanarayana, G. & Kumar, A. 1978.** "Additions to our knowledge of rusts (Uredinales) from Hyderabad (India) – III". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 87B: 113–118.

Abstract: In this present paper twenty species of rust fungi are reported from Hyderabad. Of these *Puccinia fimbristylidis-ferrugineae* and *Uredo setariae-tomentosae* are described as new species. *Puccinia conclusa* Thum., *P. cyperi-tagetiformis* (P. Henn.) Kenn and *P. pseudocesatii* Cumm. have been recorded for the first time from India.

351. **Raman, T. & Regina, M. 1991.** "Concentration of fungal spores in the air inside library and laboratories of Women's College, Hyderabad". *Geobios* (Jodhpur) 18: 74–76.

Abstract: 54 fungal genera were trapped inside the library building and laboratories during a survey of indoor aeromicrobiota. Species of *Chaetomium, Rhizopus, Torula* and

Trichoderma which are cellulose decomposers contributed 0.83 to 3.33 percent. *Chaetomium* sp. deteriorated books and newspaper rapidly. Species of *Alternaria, Aspergillus, Cladosporium* and *Rhizopus* isolated from laboratories are potentially allergenic to human beings.

352. **Raman, T. & Sankaran, S. 1988.** "Aeromycoflora of godowns and fruit market areas of Hyderabad (A.P.)". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 5: 51–55.

Abstract: In a study of aerial fungal flora of fruit markets and godowns of Hyderabad (A.P.), India, from June 1983 to December 1984, twenty mycotaxa, molds and pathogenic fungi were isolated. The fungal flora declined from March–May increased from June, owing to high temperature (32–40° C) and low humidity. Some organisms were isolated from fruits as well. The study revealed a cyclic relationship between aerial fungal flora and market diseases of stored fruits.

353. **Ramanjaneyulu, D., Rani, S.S., Sowghandika, M. & Pullaiah, T. 2012.** "Bryophyte diversity in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 674–679.

Abstract: Intensive explorations have been made during 2007-2011 for bryophytes in Kurnool district. A total of 18 species belonging to 14 genera and 10 families have been enumerated. Among these, liverworts comprise 3 species belonging to 3 genera and 3 families, hornworts comprise 1 species belonging to 1 genus and 1 family and mosses comprise 14 species belonging to 10 genera and 6 families.

354. **Rani, S.S., Sowghandika, M., Kumar, T.V.K. & Pullaiah, T. 2012.** "Bryophyte diversity in east Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Pl. Sci. Res.* 28(1): 87–95.

Abstract: Intensive explorations have been made during 2007-2010 for bryophytes in East Godavari district. A total of 36 species belonging to 27 genera and 18 families have been collected and identified. Among these liverworts comprise 4 species belonging to 4 genera and 4 families, hornworts comprise one species and mosses comprise 31 species belonging to 22 genera and 13 families.

355. **Rani, S.S., Sowghandika, M., Nagesh, K.S., Susheela, B. & Pullaiah, T. 2014.** *Bryophytes of Andhra Pradesh.* Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abstract: The present work includes taxonomic observation, diversity, distribution, habitat, ecology and discussion of 94 species, 67 genera belonging to 36 families. Up-to-date nomenclature, species enumeration with citation, description and phonological data has been given. This is supported by 92 line drawings and 12 plates of photographs.

356. **Rao, A.N. 1985.** "Ecological studies in some ponds of Osmania University Campus with special reference to bottom living algae: I. Physico-chemical factors". *Indian J. Bot.* 8: 148–152.

Abstract: The physic-chemical characteristics of three fresh water ponds in Osmania University Campus have been studied over a period of 2 years. In pond waters chlorides, phosphates and ammonia were found in low concentration. Nitrates and silicates were recorded in high proportions, dissolved oxygen was observed in moderate quantities but the iron content was low.

357. **Rao, G.M.N. & Chatterjee, R. 2014.** "Folklore utilisation of bryophytes amongst the tribal regions of north coastal Andhra". *Int. J. Environm.* 3(4): 101–108.

Abstract: Bryophyte which is otherwise considered to be as Lilliputians amongst the land plants is found to be highly priced for the preparation of ethnomedicines. Ethnic tribes depend upon the plant in their surroundings for traditional medicine preparation. The present article enumerates four species of bryophyte which are used routinely amongst the tribes of North coastal Andhra to treat various ailments. Bryophytes are ecologically friable and very prone to extinction. Hence, these types of studies are important as it will bring more and more new species of bryophyte with exceptional therapeutic properties into light.

358. **Rao, G.M.N. & Deepika, D.S. 2013.** "Diversity and species composition of bryophytes at Simhachalam Hills, Visakhapatnam Hills, Visakhapatnam, Eastern Ghats of India". *Sch. Acad. J. Biosci.* 1(5): 198–199.

Abstract: Bryophytes are transitional plants between water and land which prefers to grow in moist and cool conditions.Very little information was available on the Bryophytes of North Coastal Andhra Pradesh. Present communication deals with the species composition and distribution of Bryophytes at Simhachalam hills, Visakhapatnam. Quantitative data was collected by using 0.25 x 0.25 m quadrate and 60 quadrate samples were collected during January to December 2013. A total of 6 genera and 9 species were recorded in this study with maximum density for *Polytrichum densiflorum* and minimum density for the species *Plagiochasma rupestre*. Environmental parameters of the study site also discussed.

359. **Rao, G.M.N. & Dora, S.V.V.S.N. 2012.** "Distribution and abundance of bryophytes in Dhaaramatam, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Int. J. Biol. Pharmacy & Allied Sci.* 1(11): 1730–1733.

Abstract: Bryophytes are amphibious plants which occur cool, moist and temperate regions of the world. Present investigation deals with the species composition and abundance of Bryophytic flora in Dhaaramatam of the Visakhapatnam district. Quadrat method was used for collection of quantitative data on Bryophytic composition of this region. In this study, a total of 30 Quadrat samples were taken during the three seasons for the year from October 2010 to September 2011. In present investigation a total of 11 species belonging to 6 genera and 6 families have been reported. Maximum abundance was

reported for the species *Funaria hygrometrica* and minimum value for the species *Plagiochasma wrightii*.

360. **Rao, G.M.N. & Lohitasyudu, K. 2012.** "Distribution and species abundance of pteridophytic flora of G. Madugula Mandal, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Biol. Pharmacy & Allied Sci.* 1(5): 730–736.

Abstract: Pteridophytes are first vascular land plants on the earth and distributed in different geographicalregions of the world. The present paper deals with the composition and distribution of Pteridophytes in G. Madugula Mandal of the Visakhapatnam District. Quadrate method was usedto collect the numerical data on density and abundance of plant populations in the hilly terrainsof the study sites. A total twenty samplings were made to analyze the data. Maximum densitywas reported for the species *Selaginella involvense* and minimum density was recorded for the species *Cyathea gigantea*.

361. **Rao, G.M.N. & Rao, K.S. 2013.** "Distribution, density and economic importance of bryophytes of G. Madugula Forest Division, Eastern Ghats of India". *Int. Res. J. Pharm. Appl. Sci.* 3(4): 27–28.

Abstract: Bryophytes are primitive group without much differentiation of the plant parts and vascular tissues. This group is received little attention from the researchers and scientists of Eastern Ghats of India. Present communication deals with the species composition, density and economic importance of Bryophytes in G. Madugula forest division of Eastern Ghats of India. Studies were made for a period of one year from January 2012 to December 2012. Quadrate method was used for collection of numerical data and a total of 60 quadrate samples were collected in different seasons of the year. In the present study a total of 10 species belonging to six families have been reported. Maximum abundance was reported for the species *Polytrichum densiflorum*. Medicinal and economic importance of these species was also discussed.

362. **Rao, G.M.N. & Subbarangaiah, G. 2008.** "Seasonal variation in biomass and primary productivity of some red algae of Godavari estuary at Bhiravapalem, Andhra Pradesh". *Seaweed Res. Utln.* 30: 49–55.

Abstract: Data were collected on seasonal changes in the primary productivity of three estuarine red algae *Bostrychia tenella, caloglossa leprieurii* and *Catenella impudica* growing the Godavari estuary at Bhiravapalem for a period of one year from January to December 2005. Maximum values of primary productivity were recorded during December, January and February and minimum values were obtained in June, July and August. Data were collected on the hydrographical parameters and biomass of above three estuarine algae and they showed close relationship with the primary productivity values.

363. **Rao, M.U. & Kaliaperumal, N. 1980.** "Genus *Pterocladia* (Rhodophyceae) from India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 109–111.

Abstract: While working on the ecology of Gelidiales (Rhodophyta) growing along the Visakhapatnam coast, carposporophytes of *Gelidium heteroplatos* Boergesen with unilocular cystocarps have been collected. Since plants with unilocular cystocarps are placed in the genus *Pterocladia*, the new combination *P. heteroplatos* has been proposed. A detailed description of this gelidiaceous alga, based on the samples collected in different habitats, is given in this paper.

364. **Rao, N.K., Kunwar, I.K., Manoharachary, C. & Bhadraiah, B. 2005.** "*Bahugada hyderabadensis* sp. nov. from India". *Bioinfolet* 2: 281–282.

Abstract: A new species of *Bahugada* is proposed possessing semi-macronematous conidiophores; nondenticulate conidiogenous cells and pyriform conidia measuring 24–28 µm long, 1.16.5 µm broad at the widest portion with basal cell small and narrowly triangular. The taxon named as *Bahugada hyderabadensis* sp. nov., specific epithet indicating the place of collection– Hyderabad.

365. **Rao, P.N. & Salam, M.A. 1960.** "Fungi from Hyderabad (India) – III". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 39: 322–325.

Abstract: Three new species of Melanconiales, viz., *Colletotrichum gomphrenae* on leaves of *Gomphrena decumbens* Jacq., *C. calotropidis* on leaves of *Calotropis gigantean* R. Br. and *Gloeosporium loranthi* on leaves of *Dendrophthoea falcata* (L.f.) Ettingsh. have been described from Hyderabad.

366. **Rao, P.R. & Janaki, Ch. 1981.** "*Peethasthabeeja* – A new hyphomecete from India". *Indian J. Bot.* 4: 132–135.

Abstract: A new genus *Peethasthabeeja* with *P. Krishna* as the type, characterized by producing mononematous stipes with polyblastic and percurrent conidiogenous cells cutting off one celled black conidia from discoid or cylindrical separating cells is being described. This interesting fungus was collected growing as a saprophyte on the bark of dead stems of teak (*Tectona grandis* Linn.) from Utnoor block, Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh.

367. **Rao, P.S.S. & Mallaiah, K.V. 1988.** "Airborne fungal spores at Nagarjunanagar". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 98: 191–197.

Abstract: Airborne fungal flora of Nagarjunanagar was studied by using vertical cylinders for a period of two years, from 1st January 1982 to 31st December 1983 at 12 m height and for one year (during 1982) at 1 m height. Out of 75 fungal spore types identified, only 10-30 types were observed on more than 200 days in a year. *Cladosporium* was the dominant type and contributed more than 25% of the total counts. Aspergilli, *Alternaria, Periconia* and *Nigrospora* were the other major spore types. The

total airborne fungal spore showed a distinct seasonal peak in winter at 1 m and at 12m a summer peak was observed during 1982 in addition to the winter peak. Circadian rhythms were recorded for 18 spore types by using rotorod samplers.

368. **Rao, V. & Bhadraiah, B. 2006.** *Some interesting conidial fungi from Andhra Pradesh, India*. In: Bagyanarayana, G, Bhadraiah, B. & Kunwar, I.K. (eds.). *Emerging trends in mycology, plant pathology and microbial biotechnology*. Pp. 150–156.

Abstract: A new genus belonging to conidial fungi is being described in honour of Prof. C. Manoharachary, a well known mycologist, on the occasion of his superannuation as *Caeamchariomyces* with *C. indica* as its type species. Further, another new species of *Annellodochium* as *A. manohara* and yet another new genus *Parapsuedofusidium* with *P. indicum* as its type species are also being proposed as they are new to science from Andhra Pradesh.

369. **Rao, V., Manoharachary, C., Kumar, G.S. & Subodh, K. 2004.** *Fungi around some aquatic bodies in Andhra Pradesh, India*. BS Publications, Hyderabad.

Abstract: 58 species of fungi has been reported around some aquatic bodies of Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Khammam and Srikakulum districts of Andhra Pradesh.

370. **Rao, V., Reddy, K.A. & Rao, V.S. 1978.** "Some hyphomycetes from Andhra Pradesh". *Geobios (Jodhpur) 5*: 219–220.

Abstract: In this communication the author describes some hyphomycetes from Andhra Pradesh. *Stachybotrys theobrome, Torula ellisii, Dactylaria fusca* and *Alysidium resinae* are new records to this region and *Torula simiellisii* is being described as new species which produces warticulate conidia.

371. **Rao, V.K., Reddy, A., Kumar, R.D. & Reddy, B.S. 1985.** "*Trichocladium* from India". *Indian J. Bot.* 8(2): 153-–155.

Abstract: A new species of *Trichocladium* viz., *T. indicum* has been described and illustrated from Balimela, Orissa. This species is grown on dead wood of *Tectona grandis*. *Trichocladium opacum* (Corda) Hughes has been reported for the first time from Mahadevpoor, Andhra Pradesh, previously reported from Pune, Maharashtra.

372. **Reddy, A.M., Nayaka, S., Sharkar, P.C., Reddy, S.R. & Rao, B.R.P. 2011.** "New distributional records and checklist of lichens for Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian Forester* 137: 1371–1376.

Abstract: The present communication reports 12 new lichen species for the first time from the state of Andhra Pradesh. Many of them were foliose lichens while *Chrysothrix chlorine, Diorygma junghuhnii* and *Hafellia curatellae* are the only crustose forms. A brief

description of the species and their distribution in India are provided for all the taxa. The checklist of 43 lichens so far reported from Andhra Pradesh is also provided. The study clearly indicates the enormous scope for lichenological investigations in the state and could act as baseline for future biomonitoring, bioprospection and biodiversity studies.

373. **Reddy, P.M. & Venkateswarlu, V. 1992.** "The impact of paper mill effluents on the algal flora of the river Tungabhadra". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 71: 109–114.

Abstract: Two years data on the studies of the effect of paper mill effluents on the flora of the river Tungabhadra revealed that diatoms were the most dominant organisms followed by blue-greens and green algae. Diatoms attain maxima in winter and blue-greens and green algae in summer. In the effluents Cyanophyceae dominated over other groups of algae particularly diatoms. The entry of paper mill effluents into the river has considerable effect on the species composition, which includes mostly pollution indicating algae.

374. **Reddy, P.S., Ramana, S.V. & Satyanarayana, B.A.K. 1978.** "Two new Hyphomycetes from Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Bot.* 1: 147–149.

Abstract: Two new micro-fungi species of the monotypic genus *Lomaantha* Subram. viz., *L. santalii* and *Dictyodesmium* Hughes, viz., *D. bambusicola* are described and illustrated from Andhra Pradesh.

375. **Reddy, S.R., Reddy, S.S. & Reddy, S.M. 1980.** "*Brachysporiella* and *Menisporopsis* in India". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 7: 123–124.

Abstract: Two new hyphomycetes, viz., *Brachysporiella setosa* (Berk. & Curt.) M.B. Ellis and *Menisporopsis theobromae* Hughes is recorded for the first time for India from Pakhal forest, Andhra Pradesh.

376. **Rout, G.R., Jadhao, K.R., Swain, D. & Panda, P.C. 2014.** "Distribution and DNA profiling of *Cycas beddomei* Dyer.: A critically endangered gymnosperm". *Agriculture-Science & Practice* 3–4(91–-92): 88-90.

Abstract: *Cycas beddomei* is a critically endangered plant species belonging to the Cycadales of the gymnosperm under family Cycadales grown in the hill slopes and grassy woodland forest. It is considered as a living fossil, as its distribution is very rare, though it flourished well in the Mesozoic era. No report on molecular profiling and genetic distribution on *Cycas beddomei* for conservation and multiplication. Molecular marker like Inter Simple Sequence Repeats (ISSRs) markers were used to identify the species with genetic analysis among the individuals collected from wild populations of the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. It is only growing in the hill regions of the state of ndhra Pradesh, India. Among the twenty ISSR primers tested, only fifteen of them

produced unambiguous DNA fragments through polymerase chain reaction. All clones of *Cycas beddomei* extensively amplified using these fifteen ISSR primers and produced a total of 86 fragments ranging from 300 bp to 2500 bp. The maximum number of polymorphic markers and percentage of polymorphism were 70 and 81.3 respectively. Average number of polymorphism ISSR marker was 4.7. The average PIC value, reflecting the expected heterozygocoty, was 0.749 and the frequency for the ISSR loci ranged from 0.623-0.914. The dendrogram generated based on ISSR markers showed distinct clusters. The six clones were clearly separated into two major clusters with 50% similarity. The variation due to the biological regeneration of the species. There is an urgent need to take effective measures to protect this critically endangered species against further loss of genetic diversity and for *ex-situ* conservation.

377. **Salam, M.A. & Ramachar, P. 1955.** "Additions to our knowledge of the Rusts of Hyderabad – I". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 34: 191–195.

Abstract: In this paper twelve species of rusts, viz., *Cerotelium fici* (Cast.) Arthur, *Puccinia chrysopogi* Barcl., *P. heterospora* Berk. and Curt., *P. abutili* Berk. and Br., *P. leiocarpum* (Syd.) Thirumalachar, *P. leonotidicola* P. Henn., *P. lateripes* Berk. and Rav., *Uromyces commelinae* Cooke, *U. leptodermus* Syd., *U. decorates* Syd., *U. orientalis* Syd. and *Aecidium leeae* sp. nov. have been reported for the first time from Hyderabad. Additional hosts have been recorded for three species and the rust reported on *Leea* seems to be a new species.

378. **Salam, M.A. & Ramachar, P. 1955.** "Additions to our knowledge of the Rusts of Hyderabad – II". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 35: 152–157.

Abstract: The present paper records 16 species of rusts occurring on various angiosperms has been collected from the vicinity of Hyderabad and Narsapur forest. Out of these the rusts, *Ravenelia sayeedii* on *Sophora glauca* and *Aecidium barleriae* on *Barleria cuspidata*, are new species. *Abrus precatorius* is reported as an additional host for *Ravenelia ornata*.

379. **Salam, M.A. & Rao, P.N. 1954.** "A new species of *Trichoconis* on *Crotalaria verrucosa* L. from Hyderabad-Dn.". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 33: 189–191.

Abstract: A new species of *Trichoconis*, viz., *T. crotalariae* Salam and Rao is described. The fungus infects leaves and pods of *Crotalaria verrucosa* L., in the Agricultural College Farm, Hyderabad-Dn.

380. **Salam, M.A. & Rao, P.N. 1957.** "Fungi from Hyderabad (Deccan) – I". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 36: 421–427.

Abstract: In this paper 23 species of fungi collected from Narsapur forest and the vicinity of Hyderabad are described of which *Cercospora nigri, C. solani-melongenae,*

C. acalyphae, C. bidentis, C. zinnia, C. ludwigiae are new records to India and *Cercospora dahliicola, C. lagenariae, C. lycopersici, Ovularia hyderabadense* are presented as new species.

381. **Salam, M.A. & Rao, P.N. 1954.** "A new species of *Trichoconis* on *Crotalaria verrucosa* L. from Hyderabad-Dn.". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 33: 189–191.

Abstract: A new species of *Trichoconis*, viz., *T. crotalariae* Salam and Rao is described. The fungus infects leaves and pods of *Crotalaria verrucosa* L., in the Agricultural College Farm, Hyderabad-Dn.

382. **Salam, M.A. & Rao, P.N. 1957.** "Fungi from Hyderabad (Deccan) – I". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 36: 421–427.

Abstract: In this paper 23 species of fungi collected from Narsapur forest and the vicinity of Hyderabad are described of which *Cercospora nigri, C. solani-melongenae, C. acalyphae, C. bidentis, C. zinnia, C. ludwigiae* are new records to India and *Cercospora dahliicola, C. lagenariae, C. lycopersici, Ovularia hyderabadense* are presented as new species.

383. **Sarma, V.V. & Vittal, B.P.R. 2001.** "Biodiversity of manglicolous fungi on selected plants in the Godavari and Krishna deltas, East coast of India". *Fungal Diversity* 6: 115–130.

Abstract: The examination of decaying mangrove materials belonging to 9 host plant species collected from Godavari and Krishna deltas (Andhra Pradesh), east coast of India from August, 1993 to November, 1995 resulted in the identification of 88 fungi. These include 65 Ascomycetes (74%), one Basidiomycete and 22 Mitosporic fungi (25%) (including 6 Coelomycetes and 16 Hyphomycetes). Among the 9 plants examined, maximum number of species (64) were recorded from *Rhizophora apiculata*, followed by *Avicennia officinalis* (55), *A. marina* (45), *Excoecaria agallocha* (12), *Aegiceras corniculatum*, *Ceriops decandra*, *Lumnitzera racemosa* (8 each), *Sonneratia apetala* (5), *Acanthus ilicifolius* (2). *Verruculina enalia* was recorded on all the host plants examined. *Hypoxylon* sp., *Lulworthia* sp., *Trichocladium achrasporum* were recorded on 6 out of 9 host species. *Lophiostoma mangrovei, Lulworthia grandispora, Halorosellinia oceanica and Hysterium* sp. were recorded in 5 out of 9 host plants. Others were recorded on anyone or up to 4 host plants.

384. **Shendage, V.M. 2007.** "*Ginkgoites* sp. from Ommevaram, district Prakasam (A.P.)". *Bioinfolet* 4: 262–263.

Abstract: *Ginkgoites* sp. (fossil gymnosperm) has been described from Ommevaram, Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh.

385. **Sowghandika, M. 2010.** *Bryophytes in Visakhapatnam district– Andhra Pradesh*. Ph. D. Thesis, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur, A.P. (Unpublished).

386. **Sowghandika, M., Rani, S.S., Susheela, B. & Pullaiah, T. 2011.** "Musci in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 516–528.

Abstract: Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh, India, consists of several peaks ranging from 900 to 1650 m with various vegetation types. These hills provide a wealth of bryodiversity. 42 taxa of mosses belonging 29 genera and 16 families are recorded from Visakhapatnam district. Pottiaceae and Bryaceae are the dominant families with 7 taxa, where as Polytrichaceae, Leucobryaceae, Fabroniaceae, Racopilaceae and Orthotrichaceae are represented by only one species each. 5 species– *Atrichum undulatum, Semibarbula ranuii, Brachythecium formosanum, Eurhynchium swartzii, Eurhynchium hians* are new records to South India.

387. **Sowghandika, M., Nagesh, K.S., Rani, S.S., Susheela, B. & Pullaiah, T. 2013.** "Hepaticae and Anthocerotae in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 36: 261–265.

Abstract: The present study revealed that 26 taxa of Hepaticae and Anthocerotae belonging to 15 families have been distributed in different hilly regions of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.

388. **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 4 taxa are cultivated or locally adventives exotics. Their description, a key to the species, their reported chromosome numbers, taxonomic comments are colour photographs are provided. Of these, *Pteris reptans* T.G. Walker has not been recorded before in India until the report by Sreenivas (2011 *ined.*) and *P. arisanensis* Tagawa and *P. perrottetti* Hieron. had not previously been reported from Kerala state. Comments are made concerning some of the taxonomically confused species and the conservation status of the species is listed.

389. **Swamy, P.M. & Rao, G.S. 1969.** "Occurrence of four species of *Ophioglossum* in Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 95: 128–129.

Abstract: The occurrence of *Ophioglossum costatum* R. Br., *O. reticulatum* L., *O. polyphyllum* A. Br. and *O. gramineum* Willd. is reported from the state of Andhra Pradesh of which the first three species are new records to the state.

390. **Swamy, P.M. & Thammanna. 1985.** *Ferns and fern allies of Tirumala & surroundings*. Tirumal Tirupati Devasthanams, Tirupathi.

Abstract: The present book deals with 36 species of fern and fern allied of Turumala and surrounding belonging to 26 genera and 19 families. Details description along with distribution of each species has also been given.

391. **Umabala, J., Devi, R. & Amena. 2004.** "Indoor mycoflora from damp wall of Residency, Hyderabad". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 31: 127–128.

Abstract: Some fungi like *Neocosmospora africana, Chaetomium bostrychodes, Alternaria alternate, Cladosporium cladosporioides, Aspergillus niger* and *Phoma glomerata* isolated from the well ventilated old indoor damp wall of Residency, Hyderabad, are being reported here.

392. **Vittal, B.P.R. & Sarma, V.V. 2006.** "Diversity and ecology of fungi on mangroves of Bay of Bengal region– An overview". *Indian J. Marine Sci.* 35(4): 308–317.

Abstract: An overview on the diversity and ecology of fungi colonizing litter of mangroves in Bay of Bengal region (mangroves of Godavary and Krishna deltas of Andhra Pradesh, Pichavaram of Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands) are presented in this paper. A total number of 131 species belonging to 77 genera have so far been reported from the three regions. *Verruculina enalia* showed highest percentage occurrence at all the sites and on different hosts. The fungi exhibited vertical zonation in their occurrence with more number occurring in the intertidal zone. While some fungi occurred throughout the tidal range many showed affinity to a particular level. Ascomycetes with immersed or semi-immersed fruit bodies occurred in water inundated niches.

393. **Wadia, K.D.R. & Manoharachary, C. 1979.** "Studies on fruit rot diseases from Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Bot.* 2: 121–125.

Abstract: Survey of post harvest diseases of some fruits and vegetables of the local markets of Andhra Pradesh in the year 1977-78, the authors encountered 32 fungal diseases of which 12 are new records as pathogens on their respective hosts. A brief account of 12 disease symptoms is presented here.

New discoveries/ rediscoveries, New Reports

394. **Anil Kumar, N. & Ravi, N. 1992.** "A taxonomic note on *Passiflora foetida* Linn. in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 69–72.

Abstract: Occurrence of two varieties of *Passiflora foetida* L., viz., *P. foetida* var. *foetida* from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and *P. foetida* var. *hispida* from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have been reported in the present paper.

395. **Annamma, P.S., Venugopal, N. & Venu, P. 2014.** "*Melhania futteyporensis* (Malvaceae) – A new record for southern India". *Nelumbo* 56: 245–247.

Abstract: *Melhania futteyporensis* Munro ex Masters has been recorded for the first time for southern India from Kondapalli Quilla hills, Andhra Pradesh. Earlier this species is reported from North-Western drier parts (Delhi, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh) of India.

396. **Bahadur, B. 1975.** "*Neanotis montholoni* (Hook.f.) W.H. Lewis: A new record for Andhra Pradesh". *Curr. Sci.* 44: 208.

Abstract: *Neanotis montholoni* (Hook.f.) W.H. Lewis has been reported for the first time for the flora of Andhra Pradesh from Kamareddy. Earlier reported from Central Province, Deccan plateau and Maharashtra.

397. **Balachandran, N. & Ravikumar, K. 2013.** "Notes on new distributional plant records from southern India". *Phytotaxonomy* 13: 92–95.

Abstract: Botanical survey and critical study of herbarium collections housed at FRLHT have yielded a few interesting plants of distributional importance. The result includes *Elaeocarpus lanceifolius* (Roxb.) (Elaeocarpaceae)- a rare report to Kerala; *Erythroxylum obtusifolium* (Wight) Thwaites ex Hook.f. (Erythroxylaceae)- first time record to Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu and *Ophiorrhiza trichocarpon* Blume (Rubiaceae) – an addition to Andhra Pradesh. They are presented here with brief botanical description and notes.

398. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1961.** "A new species of *Argyreia* from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 3: 163–165.

Abstract: A new species of *Argyreia*, viz., *A. arakuensis* allied to *A. sericea* Dalz. has been described and illustrated from Araku valley, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.

399. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1964.** "New plant records from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 81–92.

Abstract: The present paper reports twenty-five species of angiosperms, not previously reported from the area coming under the Flora of the Presidency of Madras by Gamble. *Parabaena sagittata* Miers, *Abelmoschus crinitus* Wall., *Tetrastigma bracteolatum* (Wall.) Planch., *Moghania prostrata* (Roxb.) Mukerjee, *Mucuna nigricans* (Lours) Steud., *Pimpinella bracteata* Haines, *Thladiantha cordifolia* (Bl.) Cogn., *Paederia foetida* L., *Richardia scabra* L., *Anaphalis adnata* DC., *Lysimachia alternifolia* Wall., *L. decurrens* Forst.f., *Evolvulus nummularius* L., *Callicarpa macrophylla* Vahl, *Verbena officinalis* L., *Polygonum barbatum* L. ssp. *gracile* Danser, *P. orientale* L., *Bridelia pubescens* Kurz, *Cudrania cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Kudo and Masam., *Boehmeria scabrella* Gaud., *Ficus auriculata* Lour., *F. rumphii* Bl., *Habenaria furcifera* Lindl., *Alocasia fornicata* (Roxb.) Schott and *Arundinella bengalensis* (Spr.) Druce have been reported from Andhra Pradesh. Important synonyms, detailed descriptions with chief distinguishing characters and diagrams for a few species are also presented.

400. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Henry, A.N. 1961.** "*Boswellia ovalifoliolata* sp. nov.: A new species of *Boswellia* from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 58: 546–548.

Abstract: A new species of *Boswellia*, viz. *Boswellia ovalifoliolata* allied to *B. glabra* Roxb. has been described from Tirupati, Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh.

401. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Subramanyam, K. 1960.** "A new species of *Euphorbia* from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 175–176.

Abstract: A new species of *Euphorbia*, viz., *E. senguptae* allied to *E. longistyla* Boiss. has been described and illustrated from Guvvalacheruvu, Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh, South India.

402. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Subramanyam, K. 1960.** "A new species of *Pimpinella* from Tirupati Hills, South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 427–428.

Abstract: A new species of *Pimpinella*, viz., *P. tirupatiensis* allied to *P. candolleana* Wt. & Arn. has been described and illustrated from Tirupati Hills, Chittor district, Andhra Pradesh, South India.

403. **Bhaumik, G.H. & Banerjee, R.N. 1985.** "On the occurrence of *Schouwia purpurea* (Forsk.) Schweinf. (Brassicaceae) in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 82: 237–238.

Abstract: *Schouwia purpurea* (Forsk.) Schweinf. (Brassicaceae) has been recorded here as a new addition to the flora of Andhra Pradesh from Tadpatri, Anantapur district. Earlier this species is reported from Maharashtra and Karnataka.

404. **Binojkumar, M.S. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1993.** "A new species of *Euphorbia* (Euphorbiaceae) from India". *Rheedea* 3: 26–28.

Abstract: A new species of *Euphorbia* L., viz., *E. sebastinei* allied to *E. thymifolia* L. has

been described and illustrated from Mossi river bak, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

405. **Binojkumar, M.S. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1993.** "Additions to Indian *Euphorbia* (Euphorbiaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 449–453.

Abstract: During the revisionary studies on the genus *Euphorbia* L. in India, the authors found certain additives belonging to this genus which were not reported earlier from the country or were misidentified. In the present paper, three taxa, viz., *E. lathyris* L. belonging to the subg. *Esula* from West Bengal, *E. mauritanica* L. belonging to the subg. *Euphorbia* from all states of India and *E. agowensis* Boiss. var. *pseudoholstii* (Pax) Bally & Carter belonging to the subg. *Erymophyton* from Tamil Nadu are reported as new records for India.

406. **Chakraborty, T. & Diwakar, P.G. 2009.** "An undescribed species of *Neolitsea* (Benth.) Merr. (Lauraceae) from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33(2): 345–346.

Abstract: A new species, *Neolitsea gamblei* Chakrab. & P.G. Diwakar allied to *N. pallens* (D. Don) Momiyama & H. Hara ex H. Hara is described from East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh, India.

407. **Chandrabose, M. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1975.** "*Leucas lavanduliifolia* Rees and its varieties (Lamiaceae) in South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 17: 164–167.

Abstract: A new variety of *Leucas lavanduliifolia*, viz., *L. lavanduliifolia* var. *nagalapuramiana* has been described from Nagalapuram hills in Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh. *Leucas lavanduliifolia* var. *decipiens* (Hook.f.) Chandrab. & S.R. Sriniv. comb. nov. is proposed. This variety is reported from Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

408. **Chandrabose, M. 1970.** "*Abutilon indicum* (Linn.) Sweet ssp. *albescens* (Miq.) Borss. var. *australiense* Hochr. – A new record for India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 12: 276–277.

Abstract: A new variety, viz., *Abutilon indicum* (Linn.) Sweet ssp. *albescens* (Miq.) Borss. var. *australiense* Hochr. has been reported for the first time for India from banks of Krishna river, Nagarjunasagar, Nalconda district, Andhra Pradesh.

409. ***Chorghe, A., Rasingam, L., Prasanna, P.V. & Rao, M.S. 2013.*** **"*Tripogon tirumalae* (Poaceae), a new species from the Seshachalam hills of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Phytotaxa* 131(1): 17–22.**

Abstract: *Tripogon tirumalae*, a new species of grass from the Seshachalam hill ranges, Andhra Pradesh, India, is described and illustrated. The new species differs from *Tripogon sivarajanii* in having ciliate membranous ligules, a shorter inflorescence, more florets, bearded lemma base, and a median awn longer than the lemma; and from *Tripogon trifidus* in having culms 60"75 cm high, glabrous leaf sheaths, and lemmas with a single median awn which is 1.5 times longer than the lemma.

410. **Dwarakan, P., Srinivasulu, C., Rao, V.V. & Nagulu, V. 2001.** "Occurrence of *Nervilia aragoana* Gaud. (Orchidaceae) on the Nallamalai Hills, Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 98: 320–321.

Abstract: *Nervilia aragoana* Gaud. has been reported from the Nallamalai hills, Eastern Ghats for the first time, early reported from Rampa Hills, Eastern Ghats. This is a new distributional record from Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh.

411. **Ellis, J.L. 1966.** "*Euphorbia linearifolia* Roth var. *nallamalayana* Ellis – A new variety from Andhra Pradesh, South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 345–346.

Abstract: A new variety of *Euphorbia linearifolia* Roth, viz., *E. linearifolia* var. *nallamalayana* has been described and illustrated from Chelama, Nallamalais, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh.

412. **Ellis, J.L. 1966.** "*Andrographis nallamalayana* Ellis – A new species from Andhra Pradesh, South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 362–363.

Abstract: A new species, viz., *Andrographis nallamalayana* allied to *A. beddomei* Clarke has been described and illustrated from Ahobilam, Nallamalais, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh.

413. **Ellis, J.L. 1969.** "A new variety of *Rostellularia vahlii* from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 11: 435–437.

Abstract: A new variety of *Rostellularia vahlii* (Roth) Nees, viz., *R. vahlii* var. *rupicola* allied to *R. vahlii* var. *vahlii* has been described and illustrated from Srisailam, Nallamalais, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh.

414. **Ellis, J.L. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1969.** "A new variety of *Crotolaria madurensis* from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 66: 227–228.

Abstract: A new variety of *Crotolaria madurensis* Wt. var. *kurnoolica* allied to *C. madurensis* var. *madurensis* has been described for South India from Srisailam, Nallamalais, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh.

415. **Gopalan, R., Chithra, V. & Murugan, C. 2005.** "Two distributional records for Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 980–983.

Abstract: *Ventilago denticulata* Willd. var. *bifida* Bhandari & Bhansali (Rhamnaceae) and *Senna uniflora* (Mill.) Irwin & Barneby (Caesalpiniaceae) are new distributional records for Andhra Pradesh from Medak district. A short description with relevant notes and illustrations are provided for further identity in the field.

416. **Halder, S. & Paul, T.K. 2012.** "*Sphaeromorphaea australis* (Less.) Kitam., an addition to the flora of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Zoos' Print J.* 27(10): 23.

Abstract: *Sphaeromorphaea australis* (Less.) Kitam. has been reportedfor the first time

for the flora of Andhra Pradesh from Waltair beach, near University, Vishakhapatnam district. Earlier this species is reported from Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal.

417. **Hemadri, K. & Swahari, S. 1982.** "*Urginea nagarjunae* Hemadri et Swahari, a new species of Liliaceae from India". *Ancient Sci. Life* 2: 105–110.

Abstract: A new species of *Urginea*, viz., *U. nagarjunae* allied to *Urginea indica* (Roxb.) Kunth has been descried and illustrated from Regional Research Centre Experimental Garden, Vijayawada, Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh. Chromosomal study revealed that the new taxon is not a polyploidy; its 2n = 20.

418. **Indira, K. & Raju, R.R.V. 1998.** "Note on taxonomy and distribution of two rare and little known aquatic angiosperms from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Indian Bot. Soc. 77*: 135–137.

Abstract: Two rare and little known aquatic angiosperms, viz., *Fimbristylis alboviridis* C.B. Clarke and *Lindernia molluginoides* (Benth.) Wettst. have been reported for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Adilabad district. Previously both these species are reported from Karnataka.

419. **Indira, K. & Raju, R.R.V. 2001.** "Note on *Fimbristylis microcarya* F.v. Muell. (Cyperaceae), a new distributional record to South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 98: 157–158.

Abstract: *Fimbristylis microcarya* F.v. Muell. has been reported for the first time for South India from Gandhipet and Nirmal from Andhra Pradesh. Earlier this species is reported from Maharashtra, Sikkim, and Uttar Pradesh.

420. **Indira, K. & Raju, R.R.V. 2001.** "Two new additions to the sedges, family Cyperaceae of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 98: 497–499.

Abstract: *Mariscus sumatrensis* (Retz.) Raynal and *Kyllinga hyalina* (Vahl) T. Koyama has been reported first the first time for the state of Andhra Pradesh from Cuddapah district. Earlier the former species is reported from Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra & Sikkim and the later from Karnataka, Maharashtra & Tamil Nadu.

421. **Indira, K., Kesavulu, M.C. & Raju, R.R.V. 2002.** "Notes on taxonomy and distribution of *Pycreus pumilus* (L.) Nees ssp. *membranaceus* (Vahl) T. Koyama in south India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 28–30.

Abstract: The paper deals with the occurrence, distribution and taxonomy of rare and interesting taxon, i.e. *Pycreus pumilus* (L.) Nees ssp. *membranaceus* (Vahl) T. Koyama belonging to Cyperaceae in Kalasamudram forests of Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. Taxonomic citation, morphological characters, ecology, phenology and distribution is provided along with the line drawing.

422. **Karuppusamy, S. & Pullaiah, T. 2006.** "Occurrence of Podostemonaceae– A new report to the flora of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 397–398.

Abstract: *Indotristicha ramosissima* (Wight) Royen has been recorded for the first time from Andhra Pradesh. Earlier this species is reported from Tamil Nadu. Brief description, illustration, ecology and distribution have been provided for easy determination of taxon.

423. **Karuppusamy, S. & Pullaiah, T. 2007.** "Two new varieties of *Caralluma stalagmifera* C.E.C. Fisch. (Asclepiadaceae) from Peninsular India". *Rheedea* 17: 41–45.

Abstract: Two new varieties of *Caralluma stalagmifera* C.E.C. Fisch. (Asclepiadaceae), viz., *C. stalagmifera* var. *longipetala* and *C. stalagmifera* var. *intermedia*, are described from Peninsular India. The first variety is from Tamil Nadu and second from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Identification key for the three varieties is provided.

424. **Karuppusamy, S., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 2008.** "*Habenaria commelinifolia* Wall. (Orchidaceae) – A new addition to the flora of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 105: 363.

Abstract: *Habenaria commelinifolia* Wall. has been reported for the first time for the flora of Andhra Pradesh from Mudendlakorava in Tirumala Hills, Chittoor district. Earlier this species is reported from central India northwards up to Western Himalayas.

425. **Kesavulu, M.C. & Raju, R.R.V. 1999.** "Notes on two rare and little known aquatic angiosperms from Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Forest.* 22: 87–90.

Abstract: Two rare and little known aquatic angiosperms, viz., *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. (Amaranthaceae) and *Glossostigma diandra* (L.) O. Ktze. (Scrophulariaceae) has been reported for the first time for north Circars from Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram, respectively.

426. **Kesavulu, M.C. & Raju, R.R.V. 2002.** "*Eleocharis spiralis* (Rottb.) Roem. & Schult. (Cyperaceae)– A new distributional record to Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 622–624.

Abstract: *Eleocharis spiralis* (Rottb.) Roem. & Schult., collected from swamps of Nellore district, is reported for the first time from Andhra Pradesh. An illustrated description and other relevant information are provided.

427. **Kesavulu, M.C. & Raju, R.R.V. 2005.** "*Fimbristylis tenuicula* Boeck. (Cyperaceae), a new record for Peninsular India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 305–307.

Abstract: *Fimbristylis tenuicula* Boeck. is reported for the first time from Peninsular India from Irakam Island, Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. Detailed description, line drawing are relevant notes are provided.

428. **Kesavulu, M.C. & Raju, R.R.V. 2005.** "*Lindernia estaminodiosa* (Blatt. & Hallb.) Mukherjee (Scrophulariaceae): A new distributional record to Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 259–260.

Abstract: *Lindernia estaminodiosa* (Blatt. & Hallb.) Mukherjee has been recorded for the first time for state of Andhra Pradesh from Nellore district, earlier this species is reported from Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra.

429. **Kesavulu, M.C., Reddy, M.H. & Raju, R.R.V. 1997.** "A note on *Utricularia australis* R. Br. Lentibulariaceae in South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 94: 439–441.

Abstract: *Utricularia australis* R. Br. has been reported from Tirumala hills of Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. Earlier this species is reported from Karnataka.

430. **Khan, M.A.W. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2008.** "Two new species of Cyperaceae from Peninsular India". *J. Bot. Res. 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.) Boeck. and *Fimbristylis naikii* allied to *F. tomentosa* Vahl have been described and illustrated from Karnataka and Maharashtra & Andhra Pradesh, respectively.

431. **Kullayiswamy, K.R., Rani, S.S. & Karuppusamy, S. 2013.** "*Ceropegia pullaiahii* sp. nov. (Apocynaceae, Asclepiadoideae) from India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 31: 166–169.

Abstract: *Ceropegia pullaiahii* Kullayiswamy, Sandhyarani et Karuppusamy sp. nov. (Apocynaceae) is described from open dry deciduous forest of Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh, India. Its tubers are eaten by the local people. It is similar to C. *mahabalei* Hemadri et Ansari but differs in its twining habit and 3-flowered cyme.

432. **Kullayiswamy, R., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 2013.** "*Brachystelma ciliatum* (Apocynaceae): A new record for Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Nelumbo 55*: 191–195.

Abstract: *Brachystelma ciliatum* Arekal & Ramakrishna (Apocynaceae) has been record for the first time for Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh from Thummalapalle Uranium Mining Area.

433. **Kumari, G.R. & Rao, G.V.S. 1982.** "The genus *Picrasma* Bl. (Simaroubaceae) in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 249–250.

Abstract: *Picrasma javanica* Blume was collected for the first time for southern India from Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh which extends the distribution of *Picrasma* Blume to south India also. This species earlier known from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal and Andaman Islands.

434. **Kumari, G.R. & Rao, G.V.S. 1982.** "*Mecardonia procumbens* (Miller) Small (Scrophulariaceae) – An interesting plant record from Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 255–256.

Abstract: *Mecardonia procumbens* (Miller) Small has been recorded for the first time for the state of Andhra Pradesh from Regadi, Srikakulam district, earlier from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

435. **Magesh, C.R., Lakshminarasimhan, P., Reddy, K.N. & Reddy, C.S. 2013.** "A note on the taxonomy and distribution of *Thunia alba* var. *bracteata* (Orchidaceae) in India". *Zoos' Print J.* 28(9): 23–25.

Abstract: *Thunia alba* (Lindl.) Rchb.f. var. *bracteata* (Roxb.) N. Pearce & P.J. Cribb. has been reported for the first time for Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh from Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary and Sapparla RF., Narsipatnam Forest Division, Visakhapatnam district, respectively. Earlier this species is reported from Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha and Sikkim.

436. **Manickam, V.S., Benniamin, A. & Harikrishnan, S. 2004.** "*Bolbitis sinensis* (Baker) Iwatsuki (Bolbitidaceae), a new record for Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Fern J.* 21: 133–135.

Abstract: *Bolbitis sinensis* (Baker) Iwatsuki (Bolbitidaceae) has been recorded for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Galigonda hills. Earlier this species is reported from Assam and Orissa.

437. **Manna, M.K. & Raju, D.C.S. 1994.** "*Careya* Roxb. in India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 36: 225–227.

Abstract: The genus *Careya* Roxb., was established by Roxburgh, for two species of plants, viz. *C. arborea* and *C. herbacea* from Coromandel coast and West Bengal, respectively. Taxonomy and distribution are furnished in this note.

438. **Mitta, M., Chetty, K.M. & Prasad, K. 2015.** "A re-collection of *Diplocentrum recurvum* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) after a lapse of 100 years or more from Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 7(10): 7712–7715.

Abstract: *Diplocentrum recurvum* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) has been recollected from Horsley Hills of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh, India after a lapse of 100 years or more. Earlier this species is recorded from same place by J.S. Gamble, 1884 and C.E.C. Fischer, 1904.

439. **Mohan, K.C., Bhanja, M.R. & Annamma, P.S. 2014.** "Recollection of *Hylodesmum repandum* (Vahl) H. Ohashi & R.R. Mill (Fabaceae–Papilionoideae) after a gap of 100 years from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 38: 100–101.

Abstract: *Hylodesmum repandum* (Vahl) H. Ohashi & R.R. Mill belonging to Fabaceae–Papilionoideae is recollected from Andhra Pradesh after a gap of more than a century. It is collected from Paderu in Visakhapatnam district and Rampa in Godavari district.

This species is distinguishable in having brick red flowers and crescent shaped pod. Detailed description and photographs are provided to facilitate identification.

440. **Moulali, D.A., Babu, P.S.P. & Pullaiah, T. 1993.** "Rediscovery of *Dicliptera beddomei* C.B. Clarke (Acanthaceae), an endemic and rare plant from Nallamalais after a century". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 72: 177–178.

Abstract: An endemic and rare plant, *Dicliptera beddomei* C.B. Clarke has been rediscovered from Nallamalais after a lapse of 115 years of Beddome's type collection in 1873.

441. **Moulali, D.A., Pullaiah, T. & Babu, P.S.P. 1991.** "Some new or little known plants from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 733–735.

Abstract: *Dicliptera verticillata* (Forssk.) Christensen, *Dyschoriste madurensis* (Burm.f.) O. Kuntze and *Hemigraphis latebrosa* (Heyne ex Roth) Nees var. *beddomei* C.B. Clarke ex Gamble of Acanthaceae, *Pogostemon nilagiricus* Gamble of Lamiaceae have been reported for the first time from Andhra Pradesh. For each species, full original citation, the basionym wherever necessary, description and critical notes are given along with the locality of the collection, collector's name and collection number.

442. **Moulali, D.A., Pullaiah, T. & Raju, R.R.V. 1988.** "*Zeuxine strateumatica* (L.) Schltr. -– A rare orchid from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 241–242.

Abstract: *Zeuxine strateumatica* (L.) Schltr. is recorded here as a new to Andhra Pradesh from Penakacherla, Anantapur district. A detailed description, relevant notes, field data, illsutartion of this taxon is presented in this paper.

443. **Murthy, K.S.R., Pullaiah, T. & Rani, S.S. 1999.** "*Rhynchosia hainesiana* Satyan. et Thoth. (Fabaceae) – A new record for Southern Peninsular India". *Rheedea* 9: 37–39.

Abstract: *Rhynchosia hainesiana* Satyan. et Thoth. (Fabaceae) is reported for the first time for Southern Peninsular India from Geddamannugu Kondur, Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh. Detailed description, illustration and relevant notes of this taxon are given. Earlier this species is reported from Orissa.

444. **Murthy, K.S.R., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 2001.** "*Alysicarpus ovalifolius* (Schumach.) J. Leon (Leguminosae: Papilionoideae) – A new record for the Eastern Ghats". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 95: 488–490.

Abstract: *Alysicarpus ovalifolius* (Schumach.) J. Leon has been recorded for the first time for Eastern Ghats from Nallamalai hills, Andhra Pradesh. Earlier this species is reported from Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

445. **Murthy, K.S.R., Rani, S.S & Pullaiah, T. 2004.** "*Hypericum gaitii* Haines (Hypericaceae), a new record for southern Peninsular India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 101: 189–191.

Abstract: *Hypericum gaitii* Haines has been recorded for the first time for southern Peninsular India from the slopes of Galikonda hills of Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh, earlier reported from Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. With this report, its distribution extends from east to south. A detailed description and illustration of this species is provided here.

446. **Murty, P.P. & Rao, G.M.N. 2014.** "Report on *Hylocereus undatus* (Haw.) Britton & Rose, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Sci.* 4(4): 221–222.

Abstract: Present paper deals with the occurrence and distribution of *Hylocereus undatus* (Haw.) Britton & Rose of the family Cactaceae is a species of botanical interest. Nearly 20 species of *Hylocereus* are recognized, and species of this genus distributed in Southern Mexico, Central America, West Indies, and Northern South America. One of the species, *Hylocerus undatus*, is growing naturally as an epiphyte on *Pterocarpus santalinus* Linn. f. (Rathhandun) in the Botany Department, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, (Andhra Pradesh, India). Several investigators studied the floristic composition of Andhra Pradesh; but, so far there was no report was available in the literature regarding its presence in Andhra Pradesh.

447. **Murugan, C. & Gopalan, R. 2006.** "Four additions to Indian *Memecylon* L. (Melastomataceae) from South India". *Indian J. Forest.* 29: 105–108.

Abstract: Four species of *Memecylon* L. (Melastomataceae), viz., *Memecylon gracillimum* Alston from Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, *M. leucanthemum* Thwaites from Tamil Nadu, *M. rostratum* Thwaites from Tamil Nadu and Kerala and *M. royenii* Blume from Andhra Pradesh are first and new distributional records for India. All the four species were earlier considered endemic to Sri Lanka. A short description with ecology, flowering and fruiting period, distribution and specimens examined are provided here.

448. **Naidu, M.T. 2014.** "*Desmodium scorpiurus* (Sw.) Desv. (Leguminosae Papilionoideae): A new record for the Eastern Ghats". *Indian J. Forest.* 37(2): 13–184.

Abstract: *Desmodium scorpiurus* (Sw.) Desv. (Leguminosae Papilionoideae) is reported for the first time for Eastern Ghats from Sivalingapuram, Vishakhapatnam distrci of Andhra Pradesh. Detailed description, photographs and relevant notes are provided.

449. **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 species occur in Tamil Nadu and Kerala and latter from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Tamil Nadu. Photographs of the species involved are provided.

450. **Naithani, H.B., Rao, P.V.C. & Reddy, B.V.P. 2012.** "*Schizostachyum polymorphum* (Munro) Majumdar. A bamboo new to South India for Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 138(1): 96–97.

Abstract: *Schizostachyum polymorphum* (Munro) Majumdar has been reported for the first time for South India from Valamuru, Maredumilli, Kakinada Forest Division, East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. Earlier this species is known so far from North-east India, Sikkim, West Bengal and Andaman Islands.

451. **Narasimhan, D., Rao, N.R. & Ravisankar, T. 1989.** "Two rare interesting taxa of Euphorbiaceae from Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 56–59.

Abstract: Two Euphorbiaceous member, viz., *Pterococcus corniculatus* (Sm.) Pax & Hoffm. is reported first time from southern India and *Tragia involucrata* L. var. *angustifolia* Hook.f. forms a new distributional record for Eastern Ghats from Rampa Chodavaram Agency of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh.

452. **Nayar, M.P. & Banerjee, R.N. 1970.** "A new species of *Bupleurum* Linn. (Umbelliferae) from Andhra Pradesh". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 12: 255–256.

Abstract: A new species of *Bupleurum* Linn., viz., *B. andhricum* allied to *B. plantaginifolia* Wt. has been described and illustrated from Palakonda, Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh.

453. **Pal, M. 2012.** "Extended distribution of *Ipomoea parasitica* (Kunth) G. Don (Convolvulaceae) in Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh". *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 235–236.

Abstract: *Ipomoea parasitica* (Kunth) G. Don (Convolvulaccae) is first time reported from Andhra Pradesh (Araku valley, Visakhapatnam district) and Chhattisgarh (Bastar district). In India it was known to be present in Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu as reported in 2002. A brief description, illustration and other relevant notes are provided.

454. **Panda, S.P. & Misra, S. 2010.** "*Liparis paradoxa* (Lindl.) Reichb.f., a rare terrestrial orchid new to Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 733–734.

Abstract: *Liparis paradoxa* (Lindl.) Reichb.f., a rare terrestrial orchid, is described from Andhra Pradesh as an addition. Correct nomenclature, short diagnostic description, phenology, distribution, ecology, affinities, etc. are provided here with an illustration.

455. **Panda, S.P., Sahu, D. & Misra, S. 2008.** "New records of orchids from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 105: 229–231.

Abstract: Six species of orchids, viz., *Acampe rigida* (Buch.-Ham. ex J.E. Sm.) Hunt., *Dendrobium moschatum* (Buch.-Ham.) Sw., *Geodorum recurvum* (Roxb.) Alston, *Habenaria diphylla* Dalz., *Nervilia infundibulifolia* Blatt. & McC. and *Vanilla walkeriae* Wight has been recorded as new for the state of Andhra Pradesh from East Godavari and

Visakhapatnams district. The correct nomenclature, short diagnostic characters, phenology of flowering, ecology, locality, frequency and distribution of these species are also highlighted.

456. **Paul, T.K. & Nayar, M.P. 1983.** "*Decaschistia cuddapahensis* T.K. Paul *et* Nayar – A new species from India". *Geobios, New Rep.* 2: 156–157.

Abstract: A new species of *Decaschistia* Wt. & Arn. viz., *D. cuddapahensis* allied to *D. rufae* Craib has been described and illustrated from southern Andhra Pradesh (Cuddapah and Chittoor districts) and northern Tamil Nadu (N. Arcot district).

457. **Prasad, K. & Rao, B.R.P. 2013.** "*Brachystelma nallamalayana* sp. Nov. (Apocynaceae: Asclepiadoideae: Ceropegieae) from India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 5(14): 4904–4906.

Abstract: *Brachystelma nallamalayana* sp. nov., collected from Nallamalais, the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, India is described and illustrated. The new species is compared to its closest species, *Brachystelma maculatum* Hook. f. *Brachystelma nallamalayana*, sp. nov. is distinct from other species of *Brachystelma* in having ca 80cm high glabrous stems, peduncled cymes, basally united calyx lobes and biseriate corona.

458. **Prasad, K. & Rao, B.R.P. 2010.** "*Geodorum recurvum* (Roxb.) Alston, a new distributional record for southern Eastern Ghats of India". *Indian J. Forest* 33: 119–121.

Abstract: The present communication reports *Geodorum recurvum* (Roxb.) Alston as a new distributional record for the Southern Eastern Ghats of India from Nallamalai hills of Andhra Pradesh. Technical description, distribution and photographs are provided for the species.

459. **Prasad, K. & Swamy, A.N. 2014.** "*Rhynchosia ravii* (Leguminosae–Papilionoideae), a new species from Andhra Pradesh, India". *Phytotaxa* 175(3): 148–154.

Abstract: *Rhynchosia ravii,* a new species from Andhra Pradesh, India is described and illustrated. Full description, distribution details and conservation status are presented, and the new species is compared with its most closely related species, *Rhynchosia beddomei.Cercosporella anamirtae* and *Pseudocercospora chloroxylicola* spp. nov. collected on *Anamirta cocculus* and *Chloroxylon swietenia* from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, India respectively are described, illustrated and compared with similar published species.*Cercosporella anamirtae* and *Pseudocercospora chloroxylicola* spp. nov. collected on *Anamirta cocculus* and *Chloroxylon swietenia* from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, India respectively are described, illustrated and compared with similar published species.

460. **Prasad, K.M., Babu, M.S., Sadasivaiah, B. & Rao, B.R.P. 2010.** "Two species of *Liparis* L.C. Richard (Orchidaceae), new distributional records to Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 514–516.

Abstract: Two species of *Liparis* L.C. Richard (Orchidaceae), viz., *L. nervosa* (Thunb.) Lindl. and *L. paradoxa* (Lindl.) Reichb. f., collected in Seshachalam hills of Southern Eastern Ghats, are being reported as new distributional records for Andhra Pradesh. Brief description, phenology, distribution pattern and photographs are provided for both the taxa.

461. **Prasad, N.S., Kumar, D.V., Murty, T.S. & Rao, G.M. 1997.** "*Nothopegia beddomei* a new species to Eastern Ghats". *Indian Forester* 123: 260.

Abstract: *Nothopegia beddomei* Gamble has been reported for the first for Eastern Ghats from Dumukonda reserve forest, East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, earlier reported from Western Ghats.

462. **Prasanna, P.V., Obulesu, G. & Pullaiah, T. 1989.** "*Dichanthium filiculme* (Hook.f.) Jain *et* Deshpande – A new distributional record to Andhra Pradesh". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 6: 53–55.

Abstract: An interesting rare grass, viz., *Dichanthium filiculme* (Hook.f.) Jain *et* Deshpande has been reported for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Sattenapalle forest, Adilabad district. Present collection from Sattenapalle forest of Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh is an interesting discovery from phytogeographical point of view and it may be noted that its distribution is not limited to the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu but also extends to Andhra Pradesh.

463. **Prasanna, P.V., Raju, R.R.V. & Pullaiah, T. 1991.** "*Ophiuros exaltatus* (L.) O. Ktze. and *Tetrapogon tenellus* (Roxb.) Chiov. – Rare grasses from Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Forest.*, Addit. Ser. 2: 17–22.

Abstract: Two rare grasses, viz., *Ophiuros exaltatus* (L.) O. Ktze. and *Tetrapogon tenellus* (Roxb.) Chiov. has been reported for the first time for the flora of Andhra Pradesh.

464. **Pullaiah, T. & Yesoda, N. 1984.** "*Crotalaria barbata* and *C. laevigata* – New records for Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Forest.* 7: 164–165.

Abstract: Two species of Crotalaria, viz., *C. barbata* Grah. ex Wt. & Arn. and *C. laevigata* Lamk. have been recorded for the first time for the state of Andhra Pradesh from Anantapur district.

465. **Ragan, A. & Raju, V.S. 1990.** "*Eleocharis setifolia* (A. Rich.) Raynal and *Scleria multilacunosa* T. Koyama: Two unreported sedges from Peninsular India". *Indian J. Bot.* 13: 199–203.

Abstract: Two sedges, namely, *Eleocharis setifolia* (A. Rich.) Raynal and *Scleria multilacunosa* T. Koyama are reported for the first time for Peninsular India from Pakhal, Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh. While the report of *E. setifolia* bridges the gap in its distribution

in tropics, the discovery of *Scleria multilacunosa* in India extends its distribution which is hitherto considered as endemic to Sri Lanka.

466. **Ragan, A., Samata, A. & Raju, V.S. 2005.** "*Flemingia involucrata* (Fabaceae): A new record for Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Forest.* 28: 164–165.

Abstract: *Flemingia involucrata* is reported as a new record for Andhra Pradesh from Kondaparti in Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary of Warangal district. It is distinct from the other species of *Flemingia* in shortly-petiolate, digitately trifoliolate leaves, terminal to axillary capitatula densely covered with large, persistent and scrious bracts, and 1-seeded pods. The species is of phytogeographic interest because of its discontinuous distribution. Sparse distribution and inhabitation in grassland biome make the species vulnerable. Locally, its survival is threatened due to grazing by cattle.

467. **Raghavan, R.S. 1986.** "New taxa in Capparaceae". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 28: 185–192.

Abstract: During a revision of Capparaceae for the Flora of India project, three new taxa were observed which are described in this paper. Two new species, viz., *Capparis srilankensis* allied to *S. niligiriensis* Subba Rao *et al*. and *Stixis nayarii* has been described from Sri Lanka and Burma, respectively. A new variety of *Cleome viscosa* viz., *C. viscosa* var. *nagarjunakondensis* has been described from Nagarjunakonda hills, Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh.

468. **Raghuram, M. & Mallaiah, K.V. 1992.** "*Phaeoramularia occidentalis* on *Cassia fistula* – A new record". *Geobios, New Rep.* 11: 154-–155.

Abstract: *Phaeoramularia occidentalis* (Cook.) Deighton on *Cassia fistula* Linn. was observed on the plants growing in the botanical garden of Nagarjuna University. This fungus is reported for the first time for India.

469. **Rajakullayiswamy, K., Rani, S.S., Karuppusamy, S. & Pullaiah, T. 2012.** "The rediscovery of *Brachystelma volubile* (Apocynaceae–Asclepiadoideae)". *Rheedea* 22: 107–110.

Abstract: *Brachystelma volubile* Hook.f. (Apocynaceae–Asclepiadoideae) has been rediscovered from near the type locality in the Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh, after a lapse of about 130 years. A detailed description with illustrations is provided. Its current threat status has also been assessed according to the IUCN guide lines.

470. **Raju, C.P. 1995.** "*Bidens cynapiifolia* H.B.K. (Asteraceae) – A new record for Peninsular India". *Rheedea* 5: 43–45.

Abstract: *Bidens cynapiifolia* H.B.K., so far known only from central and south America, the Caribbean and the north Western Himalayas, is reported for the first time from

Peninsular India from Manchippa forests of Nizamabad district of Andhra Pradesh.

471. **Raju, C.P. & Raju, R.R.V. 1995.** "Additions to the genus *Blumea* in Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Forest.* 18: 341–342.

Abstract: *Blumea laciniata* (Roxb.) DC. and *B. membranacea* DC. var. *gracilis* (DC.) Hook.f. has been reported for the first time for the state of Andhra Pradesh from Kurnool and Cuddapah districts, respectively.

472. **Raju, C.P. & Raju, R.R.V. 1996.** "Some rare and interesting Asteraceous taxa from the forests of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 261–265.

Abstract: Plants earlier collected and identified as *Spilanthes acmella* Murr. Or *S. oleracea* L. have now been identified as *Spilathes paniculata* Wall. ex DC., *S. radicans* Jacq. and *S. uliginosa* Sw. Paper presents key to the species, a brief description, ecology, phenology, distribution in Andhra Pradesh and illustrations to species.

473. **Raju, C.P. & Raju, R.R.V. 1997.** "*Conyza japonica* (Thunb.) Less. (Asteraceae): An addition to the flora of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 94: 436–438.

Abstract: *Conyza japonica* (Thunb.) Less. is reported for the first time for the state of Andhra Pradesh from Anantagiri and Araku valley of Visakhapatnam district. Earlier this species is reported from Orissa.

474. **Raju, C.P. & Raju, R.R.V. 1998.** "Some interesting plant records fromin Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Forest.,* Addit. Ser. 8: 223–228.

Abstract: *Gnaphalium luteo-album* L. subsp. *affine* (D. Don) Koster. and *G. pensylvanicum* Willd. has been reported for the first time for the state of Andhra Pradesh from Visakhapatnam districts.

475. **Raju, C.P. & Raju, R.R.V. 1999.** "*Cyathocline manilaliana* (Asteraceae) – A new species from Andhra Pradesh". *Rheedea* 9: 151–154.

Abstract: *Cyathocline manilaliana* (Asteraceae) allied to *C. purpurea* (Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) is described and illustrated from Pochera stream, Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh.

476. **Raju, C.P., Rao, B.R.P. & Raju, B.R.V. 1994.** "*Pulicaria foliolosa* DC., a new distributional record to Peninsular India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 91: 480–482.

Abstract: *Pulicaria foliolosa* DC. has been collected for the first time for Peninsular India from Niamabad district of Andhra Pradesh. Earlier this species is reported from Gangetic plains and Central India. Present reports extends its distribution to Peninsular India.

477. **Raju, D.C.S. & Mitra, D. 1994.** "Carrion flowers of Coromandel". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 36: 233–234.

Abstract: *Stapelia umbellata* Roxb. (Asclepiadaceae), a native species of Coromandel

coast os described and its value as an ornamental is discussed.

478. **Raju, J.S.S.N. 1990.** "*Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea* Gaertn. (Rubiaceae), a rare and interesting mangrove taxon in Peninsular India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 69: 207–208.

Abstract: A rare and interesting mangrove taxon, viz., *Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea* Gaertn. (Rubiaceae) has been reported from Kandikuppa reserve forest, East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, previously known from Andaman to North Australia and New Caledonia.

479. **Raju, R.R.V. & Pullaiah, T. 1986.** "*Cassia suffruticosa* Koen. ex Roth– A little known taxon from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 239–241.

Abstract: *Cassia suffruticosa* Koen. ex Roth, a rare taxon has been collected from Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. A detailed description, illustration and distribution of this species is given in this paper.

480. **Raju, R.R.V. & Raju, C.P. 1997.** "Two new records of Asteraceae for Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 94: 180–181.

Abstract: *Adenostemma lavenia* (L.) O. Ktze. var. *anustifolium* (Clarke) Koster and *A. lavenia* (L.) O. Ktze. var. *madurense* (DC.) Panirahi which are new distributional records for Andhra Pradesh from Talakona (Chittoor district) and Anantagiri (Vishakhapatnam district), respectively. Earlier the former species is reported from Assam, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the later species from Assam.

481. **Raju, R.R.V. & Raju, C.P. 1999.** "*Acmella repens* (Walt.) Rich. (Asteraceae) – A new distributional record for Old World countries". *Rheedea* 9: 41–44.

Abstract: *Acmella repens* (Walt.) Rich. (Asteraceae), hitherto to considered as endemic to America, is collected from India very recently while exploring Asteraceous plant wealth in southern parts of India. This rare species is collected from Anantagiri hills of Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh, India.

482. **Raju, R.R.V. & Reddy, R.V. 1991.** "*Andrographis beddomei* Clarke (Acanthaceae) – A rare endemic and endangered taxon in Peninsular India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 70: 437–438.

Abstract: A rare endemic and endangered taxon, viz., *Andrographis beddomei* Clarke has been rediscovered from Palakonda hills of Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh after a lapse of about 120 years.

483. **Raju, R.R.V., Prasanna, P.V. & Pullaiah, T. 1986.** "*Dactyloctenium aristatum* Link– A little known grass from South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 246–248.

Abstract: *Dactyloctenium aristatum* Link, a rare grass has been collected from Peapully in Kurnool district, Rayalaseema region of South India. This species is hitherto known

only from north-western India and Marathwada and from this report the distribution extends to the south India also. A detailed description and illustration of this taxon is given here.

484. **Raju, R.R.V., Rao, B.R.P., Hanumanthapa, K. & Reddy, R.V. 1992.** "*Fuirena trilobites* Clarke, a rare and interesting sedge from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 230–231.

Abstract: *Fuirena trilobites* Clarke has been reported from Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh after a lapse of over 100 years. Previously this species is reported by Clarke (1893) based on the collections of Campbell and Wight from Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

485. **Raju, V.S. 1983.** "*Ceratopteris thalictroides* (L.) Brongn. (Parkeriaceae) from the Godavari region of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 316.

Abstract: The common marshy fern, *Ceratopteris thalictroides* (L.) Brongn. (Parkeriaceae) has been reported for the first time for the Godavari region of Andhra Pradesh from a swamp of Atreya Godavari, near Korangi.

486. **Raju, V.S. 1983.** "Some additions to the flora of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 295–297.

Abstract: Ten taxa of Angiospcrms are reported from Andhra Pradesh for the first time. They represent five families, namely, Crassulaceae (1), Fabaceae (1), Eriocaulaceae (2), Euphorbiaceae (5) and Rubiaceae (1).

487. **Raju, V.S. 1984.** "New angiospermous taxa described from the state of Andhra Pradesh after its formation". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 469–472.

Abstract: *Twenty* plant taxa (incl. 6 varieties) which are new to science have been descri-bed from Andhra Pradesh since its formation in 1953 as 'Andhra State'. They belong to the angiosperm families Acanthaceae (2), Apiaceae (2), Burseraceac (l), Convolvulaceac (l), Crassulaceae (1), Euphorbiaceae *(2),* Fabaceae (2), Lamiaceae (3), Mimosaceae (1) and Pedaliaceae (1) of Dicoyledons and Liliaceac (l), Poaceae (2) and Orchidaceae (1) of Monocotyledons.

488. **Raju, V.S. 1985.** "On the occurrence of *Cratoxylum cochinchinense* (Lour.) Blume (Clusiaceae) in Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 373–376.

Abstract: The occurrence of *Cratoxylum cochinchinense* (Lour.) Blume (Clusiaceae) in Andhra Pradesh, Southern Indiais discussed. Evidence from earlier collections and history suggests that it is an introduction into the country rather than part of the indigenous flora of the region.

489. **Raju, V.S. & Ragan, A. 1988.** "Additions to the Cyperaceae of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 5: 115.

Abstract: Three interesting species of the family Cyperaceae, viz., *Fimbristylis tetragona* R. Br., *Rhynchospora wightiana* (Nees) Steud. and *Schoenoplectus juncoides* (Roxb.) Palla have been collected for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Vazeedu in Khammam district of Telangana region.

490. **Raju, V.S. & Ragan, A. 1990.** "Additions to the genus *Cyperus* in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 467–468.

Abstract: Seven species of the genus *Cyperus* L. of Cyperaceae, viz., *C. alulatus* Kern, *C. bifax* C.B. Clarke, *C. bulbosus* Vahl, *C. cuspidatus* Kunth, *C. haspan* L. subsp. *juncoides* (Lam.) Kuek., *C. platystylis* R. Br. and *C. tenuiculmis* Boeck. are reported as new records for the state of Andhra Pradesh, India.

491. **Raju, V.S. & Rao, P.N. 1976.** "*Cuscuta approximata* Bab. – A new record for South India". *Geobios* (Jodhpur) 3: 180.

Abstract: *Cuscuta approximata* Bab., a parasite dodder in alfalfa has been recorded for the first time for South India from Visakhapatnam.

492. **Raju, V.S. & Rao, P.N. 1979.** "*Euphorbia agowensis* Hochst. ex Boiss. : A new record for Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Forest.* 2: 42.

Abstract: *Euphorbia agowensis* Hochst. ex Boiss., an Ethiopian plant has been recorded for the first time for the state of Andhra Pradesh from Srisailam, Nallamalais, previously it was reported from Tamil Nadu.

493. **Raju, V.S. & Samata, A. 2006.** "*Caralluma stalagmifera* (Asclepiadaceae): A common but overlooked succulent from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 751–753.

Abstract: *Caralluma stalagmifera* (Asclepiadaceae) is reported as an overlooked species from Andhra Pradesh, India, though C.E.C. Fischer described it in 1925 from the erstwhile Madras Presidency. The taxon is usually misidentified with varieties of *C. adscendens,* particularly of var. *attenuata*.

494. **Raju, V.S., Rao, M.D., Reddy, N.P. & Kumar, P.V. 1990.** "*Scleria parvula* Steud. (Cyperaceae): A new record to southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 535–536.

Abstract: *Scleria parvula* Steud. has been reported for the first time for the southern India from Vazeedu, Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh. So far, it was known from Northern India and Orissa.

495. **Ramakrishna, H. 1988.** "Two new species from Balhanpur area of Gangapur formation of Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Bot.* 11: 64–65.

Abstract: The paper records two new species, viz., *Ceratosporites balhanpurense* sp. nov. allied to *C. equalis* Cookson & Dettmann and *C. couliensis* Srivastava and *Pilosisporites*

balhanpurense sp. nov. allied to *P. parvispinosus* Dettmann, from the Gangapur formation of the Balhanpur area of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh.

496. **Ramamurthy, K.S., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 1997.** "*Galactia tenuiflora* (Klein ex Willd.) Wight & Arn. var. *minor* Baker (Faboideae) – A new record for the Eastern Ghats of Peninsular India". *Geobios, New Rep.* 16: 62–64.

Abstract: *Galactia tenuiflora* (Klein ex Willd.) Wight & Arn. var. *minor* Baker has been recorded from Mangalagiri hills, Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh. This species is a new record for the Eastern Ghats of Peninsular India. The present collection extends its distribution from Western Peninsula to Eastern Ghats.

497. **Ramana, M.V. 2011.** "*Sesamum radiatum* Schumach. & Thonn. (Pedaliaceae): An addition to flora of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 642–644.

Abstract: *Sesamum radiatum* Schumach. & Thonn., collected first time from Greater Hyderabad, forms additions to the flora of Andhra Pradesh. Detailed description and photographs are provided.

498. **Ramana, M.V., Prasanna, P.V. & Venu, P. 2011.** "*Hybanthus stellarioides* (Violaceae), a new record for India". *Rheedea* 21: 10–12.

Abstract: *Hybanthus stellarioides* (Domin) P.I. Forst., has been recorded for the first time for India from Dammaiguda Hills, Greater Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, previously reported from Australia.

499. **Ramana, M.V., Prasanna, P.V. & Venu, P. 2012.** "*Ledebouria hyderabadensis* (Hyacinthaeae), a new species from India". *Kew Bull.* 67: 561–564.

Abstract: *Ledebouria hyderabadensis* M.V. Ramana, Prasanna & Venu, a new species allied to *L. revoluta* (L.f.) Jessop. Is described and illustrated from Greater Hyderabad of Andhra Pradesh, India.

500. **Ramana, M.V., Rao, V.H. & Rao, V.V. 2011.** "Notes on the distribution of *Ceropegia bulbosa* var. *lushii* (Apocynaceae) in Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 471–472.

Abstract: *Ceropegia bulbosa* var. *lushii*, reported by Roxburgh (1795) from Andhra Pradesh is collected recently from Greater Hyderabad. The species is described and discussed its distribution in Andhra Pradesh.

501. **Ramana, M.V., Prasanna, P.V., Venu, P. & Bhattacharjee, A. 2011.** "Some critical notes on *Leonotis nepetifolia* (L.) R. Br. var. *africana* (P. Beauv.) J.K. Morton (Lamiaceae)". *Taiwania* 56: 254–256.

Abstract: The much disregarded *Leonotis nepetifolia* (L.) R. Br. var. *africana* (P. Beauv.) J.K. Morton (Lamiaceae), hitherto known only from Africa, is described and illustrated

from Greater Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India. The present report extends its distribution to Asia. Some critical notes on diagnostic features are added for greater clarity to discern var. *africana* from the var. proper.

502. **Rangacharyulu, D. & Rao, K.N. 1989.** "*Tephrosia calophylla* Bedd. (Fabaceae) – A rare species from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 223–225.

Abstract: This is the first report of *Tephrosia calophylla* Bedd. for Andhra Pradesh from Talakana, Chittoor district which was known as an endemic rare species from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. A detailed note on its habit and habitat and unequal length of stamens hitherto not recorded is given here.

503. **Rangacharyulu, D. & Rao, K.N. 1990.** "New records of plants from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 229–231.

Abstract: Four species, viz., *Sida schimperiana* Hochst. (Malvaceae), *Argyriea cuneata* (Willd.) Ker-Gawl. (Convolvulaceae), *Anisochilus disophylloides* Benth. (Lamiaceae) and *Viscum ramosissimum* Wight & Arn. (Loranthaceae) have been reported for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Chittoor district.

504. **Rangacharyulu, D. & Rao, K.N. 1991.** "Notes on the distribution of some rare plants from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 609–612.

Abstract: The paper deals with five rare plants, viz., *Morinda pubescens* J.E. Sm. var. *stenophylla* (Spreng.) Kumari ex Swaminathan and *Richardia scabra* L. of Rubiaceae, *Cosmostigma racemosum* (Roxb.) Wight of Asclepiadaceae, *Epiprinus mellotiformis* (Mull.Arg.) Croizat of Euphorbiaceae and *Habenaria furcifera* Lindl. of Orchidaceae from Andhra Pradesh. Suitable descriptions are provided along with a brief note on their distribution.

505. **Rangacharyulu, D. & Rao, K.N. 1991.** "Notes on the occurrence of some interesting sedges from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 8: 19–22.

Abstract: The paper deals with six new distributional records of interesting plants, viz., *Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schult., *Fimbristylis cinnamomentorum* (Vahl.) Kunth., *F. eragrostis* (Nees) Hance, *F. latifolia* (Nees) Kunth., *F. nutans* (Retz.) Vahl. and *Fuirena umbellate* Rottb. belonging to the family Cyperaceae from Andhra Pradesh. They are described with notes on their ecology and distribution.

506. **Rangacharyulu, D. & Rao, K.N. 1991.** "On the distribution of *Macroptilium atropurpureum* (DC.) Urb. (Fabaceae) in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Swamy Bot. Club.* 8: 105–106.

Abstract: *Macroptilium atropurpureum* (DC.) Urb. has been reported for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from S.K. University campus and Reddipalli farm, Anantapur district. Previously this species was reported from Delhi and Tamil Nadu.

507. **Rangan, A., Geetha, S. & Raju, V.S. 1998.** "The genus *Lipocarpha* R. Br. (Cyperaceae) in Andhra Pradesh". *Rheedea* 8: 97–102.

Abstract: The genus *Lipocarpha* R. Br. (Cyperaceae) is surveyed for Andhra Pradesh, India. Six species of the genus, viz., *L. chinensis* (Osbeck) Kern, *L. hemisphaerica* (Roth) Goetghebeur, *L. kernii* (Raymond) Goetghebeur, *L. reddyi* S.S. Hooper, *L. sphacelata* (Vahl) Kunth and *L. squarrosa* (L.) Goetghebeur are reported from the state. Of these, *L. hemisphaerica* and *L. kernii* are new record for this state from Adilabad.

508. **Rani, S.R.M.S. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1998.** "Notes on *Trewia nudiflora* L. (Euphorbiaceae) and its varieties". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 345–355.

Abstract: The specimens of the genus *Trewia* Linn. (Euphorbiaceae) in India have been studied in detail. It is found that *T. polycarpa* Benth. should be treated only as a variety of *T. nudiflora* L. Two more new varieties, var. *dentata* from from Maharashtra and var. *tomentosa* from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Sikkim and Tripura were discovered and described. Thus the genus in India consists of one species and 4 varieties.

509. **Rani, S.S., Murthy, K.S.R & Pullaiah, T. 1996.** "*Wendlandia heynei* (Roem. & Schult.) Santapau & Merchant – A new record for Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 219–221.

Abstract: *Wendlandia heynei* (Roem. & Schult.) Santapau & Merchant is reported for the first time for the flora of Andhra Pradesh from Kokkaram palli, Visakhapatnam district. Earlier this species is reported from Orissa.

510. **Rani, S.S., Murthy, K.S.R & Pullaiah, T. 2006.** "*Aglaia almeidai* Sandhyarani, Sriramamurthy et Pullaiah nom. nov.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 103: 138–139.

Abstract: A new name *Aglaia almeidai* Sandhyarani, Sriramamurthy et Pullaiah has been proposed based on *Sphaerosacme spectabilis* Wall., *Ammora spectabilis* Miq. and *Aglaia spectabilis* (Wall. ex Viogt) DC. This species is also a new report for southern Peninsular India from Peddavalasa forest of Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh.

511. **Rani, S.S., Murthy, K.S.R., Rao, D.M. & Pullaiah, T. 2004.** "On the occurrence of *Dimeria connivens* Hack. in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 101: 478–479.

Abstract: *Dimeria connivens* Hack. has been reported for the first time for the state of Andhra Pradesh from Y. Ramavaram, East Godavari district, earlier reported from Orissa, Bihar & Kerala.

512. **Rao, B.R.P. & Reddy, A.M. 2010.** "Little known grass taxa in India". *Indian Forester* 136: 1230–1234.

Abstract: Two grass species *Panicum sparsicomum* Nees ex Steudal, an endemic to India-Sri Lanka and *Themeda mooneyi* Bor, an endemic to Peninsular India collected from

North-Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh form the new distributional records for the state of Andhra Pradesh. Complete descriptions, critical notes and illustrations are provided for individual taxa.

513. **Rao, B.R.P. & Pullaiah, T. 1991.** "Noteworthy sedges and grasses from Nizamabad district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 443–445.

Abstract: Present paper deals with 8 noteworthy sedges and grasses for Andhra Pradesh state, collected from Nizamabad district, of which 2 taxa, viz., *Elytrophorus spicatus* (Willd.) A. Camus and *Vetiveria lawsoni* (Hook.f.) Blatt. & McCann are new records for the state and 2 taxa, viz. *Paspalum paspaloides* (Michx.) Scribn. and *Thelepogon elegans* Roth ex Roem. & Schult. are new distributional records for Telangan region.

514. **Rao, B.R.P., Priyadarsini, P. & Subbaiah, K.V. 2011.** "*Andropogon lividus* (Poaceae): A new distributional record for Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 606–608.

Abstract: *Andropogon lividus* Thw., reported as new distributional record for Andhra Pradesh from Anantapur district. The present paper deals with the illustrated account of the species.

515. **Rao, B.R.P., Sadasivaiah, B. & Basha, S.K. 2009.** "Discovery of new populations of strictly endemic and endangered taxon *Pimpinella tirupatiensis* Bal. & Subr. (Apiaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 35–36.

Abstract: Extended distribution of *Pimpinella tirupatiensis* Bal. & Subr. – an endemic taxon of Tirumala hills is reported from Penchalakona hills, Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.

516. **Rao, B.R.P., Raju, C.R., Pullaiah, T. & Raju, R.R.V. 1992.** "A note on two rare and interesting taxa of Asteraceae from Andhra Pradesh". *My Forest* 28: 188–190.

Abstract: *Chrysanthellum americanum* (L.) Vatke and *Youngia japonica* (L.) DC. of the family Asteraceae are reported as rare and interesting taxa from Nizamabad, Andhra Pradesh.

517. **Rao, B.R.P., Reddy, A.M., Basha, S.K. & Sadasivaiah, B. 2010.** "Two endemic grasses of India: Additions to flora of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 394–397.

Abstract: *Alloteropsis semialata* (R. Br.) Hitch. and *Arundinella nervosa* (Roxb.) Nees ex Hook. & Arn., an endemic grasses to India, are reported as additions to the flora of Andhra Pradesh.

518. **Rao, B.R.P., Subbaiah, K.V., Priyadarsini, P. & Narayanaswamy, A. 2012.** "*Chrysopogon hamiltonii* (Hook.f.) Haines and *Cymbopogon pendulus* (Steud.) Wats. (Poaceae), new distributional records for South India". *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 517–520.

Abstract: Two species of grasses, *Chrysopogon hamiltonii* (Hook.f.) Haines and

Cymbopogon pendulus (Steud.) Wats. are being reported as new distributional records for the South India from Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh.

519. **Rao, B.R.P., Reddy, A.M., Priyadarsini, P., Sadasivaiah, B. & Basha, S.K. 2012.** "*Themeda villosa* (Poiret) A. Camus, *Tripogon trifidus* Munro ex Stapf (Poaceae): New distributional records for South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 383–386.

Abstract: Two grass species *Themeda villosa* (Poiret) A. Camus, *Tripogon trifidus* Munro ex Stapf are being reported as new distributional records for South India from Andhra Pradesh. Brief description and illustrations have been presented for both the taxa.

520. **Rao, B.R.P., Reddy, A.M., Sadasivaiah, B., Subbaiah, K.V. & Sunitha, S. 2009.** "Two new distributional records of Poaceae for Peninsular India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 434-–436.

Abstract: Two species of grasses, *Digitaria nodosa* Parl. And *Tripogon purpurascens* Duthie are reported for the first time from Peninsular India. Complete description, critical notes are provided for both the taxa.

521. **Rao, B.R.P., Prasad, K., Sadasivaiah, B., Basha, S.K., Babu, M.V.S. & Prasanna, P.V. 2011.** "A new species of *Brachystelma* R. Br. (Apocynaceae: Asclepiadoideae–Ceropegieae) from India". *Taiwania* 56: 223–226.

Abstract: *Brachystelma pullaiahi* Ravi Prasad Rao, Prasad, Sadasivaiah, Suresh Babu and Prasanna, a new species of *Brachystelma* R. Br. (Apocynaceae: Asclepiadoideae – Ceropegieae) is described and illustrated from Sikaram hills, Nallamalais, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh. This species is similar to *B. maculatum* Hook.f. but differs in having long stems, solitary flowers, ash-coloured corolla base, very long and non-keeled, pale yellow corolla lobes with white hairs and biseriate yellow corona.

522. **Rao, B.R.P., Sadasivaiah, B., Prasad, K., Basha, S.K., Miria, A., Khan, A.B. & Babu, M.V.S. 2010.** "*Eulophia flava* (Lindley) Hook.f. (Orchidaceae), in Eastern Ghats, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 33: 403–404.

Abstract: Occurrence of *Eulophia flava* (Orchidaceae) is being confirmed in the Eastern Ghats eco-region, collected from the forests of Kadapa in Andhra Pradesh. A detailed description, photographs and critical notes are provided.

523. **Rao, E.S. & Raju, V.S. 1994.** "On the occurrence of two varieties of *Jatropha gossypiifolia* L. in India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 73: 361–362.

Abstract: The occurrence of two varieties of *Jatropha gossypiifolia* L. [var. *gossypiifolia* and var. *elegans* (Pohl) Muell.Arg.] of Euphorbiaceae has been reported for the first time from Andhra Pradesh in southern India. An artificial key to the two varieties is also provided.

524. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1967.** "New records of plants from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 9: 186–189.

Abstract: Six species, viz., *Tinospora malabarica* (Lam.) Miers. (Menispermaceae), *Saussurea heteromalla* (D. Don) Hand.-Mazz. (Compositae), *Chirita hamosa* Wall. ex R. Br. (Gesneriaceae), *Beilschmiedia sikkimensis* King ex Hook.f. (Lauraceae), *Eulophia explanata* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) and *Eriocaulon luzulifolium* Mart. (Eriocaulaceae) have been recorded for the state of Andhra Pradesh from Visakhapatnam district.

525. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1968.** "A new species of *Leucas* from Andhra Pradesh". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 10: 358–359.

Abstract: A new species of *Leucas*, viz., *L. mukerjiana* allied to *L. marrubioides* Desf. Has been described and illustrated from Cherukonda, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.

526. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1968.** "New records of plants from South India – II". *Indian Forester* 94: 682–685.

Abstract: Two species, viz., *Polygala furcata* Royle (Polagalaceae) and *Meyna spinosa* Roxb. var. *pubescens* Robyns have reported for the first time for South India from Andhra Pradesh. The first species earlier reported from Sikkim, Meghalaya, Central India, West Bengal, Bihar & Orissa and second one from West Bengal.

527. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1971.** "A new variety of *Leucas mollissima* Wall. from Andhra Pradesh". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 11: 452–454.

Abstract: A new variety of *Leucas mollissima* Wall., viz., *L. mollissima* var. *sebastiana* allied to *L. mollissima* var. *mollissima* has been described and illustrated from Cherukonda, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.

528. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1971.** "New records of plants from South India – III". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 12: 208–209.

Abstract: Six species, viz., *Thalictrum foliolosum* DC. (Ranunculaceae), *Dillinia aurea* Sm. (Dilliniaceae), *Sloanea sterculiacea* (Benth.) Rehder et Wilson (Elaeocarpaceae), *Melasma avense* (Benth.) Hand.-Mazz. (Scrophulariaceae), *Sapium eugeniaefolium* Hook.f. (Euphorbiaceae) and *Bulbophyllum densiflorum* Rolfe (Orchidaceae) and one variety, viz., *Forrestia mollissima* (Bl.) Koorders var. *glabrata* (Hassk.) Backer have been recorded for the state of Andhra Pradesh from Visakhapatnam district.

529. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1971.** "New records of plants from South India – IV". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 155–156.

Abstract: Three species, viz., *Prunus jenkinsii* Hook.f. (Rosaceae), *Enhydra fluctuans* Lour. (Compositae), *Rhaphidophora decursiva* (Roxb.) Schott (Araceae) and one variety, viz.,

Argyreia roxburghii Chois. var. *ampla* C.B. Clarke have been recorded for the state of Andhra Pradesh from Visakhapatnam district.

530. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1972.** "*Ensete glaucum* (Roxb.) E.E. Cheesm. – A relict species in the Eastern Ghats". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 14: 164–166.

Abstract: *Ensete glaucum* (Roxb.) E.E. Cheesm. has been collected for the first time for the Eastern Ghats from Adapavalasa, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. Earlier this species is known from Assam, Burma, Thailand, S.W. China, Philippines Islands, New Guinea and Java.

531. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1975.** "A new species of *Kalanchoe* (Crassulaceae) from Andhra Pradesh". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 17: 177–179.

Abstract: A new species of *Kalanchoe*, viz., *K. cherukondensis* allied to *K. olivacea* Dalz. and *K. bhidei* T. Cooke has been described and illustrated from Cherukonda, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.

532. **Rao, G.V.S., Kumari, G.R. & Rajan, R. 1981.** "*Perilla frutescens* (Linn.) Britt. (Labiatae) – A new record for South India". *Indian J. Forest.* 4: 149.

Abstract: *Perilla frutescens* (Linn.) Britt. (Labiatae) has been reported for the first time for South India from Ebul Research forest, Vishakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. Earlier it was reported from tropical and temperate Himalayas; from Kashmir to Bhutan and Khasi mountains.

533. **Rao, J.P., Satish, K.V., Sankar, B.S., Reddy, C.S. & Kumar, O.A. 2015.** "On the occurrence of parasitic plant *Balanophora fungosa* J.R. Forster & G. Forster (Balanophoraceae) in Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 7(2): 6943–6946.

Abstract: *Balanophora fungosa* J.R. Forster & G. Forster (Balanophoraceae), a holoparasitic species is recorded as an addition to the flora of Andhra Pradesh frp, Raktakonda, Araku Valley, Visakhapatnam district. It is described here along with its distribution and threats. Field photographs have been provided to facilitate identification of the species.

534. **Rao, K.T., Javed, S.M.M. & Reddy, C.S. 2006.** "*Taverniera cuneifolia* (Roth) Arn. (Papilionaceae): A new record for Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 912.

Abstract: *Taverniera cuneifolia* (Roth) Arn. (Papilionaceae) is recorded as an addition to the flora of Andhra Pradesh from Rollapadu, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh.

535. **Rao, N.R. 1988.** "Three new varietal combinations in flowering plants of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 378.

Abstract: Three new combinations, viz., *Cymbopogon nardus* (L.) Rendle var. *luridus* (Hook.f.) Ramaorao, *Leucas flaccid* R. Br. var. *sebastiana* (Subbarao & Kumari) Ramarao and *L.*

indica (l.) R. Br. ex Vatke var. *nagalapuramian* (Chandr. & Srin.) Ramarao are proposed in this paper. The first species is from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and last two from Andhra Pradesh.

536. **Rao, N.R. & Narasimhan, D. 1987.** "*Vitex quinata* (Lour.) F.N. Williams (Verbenaceae)– A note on its distribution in southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 9: 493–494.

Abstract: *Vitex quinata* (Lour.) F.N. Williams (Verbenaceae) has been reported for the first time for southern India from Minumuluru, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.

537. **Rao, N.R. & Ravisankar, T. 1988.** "Additions to the flora of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 483–486.

Abstract: The paper records thirty eight species of vascular plants belonging to twenty six families, forming additions to the flora of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh. *Bridelia crenulata* Roxb. is reported for the first time from Andhra Pradesh.

538. **Rao, N.R., Narasimhan, D. & Ravisankar, T. 1987.** "On the occurrence of *Erythrina fusca* Lour. (Papilionaceae) in southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 246–248.

Abstract: *Erythrina fusca* Lour., earlier known only from Assam, Bihar and Orissa in India is reported here for the first time from southern India from Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh. A note on its ethnobotanical use is also reported for the first time.

539. **Rao, R.S. & Sudhakar, S. 1984.** "*Vanilla wightiana* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) – A new record for the Eastern Ghats". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 197–200.

Abstract: *Vanilla wightiana* Lindl. has been reported for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Rajavomangi reserve forest, East Godavari district. Earlier this species confined to far south Indian region, covering lower Kerala Hills and Nilgiris. The present collection from Eastern Ghats shows the extention of distribution towards Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh.

540. **Rao, S.R.R., Rajagopal, T. & Ramachandrachary, S.T. 1988.** "*Euphorbia fusiformis* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don (Euphorbiaceae) – A new record for Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Bot.* 11: 59–60.

Abstract: *Euphorbia fusiformis* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don (Euphorbiaceae) is reported for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Jallupenta, Mahbubnagar district, previously reported from Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka.

541. **Rao, S.R.R., Rajagopal, T. & Ramachandrachary, S.T. 1990.** "New records of flowering plants from Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian J. Bot.* 13: 197–198.

Abstract: The paper reports nine new records of angiosperms for Andhra Pradesh state based on the floristic work carried out in Mahbubnagar district during 1983–90. They are *Polygala wightiana* Wall. ex Wight & Arn., *Biophytum apodiscias* Turcz., *Lavandula*

burmanni Benth., *Psilotrichum elliotii* Backer & Clarke, *Iphigenia mysorensis* Arekal & Swamy, *Aneilima scapiflorum* Wight, *Ascopholis gamblei* Fischer, *Mariscus dubius* (Rottb.) Kueken. and *Dimeria ornithopoda* Trin. var. *khasiana* Bor.

542. **Rao, T.A. & Sastry, A.R.K. 1970.** "New distributional records for coastal plants from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 67: 614–615.

Abstract: Three plant viz., *Aeluropus lagopodes* (L.) Trin. ex Thw., *Ipomoea tube* (Schlt.) G. Don and *Trianthema triquetra* Rottl. ex Willd. has been reported for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from coastal parts of Andhra Pradesh.

543. **Rao, V.K. & Manoharachary, C. 1980.** "Additions to the lichen flora of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Geobios* (Jodhpur) 7: 176.

Abstract: *Dirinaria applanata* (Fr.) Awasthi on the bark of *Acacia* sp., *Pyxine meissnerina* Nye., *P. subcinerea* Stub. on the bark of *Ficus bengalensis* Linn. and *Parmelia andina* Mull. Arg. and *Pyxine* sp. on *Mangifera indica* Linn. have been recorded for the first time for Karnataka from Anantagiri hills. These lichen species are widely distributed in the tropical and sub–tropical areas of India.

544. **Rasingam, L., Chorghe, A.R., Prasanna P.V. & Rao, M.S. 2014.** "*Glochidion tirupathiense* (Phyllanthaceae) – A new species from Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Taiwania* 59(1): 9–12.

Abstract: A new species, *Glochidion tirupathiense* Rasingam, Chorghe, Prasanna & Sankara Rao is described from Tirumala hills of Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve, Andhra Pradesh, India. It is allied to *G. ellipticum* Wight and differs in ovary, style and fruit characters.

545. **Rasingam, L., Chorghe, A., Meve, U., Rao, M.S. & Prasanna, P.V. 2013.** "*Brachystelma penchalakonense* (Apocynaceae: Asclepiadoideae) – A new species from Andhra Pradesh, India". *Kew Bull.* 68: 663–667.

Abstract: *Brachystelma penchalakonense*, a new species from Panchalakona, Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh, India is described and illustrated. This large flowered species is related to *B. maculatum* Hook.f.

546. **Ravikumar, K., Ganesan, R. & Ramamurthy, K. 1990.** "First report of a seagrass, *Halodule wrightii* Asch. (Potamogetonaceae) from India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 711–714.

Abstract: Survey of seagrasses carried out along the Coromandel coast, resulted in the collection of 14 taxa of seagrasses belonging to two monocotyledonous families, viz., Hydrocharitaceae and Potamogetonaceae of which *Halodule wrightii* Asch. forms a new report for India. This species is reported from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. This report presents the nomenclature, detailed description, illustration, specimens

examined, distribution, ecological notes and key to 3 species of *Halodule* known along the Coromandel Coast. A list of seagrasses collected from the study area is also provided.

547. **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, Burma 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.

548. **Ravisankar, T. & Rao, N.R. 1988.** "*Flemingia nana* Roxb. (Fabaceae) – A new record for Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 387–388.

Abstract: *Flemingia nana* Roxb. has been reported for the first time for the state of Andhra Pradesh from Ramalakshman loddhi, Adilabad district. Earlier this species is reported from Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.

549. **Reddy, A.M., Priyadarsini, P. & Rao, B.R.P. 2014.** "*Arthraxon nudus* and *Ischaemum communatum* (Poaceae), new distributional records for Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 38: 21–23.

Abstract: *Arthraxon nudus* (Steudel) Hochst. and *Ischaemum communatum* Hackel, are reported as new distributional records for the state of Andhra Pradesh. Brief description, phenology and distributional pattern of the taxa are provided.

550. **Reddy, A.M., Sunitha, S. & Rao, B.R.P. 2002.** "*Brachiaria brizantha* (A. Rich.) Stapf, a new report to Peninsular India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 166–168.

Abstract: *Brachiaria brizantha* (A. Rich.) Stapf (Poaceae) collected from Chintapalli (Visakhapatnam district), Andhra Pradesh is reported for the first time from Peninsular India.

551. **Reddy, A.M., Sunitha, S. & Rao, B.R.P. 2004.** "*Cyrtococcum deccanense* Bor (Poaceae), a new record to Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 84–86.

Abstract: *Cyrtococcum deccanense* Bor (Poaceae) collected from Chintapalli of Vishakhapatnam district is a new distributional record for the state of Andhra Pradesh.

552. **Reddy, A.M., Sunitha, S. & Rao, B.R.P. 2005.** "*Paspalum conjugatum* Berg. (Poaceae), a new record to Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 259–260.

Abstract: *Paspalum conjugatum* Berg. has been recorded for the first time for state of Andhra Pradesh from Chintapalli forest of Visakhapatnam district, earlier this species reported from Northeast India and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

553. **Reddy, A.M., Sadasivaiah, B., Subbaiah, K.V., Babu, M.V.S. & Rao, B.R.P. 2009.**

"Three new distributional records of Poaceae for Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 411–413.

Abstract: Three grass taxa, *Digitaria ciliaris* (Retz.) Koeler subsp. *ciliaris* var. *fimbriata* (Link) Jain et Doli Das, *Digitaria ternate* (A. Rich.) Stapf ex Dyer and *Heteropogon fischerianus* Bor are reported for the first time from the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. Complete citation, critical notes and illustrations are provided for the taxa.

554. **Reddy, C.S. 2001.** "*Hybanthus vatsavayii* (Violaceae): A new species from Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 219–220.

Abstract: A new species of *Hybanthus* Jacq. (Violaceae), viz., *H. vatsavayii* allied to *H. enneaspermus* (L.) Muell. has been described and illustrated from Yadagirigutta, Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh.

555. **Reddy, C.S. & Pattanaik, C. 2007.** "*Argemone ochroleuca* Sweet (Papaveraceae) – A new invasive species in Andhra Pradesh". *Zoos' Print J.* 22(12): 2949.

Abstract: Botanical explorations in and around Hyderabad city and critical studies of the collected specimens, resulted a species *Argemone ochroleuca* Sweet, which is first time recorded from Begumpet, Hyderabad district, Andhra Pradesh and also an addition to the flora of Andhra Pradesh.

556. **Reddy, C.S. & Raju, V.S. 1999.** "*Gnaphalium coarctatum* Willd. (Asteraceae): A new record for southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 687–688.

Abstract: *Gnaphalium coarctatum* Willd. (Asteraceae) is reported as a naturalized weed in southern India from Eturnagaram, Godavari river bank, Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh. Early, it was reported from Himachal Pradesh.

557. **Reddy, C.S. & Raju, V.S. 2001.** "A new variety of *Cleome chelidonii* L.f. (Cleomaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 217–218.

Abstract: A new variety of *Cleome chelidonii* L.f. viz., *C. chelidonii* L.f. var. *pallai* allied to *C. chelidonii* L.f. var. *chelidonii* has been described from Pakhal RF, Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh.

558. **Reddy, C.S. & Raju, V.S. 2002.** "Additions to the weed flora of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 195–198.

Abstract: Seven species of Magnoliopsida are reported from Andhra Pradesh as naturalized alien weeds of gardens (*Chamaesyce hyssopifolia* (L.) Small and *Phyllanthus tenellus* Roxb. of Euphorbiaceae, *Peperomia pellucida* (L.) Kunth of Piperaceae, *Pilea microphylla* (L.) Liebm. of Urticaceae and *Talinum triangulare* (Jacq.) Willd. of Portulacaceae), cultivated fields (*Heliotropium subulatum* (Hochst. ex DC.) Vatke of Boraginaceae) and railway tracks (*Eryngium foetidum* L. of Apiaceae).

559. **Reddy, C.S. & Raju, V.S. 2008.** "*Aeschynomene Americana* L. and *Mikania micrantha* Kunth – New invasive weeds in flora of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 540–541.

Abstract: Two invasive alien weeds, *Aeschynomene Americana* L. and *Mikania micrantha* Kunth. are recorded as additions to the Flora of Andhra Pradesh state, India.

560. **Reddy, C.S. & Reddy, K.N. 2004.** "*Cassia rotundifolia* Pers. (Caesalpiniaceae): A new record for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 73–74.

Abstract: *Cassia rotundifolia* Pers. (Caesalpiniaceae) is recorded as an addition to the flora of India from Nangunur, Medak district, Andhra Pradesh.

561. **Reddy, C.S., Bhanja, M.R. & Raju, V.S. 1999.** "*Nicotiana plumbaginifolia* Viv. and *Youngia japonica* (L.) DC. – New records for the flora of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 685–686.

Abstract: *Nicotiana plumbaginifolia* Viv. (Solanaceae) and *Youngia japonica* (L.) DC. (Asteraceae) are reported as additions to the Flora of Andhra Pradesh from Nalgonda and Warangal districts of Telangana region, respectively.

562. **Reddy, C.S., Bhanja, M.R. & Raju, V.S. 2000.** "*Cassia uniflora* Miller: A new record for Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indina J. Forest.* 23: 324–325.

Abstract: *Cassia uniflora* Miller (Caesalpiniaceae) is reported as new record for Andhra Pradesh. It is found as a road-side weed in Mannanur forest of Mahabubnagar district. Previously it was reported from Karnataka and Maharashtra.

563. **Reddy, C.S., Naqvi, A.H. & Raju, V.S. 2000.** "*Rorippa dubia* (Pers.) Hara (Brassicaceae) – A new record for southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24(2): 287–288.

Abstract: *Rorippa dubia* (Pers.) Hara (Brassicaceae), as a naturalized weed, is reported for the first time for southern India from southern bank of river Gidavari, Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh.

564. **Reddy, C.S., Raju, V.S. & Varma, Y.N.R. 2008.** "A new variety of *Polycarpaea corymbosa* (L.) Lam. (Caryophyllaceae) from Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32(3): 519–521.

Abstract: *Polycarpaea corymbosa* (L.) Lam. var. *yadagiriense*, a new variety allied to *P. corymbosa* (L.) Lam. var. *corymbosa*, is described here from Yadagirigutta in Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh, India.

565. **Reddy, C.S., Reddy, K.N. & Jadhav, S.N. 2001.** "*Malaxis acuminata* D. Don (Orchidaceae): A new record for Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 24: 111.

Abstract: *Malaxis acuminata* D. Don (Orchidaceae) is recorded as an addition to the

flora of Andhra Pradesh, India. Earlier this species is known to be from Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

566. **Reddy, C.S., Reddy, K.N. & Raju, V.S. 2000.** "*Cardamine trichocarpa* Hochst. ex A. Rich. and *Cleome rutidosperma* DC. as alien weeds in Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24(2): 291–292.

Abstract: *Cardamine trichocarpa* Hochst. ex A. Rich. (Brassicaceae) and *Cleome rutidosperma* DC. (Cleomaceae) are reported as naturalized alien weeds in Andhra Pradesh from Telangana region.

567. **Reddy, C.S., Pattanaik, C., Murthy, E.N. & Raju, V.S. 2007.** "*Sirhookera latifolia* (Wight) O. Kuntze (Orchidaceae) – A new record for the Eastern Ghats, India". *Zoos' Print J.* 22(12): 2925.

Abstract: *Sirhookera latifolia* (Wight) O. Kuntze has been reported for the first time for Eastern Ghats from Sambarikonda hill, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. Earlier this species is reported from Western Ghats (Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu).

568. **Reddy, K.N., Reddy, C.S. & Jadhav, S.N. 2001.** "*Heterostemma deccanense* (Talb.) Swarup. & Mangaly (Asclepiadaceae): An endangered and endemic taxon from Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian Forester* 127: 1403–1404.

Abstract: An endangered and endemic taxon *Heterostemma deccanense* (Talb.) Swarup. & Mangaly of the family Asclepiadaceae has been reported for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Maredumilli MPCA, East Godavari district and Sukkumamidi MPCA, Khammam district. Earlier this species was known from Maharashtra and Kerala.

569. **Reddy, K.N., Reddy, C.S. & Jadhav, S.N. 2002.** "*Dendrobium macrostachyum* Lindl. (Orchidaceae): A new record for Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 9: 91–92.

Abstract: *Dendrobium macrostachyum* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) is recorded as an addition to the flora of Andhra Pradesh from Lankapakalu MPCA, Visakhapatnam district.

570. **Reddy, K.N., Reddy, C.S. & Raju, V.S. 2000.** "On the occurrence of *Taraxacum javanicum* Soest (Asteraceae) in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 289–290.

Abstract: *Taraxacum javanicum* Soest (Asteraceae) is reported as an addition to the flora of Andhra Pradesh from Bhadrachalam, Khammam district.

571. **Reddy, K.N., Reddy, C.S. & Raju, V.S. 2004.** "*Memecylon jadhavii* (Melastomataceae): A new species from Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 165–166.

Abstract: A new species, viz., *Memecylon jadhavii* allied to *M. gracile* Bedd. and *M. sisparense* Gamble has been described and illustrated from Sapparla hills,

Visakhapatnam district, northern Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh.

572. **Reddy, K.N., Subharaju, G.V. & Raju, V.S. 2006.** "*Reinwardtia indica* Dumort. (Linaceae) : A new record for Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Forest*. 29: 379–380.

Abstract: *Reinwardtia indica* Dumort (Linaceae), a dislylous subshrub and species of ethnobotanical and horticultural interest, is reported as a new addition to the flora of Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh, India.

573. **Reddy, M.R.S. & Naidu, P.H. 1986.** "Note on *Cassytha filiformis* on Onion in Raylaseema, Andhra Pradesh". *Geobios, New Rep. 5*: 82.

Abstract: *Cassytha filiformis* parasitizing on onion plant has been recorded first time for India from Agricultural Research Station, Anantharajupet in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh. The affaected plants usually develop very small bulbs with reduced market value.

574. **Sadasivaiah, B. & Pullaiah, T. 2013.** "Recollection of *Exacum petiolare* (Gentianaceae) and *Mitreola petiolata* (Loganiaceae) from Nallamalais, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Zoos' Print J.* 28(6): 30–31.

Abstract: Two rare species namely, *Exacum petiolare*Griseb. (Gentianaceae) and *Mitreola petiolata* (J.F. Gmelin) Torrey & A Gray (Loganiaceae) were recollected after a lapse of 50 years from Nallamalais, Andhra Pradesh. The present collections of both the species are about 40–70 km away from the earlier collection sites by Ellis.

575. **Sadasivaiah, B., Priyadarsini, P., Basha, S.K. & Rao, B.R.P. 2010.** "Occurrence of *Urochloa mosambicensis* (Hack.) Dandy (Poaceae) in Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian Forester* 136: 402–405.

Abstract: *Urochloa mosambicensis* (Hack.) Dandy (Poaceae) in Chelama forest in Nallamalais of Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh forms the first record from India in wilderness. Previously this species is reported in India as introduced.

576. **Sadasivaiah, B., Subbaiah, K.V., Basha, S.K., Babu, M.V.S. & Rao, B.R.P. 2008.** "*Arundinella tuberculata* Munro ex Lisboa – A new distributional record for Eastern Ghats, India". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci*. 12(3): 289–291.

Abstract: *Arundinella tuberculata* Munro ex Lisboa is being reported as new distributional record for the Eastern Ghats from Nallamalais, dry hills of Anantapur and Chittoor districts. Detailed description and illustration are provided. Earlier this species is reported from Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Meghalaya.

577. **Sadasivaiah, B., Prasad, K., Basha, S.K., Babu, M.V.S., Rao, V.S. & Rao, B.R.P. 2010.** "*Eulophia graminea* Lindl., *E. ochreata* Lindl. and *Habenaria barbata* Wight ex Hook.f. – Relocated in Andhra Pradesh after eight decades". *Indian J. Forest* 33: 211–214.

Abstract: Three terrestrial orchids, *Eulophia graminea* Lindl., *E. ochreata* Lindl. and *Habenaria barbata* Wight ex Hook.f. have been rediscovered in Andhra Pradesh after a lapse of eight decades from different localities of Eastern Ghats. Description along with photographs of herbarium specimens is provided.

578. **Sahni, K.C. & Bennet, S.S.R. 1975.** "A new species of *Albizia* from Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 101: 337–338.

Abstract: A new species of *Albizia* Durazz., viz., *A. sikharamensis* Sahni & Bennet allied to *A. amara* has been described from Sikharam, on way to Srisailam in Andhra Pradesh.

579. **Sahu, D., Panda, S.P. & Misra, S. 2007.** "New record of orchids from Andhra Pradesh, India – II". *Indian J. Forest* 30: 475–477.

Abstract: *Luisia trichorhiza* (Hook.) Bl. and *Oberonia mucronata* (D. Don) Ormer. & Seidenf. were collected from the forests of East Godavari and Vishakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh. *Liparis elliptica* Wight, *Pomatocalpa spicata* Breda and *Ascocentrum curvifolium* (Lindl.) Schltr., collected earlier from the above area and deposited in various herbaria were located. The above five species of orchids have been described in the paper.

580. **Salem, M.A. 1940.** "On the occurrence of *Cichorium intybus* Linn. (Chicory) in Hyderabad". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 41: 680.

Abstract: *Cichorium intybus* L. (Chicory), native of Europe has been reported for the first time from Deccan region from Lingampalli canal. Earlier this plant is reported from N.W. India (Simla).

581. **Salam, M.A. & Nusrath, M. 1959.** "A new species of *Chaetomium* from Hyderabad-Dn.". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 38: 543–545.

Abstract: A new species of *Chaetomium*, viz., *C. hyderabadense* on cow-dung has been described and illustrated from Hyderabad-Dn.

582. **Samata, A. & Raju, V.S. 2006.** "*Caralluma adscendens* (Roxb.) R. Br. var. *fimbriata* (Wall.) Grav. & Mayur. – Another overlooked succulent from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 202–203.

Abstract: *Caralluma adscendens* (Roxb.) R. Br. var. *fimbriata* (Wall.) Grav. & Mayur. (Asclepiadaceae), an important edible succulent cum pot plant of curiosity, is reported as a new records for Andhra Pradesh from Warangal district.

583. **Sankar, R.V., Ravikumar, K. & Babu, N.M.G. 2005.** "On the collection of a peninsular endemic, *Barleria stocksii* (Acanthaceae), after a century". *Zoos' Print J.* 20(3): 1820.

Abstract: *Barleria stocksii* T. Anders. has been rediscovered from Maredumili, Kakinada, East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh after a lapse of a century, previously reported from Chikmagalur district of erstwhile Mysore in Karnataka and Goontoor hills of Andhra

Pradesh.

584. **Santapau, H. & Wagh, S.K. 1963.** "On the distribution of *Gymnosporia bailadillana* Narayan & Mooney". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 60: 754.

Abstract: In the present paper the authors collected this plant from Sankarimetta, Vizag Agency. Earlier this species is reported from Mahendragiri Hills (Orissa), Bailadilla Hills (Madhya Pradesh) and Nilavaram and Ebul Reserve Forest, Guden Agency.

585. **Sardesai, M.M. & Chavan, S.Y. 2010.** "*Andrachne telephioides* L. (Phyllanthaceae) – An addition to the flora of Peninslar India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 107: 73–74.

Abstract: The present paper reveals the occurrence of *Andrachne telephioides* in Maharashtra as well as Andhra Pradesh, being an addition to the flora of these states. A short account of this species is also presented here.

586. **Shashikanth, J., Reddy, P.R., Rao, P.P., Reddy, A.V.B. & Manoharachary, C. 2012.** "*Indigofera parviflora* Heyne ex Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae): A little known legume from Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 837–839.

Abstract: *Indigofera parviflora* Heyne ex Wight & Arn., a rare wild legume of Fabaceae is so far not reported from Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh. This species is collected from the Yarasanigudem village of Kattangore Mandal, Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh. The detailed description and other details of this little known legume are presented.

587. **Shivakumar, S. & Prabhakar, M. 2002.** "*Oxalis pubescens* H.B.K., a new record to Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 119–120.

Abstract: *Oxalis pubescens* H.B.K. (Oxalidaceae) is recorded fro the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Vikarabad, Anathagiri, Rangareddy district.

588. **Shivakumar, S. & Prabhakar, M. 2013.** "*Amaranthus polygonoides* Linn.: A new record to Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 37: 414.

Abstract: *Amaranthus polygonoides* Linn. (Amaranthaceae) is recorded for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Osmania University, Hyderabad.

589. **Srinivasan, S.R. & Narasimhan, D. 1987.** "A new variety of *Polycarpaea corymbosa* (L.) Lam. (Caryophyllaceae) from Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 347–349.

Abstract: A new variety of *Polycarpaea corymbosa* (L.) Lam., viz., *P. corymbosa* (L.) Lam. var. *longipetala* has been described and illustrated from Marakanam, Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

590. **Subramanian, C.V. & Ramakrishnan, K. 1953.** "*Plagionema*, a new genus of the Sphaeropidales". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 32: 131–136.

Abstract: A pycnidial fungus, viz., *Plagionema indica* has been described from Tirumala Hills (Andhra Pradesh) occurring as a saprophytic on decaying leaves and leguminous pods. This genus *Plagionema* is also a new record for India.

591. **Subramanian, K.N. & Kalyani, K.B. 1975.** "*Hugonia ferruginea* W. & A. – A new record for the Flora of India". *Indian Forester* 101: 569.

Abstract: *Hugonia ferruginea* W. & A. has been reported for the first time for the flora of India from Belabyalacheba valley, Raichuti range, Prodattur Forest Division, Andhra Pradesh.

592. **Subramanyam, K. 1981.** "Distribution of *Utricularia* L. in Peninsular India, south of Vindhyas". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 155–164.

Abstract: The distribution of the 24 species in Peninsular India is presented in the present paper. 11 species has 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 Orissa, 18 species from Tamil Nadu and 7 species from Goa.

593. **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.

594. **Sudhakar, J.V. & Murthy, G.V.S. 2012.** "*Ficus variegate* (Moraceae), a new record for Peninsular India". *Rheedea* 22: 62–65.

Abstract: *Ficus variegate* Blume, earlier known only from northeast India and Andaman islands, is recorded for the first time for Peninsular India from East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh. A detailed description, illustration and photographs are provided.

595. **Sudhakar, S. 1980.** "*Scaevola taccada* (Gaertn.) Roxb. (Goodeniaceae) – An interesting record from Vishakhapatnam area, Andhra Pradesh". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 217–221.

Abstract: *Scaevola taccada* (Gaertn.) Roxb. has been reported for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Yarada hills bottom, facing sea and Rambilli coast along Vishakhapatnam-Anakapalli sea coast. Previously this species is known from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep Island, Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

596. **Sudhakar, S., Harasreeramulu, S., Seetharamam, P. & Rao, K.P. 1985.** "*Atylosia*

cajanifolia Haines – A valuable germplasm material and its distribution in the Andhra Pradesh". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 64: 80–84.

Abstract: *Atylosia cajanifolia* Haines a valuable germplasm material and very closely allied to *Cajanus cajan* (Linn.) Millsp. Has been recently collected for the first time from Srikakulam and East Godavari of Andhra Pradesh and also noted from the intervening zone of Visakhapatnam district based on earlier (1947) collection. Such records extend the distribution of the species from Orissa along the Eastern Ghats. The species grows in wild condition along moist stream banks both on lower and upper hill slopes at an altitude of 400-1200 m. The species with its robust habit of 4 m height and more than 10 cm stem girth needs careful protection as endangered species. Emended description notes on habitat and the possibility of its growth in the hilly ranges north of Bailadila and Kalahandi are added.

597. **Sunitha, S. & Rao, B.R.P. 2001.** "*Fimbristylis littoralis* Gaudich. (Cyperaceae)– A new record to Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25(1): 24–26.

Abstract: *Fimbristylis littoralis* Gaudich., collected from Kottalacheruvu sacred grove in Kurnool district is reported for the first time from Andhra Pradesh. An illustrated description and other relevant information is provided.

598. **Sunitha, S. & Rao, B.R.P. 2002.** "*Osmunda regalis* L. – A new report to Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 600–602.

Abstract: *Osmunda regalis* L., collected from Gundumallappa sacred grove in Kurnool district is reported for the first time from Andhra Pradesh.

599. **Sunitha, S., Reddy, A.M. & Rao, B.R.P. 2002.** "*Kaempferia rotunda* L., a new report to Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 156–58.

Abstract: *Kaempferia rotunda* L. (Zingiberaceae) collected from Gundlabrahmeswaram sacred grove (Kurnool district) is reported for the first time from Andhra Pradesh.

600. **Sunojkumar, P. 2009.** "*Leucas mathewiana* Sunijk. (Lamiaceae), a new species from India". *Candollea* 64: 45–48.

Abstract: *Leucas mathewiana* Sunojk., new species from India, is described and illustrated from Kalasamudram, Ananthapur district, Andhra Pradesh. It relationships with *Leucas aspera* (Willd.) Link, *L. lavandulifolia* Sm. and *L. zeylanica* (L.) R. Br. are discussed.

601. **Suryanarayana, B. 1984.** "Some noteworthy plants from the Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 51–53.

Abstract: Three species, viz., *Asyneuma fulgens* (Wall.) Briq., *Chionanthus malabaricus* (Wall. ex G. Don) Bedd., and *Salacia chinensis* L. have been reported for the first time for Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh from Nellore and Chittoor districts. These species

originally belonged to Western Ghats and hilly regions of northern India.

602. **Suryanarayana, B. 1985.** "*Hibiscus calyphyllus* Cav. – A new record for Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 82: 440–441.

Abstract: *Hibiscus calyphyllus* Cav. hitherto is known to occur in Western Peninsular (Karnataka) only and its report now from Udayagiri in Nellore district is a new record for Andhra Pradesh from Eastern Peninsula.

603. **Suryanarayana, B. & Murthy, D.R. 1974.** "On the occurrence of *Sympagis petiolares* (Nees) Brem. and *Canscora perfoliata* Lamk. on the Eastern Ghats". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 71: 176–178.

Abstract: *Sympagis petiolares* (Nees) Brem. has been collected for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Udayagiri hills, earlier reported from Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim and West Bengal and *Canscora perfoliata* Lamk. for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Venkatagiri and Udayagiri, earlier reported from Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.

604. **Suryanarayana, B. & Rao, A.M. 1985.** "On the occurrence of *Capparis roxburghii* DC. in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 659–660.

Abstract: *Capparis roxburghii* DC. has been reported for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Velingonda Hill ranges at Chitvel R.F. in Cuddapah district.

605. **Swain, P.K. & Rao, N.R. 2006.** "*Ruppia maritime* L. (Ruppiaceae) – A new record to the flora of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 433–434.

Abstract: *Ruppia maritime* L. has been recorded for the first time from Andhra Pradesh, growing in salt pans on the way to Mulapeta near Naupada in Srikakulam district.

606. **Swain, P.K. & Rao, N.R. 2008.** "*Brownlowia tersa* (L.) Kosterm. (Tiliaceae)– An addition to the flora of southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 516–518.

Abstract: *Brownlowia tersa* (L.) Kosterm.- a mangrove associate has been recorded for the first time from Godavari delta, Andhra Pradesh and forms an addition to the flora of southern India.

607. **Swamy, B.V.R. & Rao, P.N. 1985.** "*Corchorus urticifolius* Wight & Arn. (Tiliaceae) – A new record for Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 556–558.

Abstract: *Corchorus urticifolius* Wight & Arn. (Tiliaceae) is reported for the first time from the State of Andhra Pradesh. A description of the plant along with a figure and its collections from South India are also provided.

608. **Swamy, B.V.R. & Rao, P.N. 1987.** "Additions to the flora of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 447–449.

Abstract: The paper deals with six new plant records of angiosperms from Andhra Pradesh. Within this six species one species of Onagraceae, viz., *Ludwigia hyssopifolia* (G. Don) Exell and five species of Cyperaceae, viz., *Fimbristylis dipsacea* (Rottb.) C.B. Clarke, *F. eragrostis* (Nees & Meyen) Hance, *F. podocarpa* Nees & Meyen, *Mariscus sumatrensis* (Retz.) Raynal and *Rhynchospora rubra* (Lour.) Makino.

609. **Swamy, B.V.R. & Rao, P.N. 1987.** "Further additions to the flora of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 9: 489–493.

Abstract: The paper deals with four new reports of angiosperm taxa from Andhra Pradesh, representing one species each of Fabaceae, viz., *Abrus fruticulosus* Wall. ex Wight & Arn., one from Apiaceae, viz., *Seseli diffusum* (Roxb. ex Smith) Sant. & Wagh and two of Cyperaceae, viz., *Mariscus tenuifolius* Schrad. and *Fuirena wallichina* Kunth.

610. **Swamy, K.R.K., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 2013.** "*Euphorbia clarkeana* Hook.f. – New distributional record from Eastern Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 37: 305–307.

Abstract: *Euphorbia clarkeana* Hook.f. has been newly recorded for Eastern Ghats from Boggudupalle, Kadapa distrct and Thalupula, Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. Earlier this species was reported from Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad), Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

611. **Swamy, K.R.K., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 2013.** "*Senna holoserica* (Leguminosae: Caesalpinioideae): A new distributional record for Southern Peninsular India". *Rheedea* 23: 55–58.

Abstract: *Senna holoserica* (Fresen.) Greuter, earlier known from Gujarat, is now recorded for the first time for Southern Peninsular India from Namalagundu, Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh. A detailed description, illustration and photographs are provided here for easy identification.

612. **Thothathri, K. 1964.** "*Sida ovata* Forsk.– A new record for South India". *Curr. Sci.* 33: 593–594.

Abstract: The occurrence of *Sida ovate* Forsk. in Nagarjunakonda valley, Nalconda District, Andhra Pradesh, constitutes a new record for the whole of Southern India. It is an exotic plant from Arabia and tropical Africa which has so far been reported from Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat.

613. **Udayan, P.S., Tushar, K.V., George, S. & Balachandran, Indira. 2006.** "*Phyllanthus kozhikodianus* Sivar. & Mani. (Euphorbiaceae) – A new record for the state of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Zoos' Print J.* 21(4): 2259–2260.

Abstract: *Phyllanthus kozhikodianus* Sivar. & Mani. has been recorded for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Narayanagiri, near Tirumala, Chitoor district. Earlier this species

is reported from Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

614. **Uppuluri, M.R. & Satyavathi, U. 1968.** "Two new species of *Iseilema* Anderss. From India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 65: 664–669.

Abstract: Two new species of *Iseilema* Anderss., viz., *I. hubbardii* Murty allied to *I. anthephoroidi* Hack. and *I. venkateswarlui* allied to *I. anthephoroides* and *I. hubbardii* have been described from University campus Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh and Lam Farm, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, respectively. A key to the species of *Iseilema* found in the Indian subcontinent and Burma is given, followed by an enumeration of the species.

615. **Veeranjaneyulu, D. & Rao, B.R.P. 2011.** "*Fimbristylis aestivalis* var. *major* and *Fimbristylis dichotoma* ssp. *glauca* (Cyperaceae), new distributional records for Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 487–488.

Abstract: Two sedge taxa, *Fimbristylis aestivalis* Vahl var. *major* Trimen and *Fimbristylis dichotoma* (L.) Vahl ssp. *glauca* (Vahl) T. Koyama have been reported as new distributional records for the state of Andhra Pradesh. The former in Chittoor district and later in Chittoor and Kurnool districts. Brief description, phenology, distributional pattern and illustrations of these taxa are provided.

616. **Veeranjaneyulu, D., Babu, M.V.S., Bheemalingappa, M. & Rao, B.R.P. 2011.** "*Carex rara* Boott ssp. *patanicola* Koyama (Cyperaceae): A new distributional record for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 652–653.

Abstract: *Carex rara* Boott subsp. *patanicola* Koyama, endemic to Sri Lanka, collected from Gundlabrahmeswaram Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh, is as new distributional record for India. Brief description, distributional pettern and illustration is provided for the taxon.

617. **Veeranjaneyulu, D., Lakshmaiah, A. & Rao, B.R.P. 2013.** "*Fimbristylis salbundia* and *Queenslandiella hyaline* (Cyperaceae), new distributional records for Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Forest.* 36: 277–278.

Abstract: *Fimbristylis salbundia* (Nees) Kunth and *Queenslandiella hyalina* (Vahl) Ballard, two new distributional records for the state of Andhra Pradesh are described and illustrated.

618. **Velayudhan, K.C., Pandravada, S.R., George, J.K. & Varaprasad, K.S. 2009.** "Report of occurrence of a new taxon *Curcuma longa* var. *vanaharidra* from Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 172–176.

Abstract: A new wild entity, collected from Araku valley in Andhra Pradesh showing very novel characteristic of purple midrib on leaves and resembling *Curcuma longa* L. in floral and underground morphology is being described and illustrated here as a new

variety, viz., *Curcuma longa* var. *vanaharidra*.

619. **Venkaiah, M. & Pragad, P.M. 2007.** "A rare mangrove "*Sonneratia caseolaris*" in Coringa mangrove forest area, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 11(3): 188–190.

Abstract: *Sonneratia caseolaris* ofthe family Someratiaceae is a rare mangrove species of botanical interest collected from Coringa. Masanithippa mangrove forest is by V. Venkateswarlu in 1944. After gap of 60 years it is now being collected from Old Lightliouse area of Coringa mangrove forest area, Godavari river, East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh.

620. **Venkataraju, R.R. & Kesavulu, M.C. 2003.** "Two new additions to the sedge (Cyperaceae) flora of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27(Suppl.): 1181–1185.

Abstract: *Pycreus flavescens* (L.) Reichb. and *Fuirena pubescens* (Lam.) Kunth var. *pergamentacea* Fischer are the rare and little known taxa, reported for the first time from Andhra Pradesh as new distributional records to the state. The paper describes brief nomenclatural citation, detailed description, ecological, phonological data, line drawings and distinct characters to easily distinguish from its related taxa.

621. **Venu, P., Arisdason, W., Magesh, C.R. & Murthy, S.T. 2006.** "*Brownlowia tersa* (L.) Kosterm. (Tiliaceae) in India". *Rheedea* 16: 111–114.

Abstract: *Brownlowia tersa* (L.) Kosterm. not reported beyond Mahanadhi delta, is reported for the first time from Godavari estuary. It is not known from the west coast. Though once abundant, it is now rare in Andamans. The species is described, illustrated and its distribution in India is discussed. It is considered as endangered due to habitat loss.

622. **Vishwanatha, Murugan, 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* Siva. & Mani. 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, detaled description and distributional details are provided.

623. **Yesoda, N., Prasanna, P.V., Raju, R.R.V. & Pullaiah, T. 1987.** "Two new records of grasses from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 84: 265–267.

Abstract: Two new grasses, viz., *Paspalum paspaloides* (Michx.) Scribn. and *Rhynchelytrum repens* (Willd.) C.E. Hubb. has been recorded for the first time for Andhra Pradesh from Anantapur & Kurnool districts.

Revision/ Monograph

624. **Bagyanarayana, G. & Srinivasulu, U. 2001.** "The genus *Erysiphe* DC. (Erysiphales) from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 80: 133–137.

Abstract: A systematic study of the genus, *Erysiphe* (Erysiphales) from Andhra Pradesh was made. A total of 10 species of *Erysiphe* are recorded in this paper. *Erysiphe adenantherae* is descriobed as new taxon. *E. cichoracearum* var. *fischeri, E. cichoracearum* var. *transvaalensis, E. pisi* var. *pisi* are new records to India. *E. artimisiae, E. biocellata, E. depressa, E. orontii* are being reported for the second time from India. *E. cruciferarum* and *E. galeopsidies* are new records to south India.

625. **Bansal, P. & Nath, V. 2014.** "Genus *Bryum* Hedw. in Peninsular India". *Frahmia* 4: 1–11.

Abstract: The present study is aimed mainly to document the diversity of genus *Bryum* Hedw. in Peninsular India. During the revision of the genus 26 taxa are distributed in four states (Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu) and one union territory (Goa) of Western Ghats, whereas 8 species reported from 3 states (Andhra Pradesh, parts of Odisha and Tamil Nadu) of Eastern Ghats. *Bryum tuberosum* Mohamed & Damanhuri is reported for the first time from Shimoga district of Karnataka and *B. wightii* Mitt. from Munnar (Idukki district) of Kerala.

626. **Chandrabose, M. & Nair, N.C. 1981.** "The genus *Polygala* L. (Polygalaceae) in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu (South India)". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 90: 107–127.

Abstract: Since much confusion exists on the identity and nomenclature in certain polygalas, a taxonomic revision of the genus *Polygala* L. of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu has been attempted, based on the observations in the field and critical studies on the specimens represented in various herbaria. Illustrations of some important characters for each species have been provided for easy comparison and identification.

627. **Gayathri, M.S. 1989.** *Rubiaceae in Andhra Pradesh.* M. Phil. Dissertation. S.K. University, Anantapur.

628. **Gayathri, M.S. & Pullaiah, T. 1992.** "Genus *Hedyotis* L. (Rubiaceae) in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Swamy Bot. Club.* 9: 73–77.

Abstract: The genus *Hedyotis* is represented by 14 species in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Of these 4 species have been added since the publication of Gamble's 'Flora of the Presidency of Madras'. These are *Hedyotis gracilis* Wall., *H. graminifolia* var. *shuteri* (Hook.f.) Deb & Dutta, *H. pinifolia* Wall. ex G. Don and *H. pumila* L.f. Key to the species is given for easy identification. Citation, habit, flower colour, distribution and specimens examined are given.

629. **Gayathri, M.S. & Pullaiah, T. 1994.** "Rubiaceae (except the genus *Hedyotis*) in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 71–82.

Abstract- This paper deals with the members of Rubiaceae, except the genus *Hedyotis* in Andhra Pradesh. 72 taxa belonging to 68 species and 39 genera have been enumerated here. Of these 21 taxa have been added to the flora of Andhra Pradesh since the publication of Gamble's *Flora of Madras Presidency*. The species are systematically enumerated with up-to-date nomenclatural citations, distributions (district wise), flowering and fruiting seasons and specimens examined.

630. **Hanumanthapa, K. 1990.** *Oleaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Salvadoraceae, Apocynaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Loganiaceae, Gentianaceae and Menyanthaceae in Andhra Pradesh*. M. Phil. Dissertation. S.K. University, Anantapur.

631. **Hanumanthapa, K. & Pullaiah, T. 1993.** "Loganiaceae, Gentianaceae and Menyanthaceae in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 563–568.

Abstract: Present paper provides an up-to-date taxonomic account of the members of the families Loganiaceae, Gentianaceae and Menyanthaceae in Andhra Pradesh. Their correct nomenclature, synonyms, local names, distribution, etc. are provided along with artificial keys to the genra and species. In the state of Andhra Pradesh the family Loganiaceae is represented by 8 species and 4 genera, Gentianaceae by 15 species and 6 genera and Menyanthaceae by 2 species and 1 genus.

632. **Hanumanthapa, K., Pullaiah, T. & Rao, B.R.P. 1994.** "Oleaceae and Salvadoraceae in Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 433–437.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the families Oleaceae and Salvadoraceae in Andhra Pradesh. Oleacea is represented by 23 species and Salvadoraceae by 2 species.

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

Abstract: The genus *Microsorum* (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 & Kerala and *M. punctatum* (L.) Copel. from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala. Enumeration of each taxa 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.

634. **Mangaly, J.K. & Sabu, M. 1992.** "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. galangal* (Sect. *Alpinia* subsect. *Alpinia*), *A. calcarata, A. malaccensis, A. mutica, A. smithiae* and *A. zerumbet* (Sect. *Alpinia* subsect. *Catimbium*), *A. abundiflora* (Sect. *Fax*) and *A. nigra* (Sect. *Allughas* Subsect. *Allughas*). A key for the species, their nomenclature and full description are provided along with other relevant notes. *A. malaccensis* (Burm.f.) Roscoe. is reported from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

635. **Murthy, K.S.R. & Pullaiah, T. 1998.** "The genus *Crotalaria* L. in Eastern Ghats, India". *Pl. Sci. Res.* 20: 46–53.

Abstract: In Eastern Ghats of India (76°56'-86°30' E to 11°30'-22° N), the genus *Crotalaria* is represented by 49 species. Out of these, 6 taxa are endemic, 3 taxa are endangered to Eastern Ghats. In the systematic enumeration, these 49 species are dealt with in alphabetical sequence. The enumeration includes citation, habit, distribution and specimens examined.

636. **Murthy, K.S.R., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 1997.** "Genus *Tephrosia* Pers. (Faboidea-Fanaceae) in Eastern Ghats". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 76: 201–206.

Abstract: The genus *Tephrosia* Pers. is represented by 11 species in Eastern Ghats. In the present communication general characters of the genus, i.e. vegetative parts, inflorescence, flowers, fruit, uses and phenology are provided. Fields key to the species, up-to-date nomenclature, brief description and distribution of each species have been provided.

637. **Murthy, K.S.R., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 1998.** "*Desmodium* Desv. (Faboidea) in Eastern Ghats, India: A systematic survey". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 95: 536–542.

Abstract: *Desmodium* Desv. Is mainly of tropical and sub-tropical distribution and comprises of 450 species, of which nearly 47 species, 12 sub-species and 8 varieties are found in India. In the Eastern Ghats, *Desmodium* is represented by 18 species. Out of 18 species, 5 are restricted in their distribution, i.e. *Desmodium caudatum* is rare in Paderu, Vishakhapatnam, *D. ferrugineum* and *D. repandum* are common in Shevaroy and Kolli hills; *D. pryonii* is rare in Udayagiri of Seshachalam hills of Nellore district and *D. biarticulatum* is occasional in Araku valley and Seshachalam hill ranges. *D. benthamii* is restricted to northern Eastern Ghats. *Desmodium gangeticum, D. heterocarpon, D. laxiflorum, D. triflorum, D. pulchellum* and *D. velutinum* are common throughout the Eastern Ghats. *D. alysicarpoides, D. dichotomum, D. heterophyllum, D. motorium, D. triangulare* and *D. triquetrum* are occasional in their distribution in different regions.

638. **Murthy, K.S.R., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 2000.** "Genus *Dalbergia* L.f. (Leguminosae: Faboideae) in Eastern Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 133–139.

Abstract: A systematic account of the genus *Dalbergia* L.f. is presented for Eastern Ghats. Altogether 7 species are treated including one introduced and naturalized species.

Dalbergia rubiginosa Roxb. is new record to Andhra Pradesh. In the present communication general characters of the genus, key to the species, up-to-date nomenclature, brief description, phenology, uses and distribution of each species have been provided.

639. **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, Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal and second one from Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland and Orissa.

640. **Prasanna, P.V. & Pullaiah, T. 1988.** "Genus *Eragrostis* Wolf (Poaceae) in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Swamy Bot. Club 5*: *45–49*.

Abstract: This paper deals with the genus *Eragrostis* Wolf in Andhra Pradesh. A total of 23 taxa have been enumerated. From a careful study of the collections deposited in the herbarium of Southern Circle, Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore and Central National Herbarium, Calcutta, four new records to the State have been reported here. Key to the species is provided for their easy identification.

641. **Prasanna, P.V., Pullaiah, T. & Gayathri, M.S. 1992.** "The genus *Panicum* Linn. (Poaceae) in Andhra Pradesh". *Geobios, New Rep.* 12: 23–25.

Abstract: Eleven species of *Panicum* are recorded from Andhra Pradesh. An indented key is provided for their easy identification. All the taxa are enumerated alphabetically with their citation followed by the distributional data. Cultigen *Panicum* species are denoted with an asterisk.

642. **Pullaiah, T., Yesoda, N., Raju, R.R.V. & Moulali, D.A. 1987.** "Scrophulariaceae in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 387–393.

Abstract: The Scrophulariaceae in Andhra Pradesh is represented by 42 species and 19 genera. 13 species have been added to the flora of the state since the publication of Gamble's Flora of Madras Presidency from the family Scrophulariaceae. The largest genera are *Lindernia* with 11 species and *Limnophila* with 5 species.

643. **Raju, R.R.V., Chennaiah, E. & Pullaiah, T. 1988.** "The family Capparidaceae in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Swamy Bot. Club 5*: 137–141.

Abstract: This paper deals with the members of Capparidaceae including Cleomaceae in Andhra Pradesh. Artificial key for all the genera and the species under each genus is

provided for easy identification. The species is systematically enumerated with nomenclatural citations, distribution district wise, vernacular names and flowering and fruiting seasons. The nomenclature is brought up-to-date. Out of the 25 species enumerated five are additions to the Gamble's flora of the Presidency of Madras from Andhra Pradesh state concerned, which are indicated with asterisk.

644. **Raju, V.S., Reddy, C.S. & Ragan, A. 2006.** "*Curcuma* L. (Zingiberaceae) in Andhra Pradesh: A preliminary study". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 773–775.

Abstract: A preliminary taxonomic study of *Curcuma* (Zingiberaceae) in Andhra Pradesh, India revealed the presence of nine species, viz., *C. amada* Roxb., *C. aromatica* Salisb., *C. decipiens* Dalzell, *C. inodora* Blatt., *C. longa* L., *C. montana* Roxb., *C. neilgherrensis* Wight, *C. pseudomontana* J. Graham and *C. zedoaria* (Christm.) Roscoe, which includes both the wild (medicinal) and cultivated (ornamental/economic) species.

645. **Rao, B.R.P. & Pullaiah, T. 1994.** "Papilionaceae in Nizamabad district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 165–170.

Abstract: The family Papilionaceae is represented by 72 wild and naturalized species in Nizamabad district. A brief introduction is given followed by a key to the genera and systematic enumeration.

646. **Rao, E.S. & Raju, V.S. 1994.** "The genus *Jatropha* L. in Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 585–589.

Abstract: Six species of *Jatropha* were reported from Madras Prasidency of peninsular India. Of these, five, namely *J. curcas* L., *J. gossypiifolia* L., *J. glandulifera* Roxb., *J. heynei* Balakr. (*J. heterophylla* Heyne ex Hook.f.) and *J. multiflora* occur in Andhra Pradesh. Besides, two species, *J. integerrima* Jacq. and *J. podagirica* Hook. are being cultivated. The present study adds to the list two varieties each in *J. gossypiifolia* and *J. integerrima*. Altogether, nine taxa of *Jatropha* (four wild and five cultivated) occur in Andhra Pradesh. A key exclusively based on vegetation characters is provided and the taxa are enumerated.

647. **Reddy, P.R. & Pullaiah, T. 1998.** "Caesalpiniaceae in Eastern Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 339–344.

Abstract: The Eastern Ghats are major hill ranges of Peninsular India running from north-east to south-west strike along east coast. A total of 42 species belonging to 12 genera of the family Caesalpiniaceae are recorded in this region. *Cassia* is the largest genus with 18 species followed by *Bauhinia* and *Caesalpinia* with 7 species each. *Hardwickia, Kingiodendron, Parkinsonia, Peltophorum, saraca, Tamarindus* and *Mezonerum* are represented by one species each. These are systematically enumerated in this paper.

648. **Reddy, P.R. & Pullaiah, T. 2000.** "Mimosaceae in Eastern Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 141–149.

Abstract: The Eastern Ghats extend from 11°30' to 22° N and 76°50' to 86°30' E, adjoining the plains along the East Coast of India. They pass through Odisha (south of River Mahanadi), Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (north of River Vaigai) states. The present paper deals with general information and systematic enumeration of Mimosaceae in Eastern Ghats. A total number of 45 species belonging to 15 genera from family Mimosaceae have been recorded. *Acacia* is the largest genus with 18 species, followed by *Albizia* and *Mimosa* with 6 species each and *Neptunia* and *Prosopis* are represented by 3 species each. *Adenanthera, Calliandra, Desmanthus, Dichrostachys, Entada, Leucaena, Parkia, Pithecellobium, Samanea* and *Xylia* are represented by 1 species each.

649. **Sivarajan, V.V. & Pradeep, A.K. 1996.** *Malvaceae of Peninsular India – A Taxonomic Monograph*. Daya Publishing House, Delhi.

Abstract: In this work, 78 species, 7 infraspecific taxa of 19 genera coming under 5 different tribes are described. This book is an intensive taxonomic studies of the Malvaceous plants of southern Peninsular India covering Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

650. **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. *Spermacoce articularis* L.f. and *S. latifolia* Aub. are reported from Andhra Pradesh.

651. **Venkatappa, N. 1991.** *Hydrophyllaceae, Boraginaceae, Cordiaceae, Convolvulaceae, Cuscutaceae and Solanaceae in Andhra Pradesh*. M. Phil. Dissertation, S.K. University, Anantapur.

652. **Venkatappa, N. & Pullaiah, T. 2002.** "Solanaceae in Eastern Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 121–127.

Abstract: In Eastern Ghats (11°30'–22° N and 76°50'–86°30' E), Solanaceae are represented by 34 species belonging to 12 genera. *Solanum* is the largest genus represented by 16 species followed by *Datura* with 5 species and *Physalis* 3 species. Genera *Capsicum* and *Cestrum* are represented by 2 species each while *Brugmansia, Cyphomandra, Lycianthus, Lycopersicon, Nicandra, Nicotiana* and *Withania* by 1 species each. High species diversity is seen in southern Eastern Ghats.

Endemism/IUCN Threat Status/Conservation

653. **Ahmedullah, M. & Nayar, M.P. 1986.** "A vanishing endemic cycad of Indian Peninsula". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 28: 169–170.

Abstract: The evergreen palm-like cycads comprise c 20 species in wild or cultivation throughout the tropics and subtropics of the world. There are only 5 species of *Cycas* L. in India. *Cycas beddomei* Dyer is endemic to the Eastern Ghats of India with a limited distributional range covering the Cuddapah and Tirupati Hills of Andhra Pradesh. Geologically these hills are part of the 'chegyar' sub-series of Cuddapah formation belonging to the erstwhile landmass of Gondwanaland.

654. **Basha, S.K.M., Reddy, P.S.K. & Paul, M.J. 2014.** "Phytodiversity and conservation of Sriharikota Island, Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 38: 668–676.

Abstract: The paper deals with 445 species of angiosperms belonging to 343 genera and 117 families of Sriharikota Island, Nellore (DT), Andhra Pradesh. Among these dicotyledons are represented by 365 species belonging to 279 genera of 96 families. Monocotyledons include 77 species belonging to 61 genera of 18 families. Pteridophytes includes 3 species of 3 genera belong to 3 families. Earlier recorded 17 species are not recorded in this study. Among 117 families Leguminosae is dominant family with 51 species in this island.

655. **Basha, S.K.M., Reddy, P.S.K. & Paul, M.J. 2015.** "Phytodiversity and conservation of Nithypooja Kona sacred grove of Nallamala Hill range, Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 39: 16–26.

Abstract: Sacred groves are are climax forests and are the only representatives of natural or near-natural vegetation. These are dedicated to deities or ancestral spirits worshipped by local tribes along with surrounding plants and trees. These are ecosystems by themselves and perform all the ecological functions. Nithyapoojakona sacred grove is one of the important sacred grove in Kapada district. The present paper deals with the phytodiversity of the above grove used by local tribes. This paper deals with the 179 species of probable medicinal potential belonging to 138 genera and 71 families.

656. **Henry, A.N., Vivekananthan, K. & Nair, N.C. 1978.** "Rare and threatened flowering plants of South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 75: 684–697.

Abstract: A catalogue of 224 species of flowering plants presumably in danger of extinction in South India is given, based on the information from the distribution of species available in MH and relevant literature of which 12 species from Andhra Pradesh. It is

hoped that the list, which provides the essential preliminary to any Nature Conservation programme in South India, will be used by the conservationists to select suitable biotic communities for the preservation of flora and fauna.

657. **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.

658. **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 *Diplocentrum*, *Proteroceras* and *Smithsonia are* found to be exclusive to South India. Need for further exploration and conservation of these valuable orchid wealth is emphasized.

659. **Mohammed, M.S. 2011.** "Conservation of a few threatened category plants of Nallamalais (Eastern Ghats A.P. India)". *J. Phytol. Res.* 24: 219–221.

Abstract: Nallamalais, a reserve forest in the central part of Eastern Ghats covering 9102 sq km considered as a Biodiversity Hot Spot in Andhra Pradesh, covering four districts, viz., Kadapa, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar and Prakasam is situated between Eastern longitudes of 76°58'–78°56' and Northern latitudes of 14°54'–16°14'. The flora consists of 900 spp. of vascular plants, of which 353 are potential medicinal plants. The threatened category of plants (According to IUCN 2004) listed are critically endangered (10) endangered (21) and vulnerable (27). Of all, the exploitation of important potential medicinal plants like *Costus speciosus* (Koenig) Sm., *Entada pursaetha* DC., *Decalepis hamiltonii* Wight & Arn., *Pterocarpus santalinus* L.f. are worthy of mention and attracted the attention of authors. Conservation of these plants is the need of the hour.

660. **Mohan, B.A. & Lakshmi, B.B. 2000.** "Brief note on *Syzygium alternifolium* (Wight) Walp., an endemic plant species found in Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary of Andhra Pradesh, with special reference to its fruiting". *Zoos' Print J.* 15(2): 210.

Abstract: The rare plant *Syzygium alternifolium* (Wight) Walp. (Myrtaceae) is endemic

to the dry localities of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chitoor districts of Andhra Pradesh, Chengalpattu and North Arcot districts in Tamil Nadu and Bangalore district in Karnataka. It is found in the upper plateaux slopes and valley tops at an elevation ranging from 600 to 1000 m in Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary of Chitoor and Cuddapah districts. Detailed fruit characters have also given in this paper.

661. **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 Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are accounted for on the basis of floristic literature up to date and herbarium specimens houses at Central National Herbarium (CAL). The endemic taxa are spread over 57 genera and 26 families. There are 63 dicot taxa, 11 monocot taxa and a single 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 are discussed with reference to centres of endemism. It is suggested that biosphere reserves may be started around such centres of endemism.

662. **Nayudu, M.V. & Thammanna, P. 1981.** *Endemic plant wealth of Tirumala hills.* T.T.D. Press, Tirupati.

663. **Paul, T.K. & Nayar, M.P. 1987.** "Endemic taxa of the family Malvaceae of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 41–46.

Abstract: Revision of the family Malvaceae in India reveals that 24 genera and 104 species are distributed in the tropics, subtropics and occasionally in temperate regions. There is no endemic genus of this family in India but 15 taxa are endemic to the country, of which 4 taxa are confined to Thar Desert of Rajasthan, 7 are in Peninsular India and another 4 taxa are endemic to India. For each taxon, nomenclature, type, a short description for field identification, phenology and distribution have been provided. Of the seven endemic species of Peninsular India, *Abutilon neelgherrense* Munro ex Wight var. *neelgherrense* from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, *A. neelgherrense* Munro ex Wight var. *fischeri* from Tamil Nadu, *A. ranadei* Woodrow from Maharashtra, *Decachistia cuddapahensis* T.K. Paul & M.P. Nayar from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, *D. rufa* Craib from Andhra Pradesh, *D. trilobata* Wight from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and *Hibiscus talbotii* (Rakshit) T.K. Paul & M.P. Nayar from Maharashtra and Karnataka were reported.

664. **Rajendran, A., Rao, N.R. & Henry, A.N. 1997.** "Rare and noteworthy plants of the Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh with their ethnic uses". *Ethnobotany* 9: 39–43.

Abstract: The Eastern Ghats region shows a remarkable diversity in its floristic elements. An efforts has been made to give an account of the rare and noteworthy taxa in and around the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh along with their potential value to human population in these regions.

665. **Raju, V.S. 1998.** Endemic flowering plants of Andhra Pradesh. National Symposium on Modern Trends in Plant Sciences. P. 82. Kakatiya University, Warangal.

666. **Rangacharyulu, D.R., Nagaraju, N. & Rao, K.N. 1991.** "Additional notes on *Pimpinella tirupatiensis* Balakr. & Subr. – An endemic plant from Tirupati hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 487–489.

Abstract: Carrot-like aromatic tuberous roots of *Pimpinella tirupatiensis* Balakr. & Subr. has been reported and described from Chittoor district which was missing in the type materials. It is also observed that this plant sometimes exhibit mandric form of root system similar to that of Ginseng.

667. **Rao, K.N. & Reddy, K.R. 1983.** Threatened plants of Tirupati and its environs. In: An *Assessment of Threatened Plants of India*. Botanical Survey of India, Howrah. Pp. 167-170.

668. **Rao, K.N., Nayudu, M.V. & Thammanna, P. 1981.** *Endemic plant wealth of Tirumala hills*. T.T.D. Publications, Tirupati.

669. **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. 3 species are reported from present Andhra Pradesh.

670. **Reddy, C.S. & Raju, V.S. 2008.** "Endemic spermatophytes of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 48–75.

Abstract: A census of the endemic Spermatophytes of the state of Andhra Pradesh was made. There occur as many as 400 endemic taxa pertaining to 75 families and 233 genera. They are enumerated under alphabetically arranged family names of Cycadophyta (Gymnospermae) and Magnoliophyta (Angiospermae). The current/correct namem habit, extent of distribution and references are provided for each taxon. The paper, incidentally, adds two families and 55 infrageneric taxa as additions to the state of Andhra Pradesh.

671. **Reddy, C.S., Brahmam, M. & Raju, V.S. 2006.** "Conservation prioritization of endemic plants of Eastern Ghats, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 755–772.

Abstract: Availability of the updated data on threatened plants is important for framing

conservation strategies. The Red Data Book of Indian Plants is a reference manual that lists threatened plants. It is widely used as a major reference for impact assessments on vegetation. So, it is important that the Red Data Book (RDB) should be up-to-date and comprehensive. This study is an attempt to cross-check the listings in the RDB using literature and herbarium data associated with field inventories. It is observed that 44 species known from type collection and 18 species known from type locality are not included in RDB. The results of the analysis indicate that the RDB should be updated. The present paper highlights the current status of the endemic plant species of Eastern Ghats.

672. **Reddy, C.S., Murthy, M.S.R. & Dutt, C.B.S. 2002.** "Vegetational diversity and endemism in Eastern Ghats, India. *Proceedings of National Seminar on Conservation of Eastern Ghats*, EPTRI, Hyderabad, pp. 109-134.

673. **Reddy, C.S., Reddy, K.N. & Jadhav, S.N. 2001.** *Threatened medicinal plants of Andhra Pradesh*. Environmental Protection Training and Research Institute, Hyderabad.

674. **Reddy, C.S., Murthy, E.N., Reddy, K.N. & Raju, V.S. 2008.** "*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. Var. *lutea* (Witt.): A little known taxon of India needs immediate conservation". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci*. 12(3): 293–295.

Abstract: *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. var. *lutea* (Witt.) Fabaceae) is differs from *Butea monosperma var. monosperma* in presence of ivory-white flower buds and bright yellow flowers. *It was* an overlooked taxon of Deccan plateau, finds no mention in the Red Data Books of India and Flora of Andhra Pradesh. It is on the verge of extinction and needs immediate conservation. The paper provides information on distribution, threat and medicinal uses of this taxon.

675. **Satyanarayana, P. & Sanjappa, M. 1998.** Endemic Legumes of Eastern Ghats. *Proceedeings of National Seminar on Conservation of Eastern Ghats*, pp. 501-508.

676. **Sunil, N., Reddy, G.S., Sivaraj, N. & Sridhar, S. 2008.** "Collection and conservation of tamarind (*Tamarindus indica* L.)– A multipurpose tree for livelihhod of rural poor". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32(Suppl.): 24–29.

Abstract: Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica* L.) is an important tree in the rural areas not only for economic and environmental reasons but also for safeguarding the livelihood systems of the rural poor. The exploitation of the tamarind tree with its myriad uses has been limited mainly due to the non-availability of the elite high yielding genotypes for mass propagation. In this regard, a collaborative effort was made to collect the Tamarind diversity from parts of Andhra Pradesh by Regional Station of National Beueau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) with Acharya NG Ranga Angicultural University (ANGRAU). The survey was undertaken in parts of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh to identify trees exhibiting good variability in yield, bearing

habit, size of the fruit, pulp content and taste, etc. for collection and conservation of the representative diversity. Some areas in East Godavari, viz., Kakavada, are very famous for producing the quality tamarind. In interior villages like Lankapakala and Velagapalli in East Godavari and Darakonda in Visakhapatnam, large tamarind population was observed which formed the base of the livelihood of rural population. The mission resulted in the collection of 44 tamarind germplasm accessions. The collected scion material of tamarind germplasm had been grafted on to the rootstocks by wedge grafting and the seed material has been deposited in the NBG for maintenance, evaluation, conservation and utilization of the germplasm.

677. **Suryanarayana, B. & Rao, A.M. 1987.** "Phytogeographical notes on certain rare and endemic plants from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 463–464.

Abstract: *Dimorphocalyx glabellus* Thw. has been reported from Chitvel R.F., Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh after a lapse of over a century, previously it was reported from Dolphin's nose, Visakhapatnam district. *Rhynchosia heynei* Wight & Arn. has been reported from Chitvel R.F., Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh after a lapse of over 70 years, previously it was reported from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in 1914 to 1917. It is rare and seems to be endemic to Eastern Ghats in Rayalaseema districts of Andhra Pradesh. *Panicum fischeri* Bor has been reported from three sites in Andhra Pradesh (Papanasanm Falls-Tirumala, Kambakkam Hills and Chitvel R.F.) earlier described this species in 1956 based on J.S. Gamble's collection from Nilgiri of the Western Ghats.

678. **Suryanarayana, B. & Rao, A.S. 1985.** "Phytogeograpical notes on certain rare plants from Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 651–652.

Abstract: The species, viz., *Miliusa montana* Gardn. ex Hook.f. & Thoms. (Annonaceae), *Polygala bulbothrix* Dunn (Polygalaceae) and *Psilostachys sericea* Hook.f. (Amaranthaceae) has been reported for the fisrt time for Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.

679. **Suryanarayana, B. & Rao, A.S. 1992.** "Phytogeographical observations on some rare plants from Andhra Pradesh– II". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 657–660.

Abstract: *Justicia nilgherrensis* (Nees) Wall. ex T. Anders., *Mucuna atropurpurea* DC., *Rhynchosia densiflora* (Roth) DC. are new records for Andhra Pradesh. New localities are recorded for three species which are the recent additions to Flora India, viz., *Amaranthus polygonoides* L., *Mitracarpus villosus* (Sw.) DC. and *Sesamum alatum* Thonn. *Bacopa floribunda* (R. Br.) Wettst. a century old report from Nellore is recovered from the same locality and additional locality W. Godavari is also reported here.

680. **Udayan, P.S., Tushar, K.V., George, S. & Balachandran, Indira. 2009.** "Notes on a few Rare, Endemic and Red listed olants from Tirumala forest of Tirupati, Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 277–284.

Abstract: This paper enumerates 12 rare, endemic, medicinal and red listed species of taxonomic interest belonging to 10 families, collected from Tirumala forest near Tirupati, Chittoor district. Brief description together with phonological, distributional data and notes are provided.

681. **Yasodamma, N., Mehar, S.K. & Paramageetham, C. 2009.** "Threat assessment (IUCN categorization) for ethnomedicinal plants used by Chenchus tribe of Gundlabramheswaram in Nallamalai hills in Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 21: 51–60.

Abstract: Chenchus are the tribe living at Gundlabramheswaram (GBM) plateau of Nallamalai hills. During visits to GBM, ethnomedicinal knowledge of the tribe was explored and athreat assessment of the medicinal plants was carried out. The observations revealed that the Chenchus tribals use many plants in various formulations for health care with regards to problems ranging from minor ones like sore throat, cough and cold to severe cardiac problems and as oral contraceptives. Out of the 200 species used by the tribe, 23 belong to critically endangered, 25 to endangered and threatened, and 22 to near threatened categories as per IUCN categorization norms. The survey indicates that there is an immediate need for protection and conservation of these valuable medicinal plants.

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682. **Alagesaboopathi, C., Dwarakan, P. & Marachandran, V.S. 2011.** "Variegated wild medicinal plant of *Andrographis paniculata* Nees (Acanthaceae) recorded in Kondapalli, Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh". *Ancient Sci. Life* 21: 10–11.

Abstract: A preliminary survey of medicinal plants conducted surrounding forest region of Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh, among these abnormally of wild variegated *Andrographis paniculata* medicinal plant and its details are reported in this paper.

683. **Anjaneyulu, E. & Sudarsanam, G. 2013.** "Folk medicinal plants used in the treatment of asthma in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Res. J. Pharmaceutical, Biological & Chemical Sci.* 4(1): 833–839.

Abstract: The present study highlights the medicinal plants used for treating asthma by tribal people of Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. This paper consist the traditional uses of 54 plant species belonging to50 genera and 39 families that act as antidotes against asthma. The plant and their parts used as crude drugs as suggested by tribal and non – tribal herbalists are recorded in the study.

684. **Anonymous, 1966.** *The Koyas of Andhra Pradesh*. TCRTI, Hyderabad.

685. **Babu, K.S. & Ammani, K. 2010.** "Medicinal plants of Acharya Nagarjuna University campus and its immediate surrounding environment". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 17: 209–221.

Abstract: A study of medicinal plants was carried out in Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur district and its surrounding environment. Altogether 153 species belonging to 64 families were identified and their uses have been described giving their vernacular name, Telegu (local name). The family and botanical name of the species followed by local name and their uses have been provided in the paper.

686. **Babu, M.H. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2014.** "Ethnomedicine for body pains, general weakness and body swelling by the tribals of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 38: 526–530.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 43 species of plants covering 41 genera and 33 families used by the tribals of Visakhapatnam district for curing body pains, general weakness and body swellings. Shrubs are dominant followed by trees, herbs and a climber. Fabaceae and Euphorbiaceae are the dominant families.

687. **Babu, M.H. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2014.** "Indigenous bite remedies practiced by the tribals of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 38: 655–661.

Abstract: The present communication deals with 56 species of plant covering 53 genera

and 32 families used for curing animal, centipede, dog, honey bee, insect, mosquito, scorpion and snake bites by the tribal of Visakhapatnam district. Twenty six species are exclusively used for snake bite, 7 for scorpion sting and the other for two or more bites. Cucurbitaceae is the dominant family with 5 species followed by Malvaceae, etc. Herbs are dominant followed by shrubs, trees, climbers. Leaf is the mostly used part followed by root, stembark and stem.

688. **Babu, M.H., Prasanthi, S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2010.** "Plant based native therapy for piles in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 22: 114–117.

Abstract: Twenty one medicinal plants belonging to 19 genera and 16 families used by the tribals/local communities of Visakhapatnam district have been reported as potential drugs against haemorrhoids (piles). For each plant species, details on the botanical name, family, local name and use are provided along with parts harvested for the treatment, mode of processing and administration.

689. **Babu, M.H., Sri, B.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2010.** "Medicinal plants used for treating abdominal pain by the tribals of Visakhapatnam district (Andhra Pradesh)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 314–319.

Abstract: The paper deals with 41 plants species belonging to 31 families to treat abdominal pain prevalent among the different tribal people of Visakhapatnam district, along with vernacular name, method of preparation of drug and prescribed doses of administration.

690. **Babu, M.H., Sri, B.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2010.** "Traditional phytotherapy for diabetes from Visakhapatnam district (Andhra Pradesh)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 326–330.

Abstract: The paper deals highlight the use of 18 ethnomedicinal plants traditionally utilized by the tribals inhabiting in Visakhapatnam district. The plant species are used either singly or in combination for the treatment of diabetes.

691. **Babu, M.H., Sri, B.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2014.** "Indigenous phytotherapy for gynaecological disorders among the tribals of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 38: 152–158.

Abstract: The present study highlights the medicinal plants used for treating gynaecological disorders by the tribal communities in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. This paper enumerates the traditional uses of 38 plant species belonging to 37 genra under 29 families used to cure women problems. Three new plants and 23 new practices were also reported.

692. **Balaji Rao, N.S., Raja Sekhar, D. & Chengal Raju, D. 1996.** "Folklore remedies for dandruff from Tirumala hills of Andhra Pradesh". *Ancient Sci. Life* 15: 296–300.

Abstract: The report gives an account of the uses of 25 plant species by local herbalists of Tirumala Hills, Chottoor district of Andhra Pradesh for dandruff (Seborheic). The paper discusses the methods of preparation and dose of administration of crude drugs as suggested by them.

693. **Balaji Rao, N.S., Raja Sekhar, D., Chengal Raju, D. & Nagaraju, N. 1995.** "Folk medicine of Rayalaseema region, Andhra Pradesh: I. Dental protectors". *Ancient Sci. Life* 15: 15–20.

Abstract: The paper deals with the folklore use of twentyone plant species occurring in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh for curing dental ailments.

694. **Bapuji, J.L. & Ratnam, S.V. 2009.** "Traditional uses of some medicinal plants by tribals of Gangaraju Madugula Mandal of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 13: 388–398.

Abstract: During the years 2007-2008 several field trips were conducted to document the ethnomedicinal remedies for 47 diseases with 90 plant species of Angiosperms from three major tribes viz., Bagatas, Konda Doras and Valmikis who have been residing in Gangaraju Madugula Mandal of Visakhapatnam district. The plants were deposited as herbarium specimens in Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, India.

695. **Basha, S.K. & Gudivada, S. 2010.** "Ethnobotanical studies on medicinal plants used by Sugalis of Yerramalais in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Phytomedicine* 2(4): 349–353.

Abstract: In India, the use of different parts of several medicinal plants to cure specific ailments has been practiced since ancient times. Ethnobotanical studies were carried out to collect information on the use of medicinal plants by the tribal community (Sugalis) who live in the forests of Yerramalais of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, India. The present paper deals with identification of 40 medicinal plants, with local names used by Sugalis for different diseases. The information about different types of medicinal plants used by them for various diseases recorded orally by interviewing the elders, Vaidyas (doctors) of that tribe by visiting their habitats called Thandas. Collected plants are stored in the Departmental Herbarium of Osmania College, Kurnool. Most of the medicinal plants are taken in as roots, tubers, stem and leaves, are taken orally with or without combination of other plants, external applications like paste, fumigation. Most of plants used by them are Herbs (42%), shrubs (20%), Trees (33%).and Climbers (5%) The most striking feature of tribal life is their simplicity. The forest is able to provide them with everything. Professionally they are peasants, food-gatherers, hunters, small farmers, and, nomads. Sugalis use medicinal plants mainly for viral fevers, skin deceases, snake & scorpion bites and stomach problems. It is observed that the urban educated people are more aware of good effects of herbal medicine over allopathic medicine than the

rural people. Due to the degraded forests and depleted resources, they are migrating to urban areas for livelihood. So there is a danger of losing knowledge of medicinal plants for human welfare. Hence there is an urgent need to document and popularize the value of herbal medicine among the rural people through Vana Samrakhak Samithi and other agencies.

696. **Basha, S.K. & Parveen, D.N. 2014.** "Floristic diversity and uses of medicinal plants sold by vendors in temple towns of Eastern Ghats of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Advances Res. J. Pl. Ani. Sci.* 2(1): 18–22.

Abstract: The sale of botanicals, either as concoctions or single plant specimens, has become common in the shopping centers of temple towns of Nallamalais and Yerramalais of Eastern Ghats of Kurnool district. A study was carried out form June 2011 to December 2011. The indigenous knowledge of the road side herbal vendors and the plants used for medicinal purpose were collected through questioners and personal interviews during field trips in pilgrimage towns of Srisailam, Mahanadi and Ahobilam. Firsthand information on ethnomedicinal uses of medicinal plants was gathered from the herbal vendors.The survey showed that the road side vendors used 32 species of plants distributed in 21 genera belonging to 25 families to treat various disease and health conditions. The documented botanicals were mostly used to cure skin diseases, wounds, antidotes and for rheumatism. In this study the mostly dominant families are Fabaceae (3), Asclepiadaceae, Caesalpinaceae and Rubiaceae, each with 2 species and stems were mostly frequently used for the treatment of disease accounting for 31% of the medicines sold. The study showed that many people in temple towns still continue to depend on medicinal plants for primary health care. The study has brought to light some interesting data on medicinal plants which form a potential source of information for new biodynamic compounds of therapeutic value in photochemical researchers.

697. **Basha, S.K. & Sudarsanam, G. 2010.** "Ethnobotanical studies on medicinal plants used by Sugali of Yerramalais of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Phytomedicine* 2: 349–353.

Abstract: In India, the use of different parts of several medicinal plants to cure specific ailments has been practiced since ancient times. Ethnobotanical studies were carried out to collect information on the use of medicinal plants by the tribal community (Sugalis) who live in the forests of Yerramalais of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, India. The present paper deals with identification of 40 medicinal plants, with local names used by Sugalis for different diseases. The information about different types of medicinal plants used by them for various diseases recorded orally by interviewing the elders, Vaidyas (doctors) of that tribe by visiting their habitats called Thandas. Collected plants are stored in the Departmental Herbarium of Osmania College, Kurnool. Most of the medicinal

plants are taken in as roots, tubers, stem and leaves, are taken orally with or without combination of other plants, external applications like paste, fumigation. Most of plants used by them are Herbs (42%), shrubs (20%), Trees (33%) and Climbers (5%) The most striking feature of tribal life is their simplicity. The forest is able to provide them with everything. Professionally they are peasants, food-gatherers, hunters, small farmers, and, nomads. Sugalis use medicinal plants mainly for viral fevers, skin deceases, snake & scorpion bites and stomach problems. It is observed that the urban educated people are more aware of good effects of herbal medicine over allopathic medicine than the rural people. Due to the degraded forests and depleted resources, they are migrating to urban areas for livelihood. So there is a danger of losing knowledge of medicinal plants for human welfare. Hence there is an urgent need to document and popularize the value of herbal medicine among the rural people through Vana Samrakhak Samithi and other agencies.

698. **Basha, S.K. & Sudarsanam, G. 2012.** "Traditional use of plants against snakebite in Sugali tribes of Yerramalais of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Asian Pacific J. Trop. Biomed.* 2(2): S575–S579.

Abstract: The paper provides information about ethnobotanical and scientific evidences of 23 medicinal plants which are used by the Sugalis as antidote for snakebite. Data were collected on the specific part of the plants used collection, method of usage of the drug and dosage of the drug, dosage of administration.

699. **Basha, S.K.M., Johnpaul, M. & Ramireddy, K.V. 2014.** "Medicinal plant resources of Lankamalleswara Wildlife Sanctuary, Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 38: 620–631.

Abstract: Sri Lankamalleswara Wildlife Sanctuary (also famous as Lankamala Hills and forest) is situated in the Lankamalai hill ranges are about 30 kms from Kapada. The Lankamalleswara Wildlife Sanctuary is rich with rare and endangered medicinal plants. The most predominant medicinal plant species found in this region are *Pterocarpous marsupium, P. santalinus* and *Santalum album* along with the several rare medicinal plants which are essentially required in preparing ayurveda, Sidda and Unani medicine. The present study record 70 medicinal plants in Sri Lankamalleswara Wildlife Sanctuary of Y.S.R. district in Andhra Pradesh, India for curing various diseases.

700. **Basha, S.K.M., Rajyalakshmi, E. & Pullaiah, T. 2013.** "Ethno-botanical study of Penusila Narasimha Sacred grove, Eastern Ghats, SPSR, Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Trop. Forest.* 29: 68–79.

Abstract: Sacred groves are climax forests and are the only representatives of natural or near-natural vegetation. These are dedicated to deities or ancestral spirits worshipped by local tribes along with surrounding plants and trees. These are ecosystems by

themselves and perform all the ecological functions. Peninsula Narsimha Sacred grove is one of the important sacred groves of Nellore district. The present paper deals with the mediflora of the above grove used by local tribes. This paper deals with the 160 species of probable medicinal potential belonging to 138 genera and 71 families.

701. **Basha, S.K.M., Rajyalakshmi, E. & Savithramma, N. 2011.** "Ethnobotanical studies of Talakona, Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Trop. Forest.* 27: 23–29.

Abstract: Talakona is floristically rich area where plants of various categories are growing spontaneously in their natural habitat. It is located in Sri Venketeswara National Park, Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh in India. With a 270 feet (82 m) waterfall, it is the highest waterfall in the state. Talakona is known for wide availabilitly of phyto resources which produce Timber and Non-Timber Forest Products that have been in existence, identified and utilized since hundreds of years by local tribes. The present study aims at documentation of phyto resources used by tribes for various purposes.

702. **Basha, S.K.M., Uma Shankar, M. & Paul, M.J. 2014.** "Ethnobotanical study of Talakona, Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Ethnobiology & Traditional Med. Photon* 122: 877–883.

Abstract: The Talakona is floristically rich area where plants ofvarious categories are growing spontaneously in their natural habitat. It is located in Sri Venketeswara National Park, Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh in India. Witha 270 feet (82 m) water fall, it is the highest waterfall inthe state. Talakona is known for wide variety of Medicinal Plants that have been in existence, identifiedand utilized since hundreds of years by local tribes. The present study aims at documentation of Medicinal Plants used by tribes for various purposes.

703. **Basha, S.K.M., Rajyalakshmi, E., Maheswari, U. & Rambabu, M. 2012.** "Tribal medicinal plants of Kambakam hills, Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 38: 178–183.

Abstract: Kambakam is a village in Varadaiahpalem Mandal, Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh state. Kambakam is located 3.736 km distance from its Mandal Main town Varadaiahpalem. Kambakam is 99.28 km far from its districts main city Chittoor. Kambakam is located to the northy of Sricity in the Chittoor district. It consists of high degree of phyto diversity along with some highly valuable endemic and endangered species. The forest is deciduous type but mixed with some everegreen elements. It is a source of non-wood forest products (NWFP) like fibre, fuel, wood, gum, resin, vegetable, dyes, oil, honey, medicinal plants, bamboo, etc.

704. **Basha, S.K.M., Reddy, K.V.R., Paul, M.J. & Raju, M.U. 2014.** "Ethnomedicinal uses of some plant species of Velugonda hill range, Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ.*

Taxon. Bot. 38: 316–322.

Abstract: The paper deals highlight the use of ethnomedicinal plants traditionally utilized by the tribals inhabiting in Velugonda hill ranges, Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh. The plant species are used either singly or in combination for the treatment of malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, respiratory disorder, skin disease, body pain, fits, paralysis, snake bite and scorpion sting. A list of threatened plants used ethnomicinally in Eastern Ghats of India has also given.

705. **Basha, S.K.M., Umamaheswari, P., Rajyalakshmi, E., Rambabu, M. & Pullaiah, T. 2013.** "Medicinal flora of Penusila Narasimha sacred grove, Eastern Ghats, SPSR Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 37: 18-27.

Abstract: Sacred groves are climax forests and are the only representatives of natural or near-natural vegetation. These are dedicated to deities or ancestral spirits worshipped by local tribes along with surrounding plants and trees. These are ecosystems by themselves and perform all the ecological functions. Penusila Narsimha sacred grove is one of the important sacred groves of Nellore district. The present paper deals with the mediflora of the above grove used by local tribes. This paper deals with the 160 species of probable medicinal potential belonging to 138 genera and 71 families.

706. **Bhakshu, L. & Raju, R.R.V. 2007.** Ethno-medico-botanical studies of certain threatened medicinal plants from Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh. National Seminar on Conservation of Eastern Ghats, Chennai. Dec. 28th–29th. P. 28.

707. **Bhakshu, L. & Raju, R.R.V. 2007.** Ethno-medico-botanical studies on certain Euphorbiaceous medicinal plants from Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh. National Seminar on Conservation of Eastern Ghats, Chennai. Dec. 28th-29th. P. 41.

708. **Binu, S., Nayar, T.S. & Pushpangadan, P. 1992.** "An outline of ethnobotanical research in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 10: 405–428.

Abstract: This paper presents a comprehensive summary of ethnobotanical research carried out in different states and union territories of India, especially after initiation of organized study and research in Indian ethnobotany in the middle of this country. All the works published since then on Indian ethnobotany, to the extent possible, have been brought under this review. Relevant earlier works would also find their places in the text.

709. ***Devender, R., Ramakrishna, H., Prabhakar, R. & Padal, S.B. 2013.*** "*Pollen diversity of some medicinal plants from Araku Valley, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh*". *Advances Pl. Sci.* 26: 457–462.

Abstract: The present investigation deals with the study of pollen diversity of 22 (twenty two) medicinal plants of Araku valley of Paderu moist deciduous forest division in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. These 22 plants belong to various families,

viz., Stemonaceae, Pontederiaceae, verbenaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Oxalidaceae, Oleaceae, Bignoniaceae, Tiliaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rutaceae, Fabaceae, Araliaceae, Celastraceae, Clusiaceae, Rubiaceae, Asclepiadaceae and Sterculiaceae (Willis 1982; Gamble 1935) have been used by the inhabitant tribes for medicinal purposes to cure various ailments. He pollen of these plants have diversity of morphological characters, viz., symmetry, shape, polarity, apertural pattern and sculpture.

710. **Dinesh, V. & Sharma, P.P. 2010.** "Herbal formulations used in treatment of jaundice by indigenous people of Nizamabad district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ann. Forest.* 18: 263–269.

Abstract: Since ages, herbs are being used for treating different ailments in different parts of the world by indigenous communities. The present ethno-botanical explorations conducted in the forest areas of Nizamabad resulted in the in the information on the plants used in treating many diseases by the local people. The most prevalent disease found in the area was jaundice, for which about 37 plants species belonging to 25 Angiospermic families are used. Of these, maximum species belong to Euphorbiaceae with 4 species, 3 species of Acanthaceae and Asteraceae each. Information gathered indicates that the tribals, and other village people of this region possess good knowledge of plants in treating different ailments, but their continuous and progressive exposure to modernization may result in extinction of such rich heritage of knowledge in the course of time. Majority of preparations are from leaves and some from underground parts (root, rhizome, tuber, etc.). The paper documents local remedies against jaundice with method of preparation and application. Among the plant parts used in different formulations, leaves are abundantly used which are followed by stem and roots.

711. **Ganesh, P. & Sudarsanam, G. 2013.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used by Yanadi tribes in Seshachalam Biosphere Forest of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Pharmacy & Life Sci.* 4(11): 3073–3079.

Abstract: Present study represents unknown utilizations of traditional medicinal plants used by the Yanadi tribes of Seshachalam hill region in Andhra Pradesh. Yanadi tribes of this area brought to light unrevealed therapeutic uses of 70 medicinal plants their parts like roots, tubers, stem barks, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds. They have been using these medicinal plants in the form of paste, powder, juice, decoction, infusion and also in crude form, with other additives like ghee, sesame oil and goat milk to relieve from different ailments. Present study discloses ethnic practices (Yanadi) of 70 plant species belonging to 44 families to relieve different ailments like skin diseases, jaundice, rheumatism, antidotes, burning micturition, fevers, intestinal worms, menstrual problems, cough, diarrhoea, head-ache, cold, diabetes, tooth-ache, asthma, eye diseases, stomach-ache, indigestion, piles, cuts, wounds, abscesses, sexual problems, for getting abortion, nasal drops and to retain pregnancy.

712. **Gayatri, K. & Srividya, N. 2008.** "Ethnomedicinal knowledge of traditionally used edible leaves, seeds flowers among women – A transgenerational study". International Seminar on Medicinal Plants and Herbal products. 7th – 9th March. P. 60.

713. **Geetha, K. & Raju, R.R.V. 2007.** "Ethno-medico-botanical properties of *Terminalia* species in the forests of Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, India". National Seminar on Conservation of Eastern Ghats, Chennai. Dec. 28th–29th. P. 35.

714. **Goud, P.S.P. & Pullaiah, T. 1996.** "Folk veterinary medicine of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 8: 71–74.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out during 1993–96 in Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh, India. Chenchus, Sugalis and Yerukalas are the main tribes inhabiting the district. Forty one plants used in ethno–veterinary medicine are enumerated. Plant parts used, vernacular name and voucher numbers for each are given.

715. **Goud, P.S.P. & Pullaiah, T. 1996.** "Ethnobotany of Kurnool district– Some wild plants used as food". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 224–227.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out during 1993-1996 in Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh, India. Chenchus, Sugalis and Yerukalas are the main tribes inhabiting the district. A total of 40 wild plant used by the tribals as food are enumerated in this paper. Plant part used, vernacular names and collection number are given.

716. **Goud, P.S.P., Pullaiah, T. & Murthy, K.S.R. 1999.** "Native phytotherapy for fever and malaria from Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 337–340.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the Ethno-medico-botany of Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. Chenchus, Sugalis and Yerukalas are the main tribes inhabiting the district. About 29 plants are enumerated with knowledge of the tribals for their medicinal uses in curing fever and malaria. Plant part used, vernacular names and voucher numbers for each taxon are given.

717. **Goud, P.S.P., Murthy, K.S.R., Pullaiah, T. & Babu, G.V.A.K. 2002.** "Screening for antibacterial and antifungal activity of some medicinal plants of Nallamalais, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 677–684.

Abstract: A total of forty eight ethanol, acetone and chloroform soxhlet extracts from sixteen plant species commonly used in ethnomedicine in Nallamalais were screened in *in vitro* studies to evaluate their antibacterial and antifungal activity. Ten species exhibited considerable inhibitory activity. The inhibitory activity of acetone extracts was comparatively more than that of ethanol extract, chloroform extracts did not show any activity of many gram positive and gram negative bacteria except in fungi *Aspergillus niger*.

718. **Hemadri, K., Sarma, C.R.R. & Rao, S.S. 1987.** "Medicinal plant wealth of Andhra Pradesh – Part I". *Ancient Sci. Life* 6: 167–186.

Abstract: This paper presents the Medicinal Plant Wealth of Andhra Pradesh absed on the results of medico-ethno-botanical explorations undertaken during the last 14 years (1971-72 to till end of 1984). In all, 117 well known medicinal plants widely used in Ayurveda, Siddha and other systems of medicine are enumerated here.

719. **Hemadri, K., Sarma, C.R.R. & Rao, S.S. 1987.** "Medicinal plant wealth of Andhra Pradesh – Part II". *Ancient Sci. Life 7*: 55–64.

Abstract: In this second part of the study an alphabetical checklist of 211 medicinal plants not covered in the enumeration to–gether with a bibliography is presented here.

720. **Jadhav, S.N., Ved, D.K., Ghate, U., Reddy, K.N. & Reddy, C.S. 2001.** *Proceedings of the workshop on Conservation Assessment and Management Planning (CAMP) for Medicinal Plants of Andhra Pradesh*. FRLHT, Bangalore.

721. **Jain, S.K. & Banerjee, D.K. 1973.** "Medicinal plants among certain Adibasis in India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 85–91.

Abstract: The authors are engaged in ethnobotanical studies among certain tribal populations of India. Field work was done among the Chenchu, Reddi, Valmiki and Gond tribes in Andhra Pradesh and Saora and Kondh tribes in Orissa state of India. The indigenous plants used by the Adibasis for food and medicine were particularly studied. The present paper deals with some more important medicinal plants encountered in the area of study. Thirty-two species are discussed; these belong to 21 families and 29 genera of angiosperms. The botanical name, family, habit, local names (in Telegu, Kui, Saora or Oriya language), tribal medicinal uses, locality of observation and voucher herbarium specimens are given. Those tribal uses which do not seem to be recorded in familiar published literature have been marked with an asterisk. An index to 40 diseases referred in the paper is given.

722. **Jeevan Ram, A. & Raju, R.R.V. 2001.** "Certain potential drugs used by tribals of Nallamalais, Andhra Pradesh for skin diseases". *Ethnobotany* 13: 110–115.

Abstract: The paper deals with 45 plant species used by the adivasi tribes, inhabited in Nallamalais for skin diseases, such as boils, eczema, ringworm, scabies, wounds, etc. The modes of administration/preparation as suggested by tribes are given.

723. **Johnson, S.N.A., Ratnam, K.V., Reddy, G.T. & Raju, R.R.V. 2008.** "Taxonomic validation of crude drugs used for poisonous bites by adivasis of Rayalaseema region, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 934–937.

Abstract: The present report deals with the phytotherapeutic properties of certain

potential anti-poisonous crude drugsused by the Adivasis, inhabited in the forests of Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. The critical taxonomic analysis yielded twenty species belonging to 17 families of angiosperms used for poisonous bites. The majority ofdrug formulations (14 spp.) were administered as antidotes for snake bites.

724. **Jyothi, B., Sudarsanam, G., Sitaram, B., Babu, G.P. & Yasodamma, N. 2010.** "Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used in the treatment of dermatogenic diaseases in Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 14: 511–517.

Abstract: An ethno-medico-botanical survey of plants used in the treatment of dermatogenic diseases in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh was conducted. The information was collected on the basis of personal interviews with traditional healers, tribal doctors and old women of the society. The investigation revealed that 24 plant species belonging to 18 families and 21 genera are commonly used in the treatment of skin ailments.

725. **Krishna, I.S.R. & Sujatha, M. 2012.** "A status survey of medicinal plant diversity at Kondapalli reserve forest, Andhra Pradesh India". *Int. J. Appl. Sci., Engineering & Technol.* 1(1): 1–5.

Abstract: A preliminary survey was carried out in 2010-11 in Kondapalli reserve forest, one of the historical and tourist spot in Andhra Pradesh, India and identified 33 medicinal plants which are being used by the ethnic people. During the survey the status survey has also been carried for all identified plants and identified the local threats to the medicinal plants. Kondapalli is famous world over toy making from *Givotia moluccana* (L.) Sreem (Tellaponiki). Some plants are being over used by the local people for making toys and other goods, which are having the medicinal properties. As the species becoming endangered in that locality, there is an urgent need to take strategies towards conservation and management of that area. In this paper a detailed list of various medicinal plants located in the study area have been listed out and discussed the various conservation and management steps.

726. **Krishna, N.R., Varma, Y.N.R. & Saidulu, Ch. 2014.** "Ethnobotanical studies of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry* 3(1): 18–36.

Abstract: An attempt has been made to compile the ethno botanical utilization of The data presented in the present study has brought to light a total of 155 species of medicinal plants belonging to 140 genera under 60 families have been identified, which are used by the tribal for their health care and day to day life of different ethnic group such as Kolams, Naikpods, Pardhans, Gonds, Thotis, Chenchus and Mathuras of Adilabad district, north western corner of the state. The traditional knowledge regarding the use of these plants is widely applied by these ethnic groups. The diverse ethnic communities to gather with the luxurious floristic diversity offer ample scope for the

ethno botanical study in this district. The indigenous groups depend either directly or indirectly on the products of the forest for their livelihood and have, down the ages, preserved the knowledge about the traditional and cultural uses of plants.

727. **Krishnaiah, P.V., Ratnam, K.V. & Raju, R.R.V. 2008.** "Preliminary phytochemical evaluation of certain anticancer crude drugs used by adivasis of Rayalaseema region, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 693–697.

Abstract: The present paper deals with preliminary phytochemical evaluation of certain crude drugs used for cancer. Based on the folklore data obtained from adivasis of Rayalaseema region, Andhra Pradesh, 15 species were collected in the forests of Eastern Ghats in the region. Three species were recorded as new formulations, which are hither to not reported earlier. The preliminary phytochemical screening was conducted on the drug samples, and composition of various groups of constituents was discussed.

728. **Krishnamohan, R. & Murthy, B.P.V. 1992.** "Plants used in traditional medicine by tribals of Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ancient Sci. Life* 11: 176–181.

Abstract: The paper deals with 37 selected species of plants which are used as medicine by tribals of the Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh. Detailed uses of these plants as suggested by the tribals are mentioned. It is however, suggested to carry out chemical screening to identify the active principles in these plants concluding anything on their uses.

729. **Kumar, K.A., Murthy, K.L.N. & Nisteswar, K. 1981.** "Hydrophytic medicinal plants if Rajahmundry, East Gidavari district (A.P.)". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 2: 85–90.

Abstract: Various ponds and lakes present in and around Rajahmundry have been surveyed for hydrophytic medicinal plants. About 16 genera have been identified. The indigenous names of the taxon, morphology of the plants and their parts used in curing important diseases along with their flowering seasons have been mentioned.

730. **Kumar, R.B. & Suryanarayana, B. 2008.** "Ethnomedicinal recipes for respiratory and bronchial diseases from tribals of Sriharikota island, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 896–911.

Abstract: Sriharikota Island in Andhra Pradesh is an elliptical land mass sandwiched between Bay of Bengal in the East and Pulicatlake in the West. Sullurpet is the nearest railway station, which is 18 Km from Sriharikota Island and it is on Chennai-Kolkata trunk line and 90 Km away from North of Chennai. An aboriginal tribe called *Yanadi* dwells in Sriharikota. It is similar to Chenchu community elsewhere in Andhra Pradesh. In spite of the community being drifted from their natural way of life due to agro-rural development activities, a few aged tribals are still able to furnish traditional ethnomedicinal data. So far no ethno medico-botanical studies are conducted in this

area except for list of 50 plants reported for general ailments/diseases by Suryanarayana et al. (1989). Therefore a detailed study on ethno medico-botanical uses of the tribals of Sriharikota Island was undertaken for the duration three years (1996-1999). During this work about 280 species are collected having a variety of ethno medico-botanical/pharmaceutical values. However the article presents the 20 plant species only having remedial effect for respiratory and bronchial diseases. The study analyzes the habit and plant part(s) used for ethnomedicinal practices by the tribals of Sriharikota Island.

731. **Kumar, R.B. & Suryanarayana, B. 2008.** "Antimicrobial screening of some selected tribal medicinal plants from Sriharikota Island, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 1269–1282.

Abstract: Sriharikota Island is important because of its rich vegetational diversity and for the fact that it is the site of a Rocket Launching Station built by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). An aboriginal tribe called 'Yanadi' dwells in a few tribal pockets on Sriharikota Island. However, a few aged tribal men are still able to furnish information regarding their traditional practices of medicines and recipes. There is an urgent need to conserve their herbal wealth and preserve their traditional knowledge for the benefit of modern society. It is with this background, along with the need to give a primary scientific basis to the tribal medicinal lore of Sriharikota Island, that a preliminary screening of antimicrobial (antibacterial and antifungal) activity screening was conducted for 81 tribal medicinal samples based on their medicinal importance and endemism/rare occurrence on the island. Of these 81 samples, 28 have shown positive response for antimicrobial tests. Among these 8 species, namely *Alangium salvifolium, Aristolochia indica, Citrullus colocynthis, Datura stramonium, Ficus religiosa, Holoptelia integrifolia, Lawsonia innermis* and *Ventilago madaraspatana* have shown congizable immunity zone of inhibition (i.e. above 20 mm). All the data is recorded in this paper. The results are mostly in conformity of the medicinal uses and they are discussed in detail in this article.

732. **Kumar, R.B. & Suryanarayana, B. 2009.** "A study of phytochemical composition of a few tribal medicinal plants from Sriharikota". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 13: 281–292.

Abstract: Sriharikota acquired importance botanically because of rich Island vegetation and due to installation of Rocket Launching Station by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). A few Tribal colonies are domiciled there. Some aged tribal men conversed with herbal medicines and practices. With a fear that this tribal medicinal knowledge of the island may be lost, if urgently not pursued in a recorded manner for the benefit of modern society, a project on Ethnobotany and tribal medicines of Sriharikota Island is taken up three years back in 1996. Regular field tours are conducted covering all the

seasons and about 300 medicinal plants are collected along with ample field notes on folklore medicinal uses with the support of local aged tribal men. Out of these, a few plants are selected on the basis of endemism and utility and subjected to phytochemical analysis. Investigation for 11 chemical components is made in 21 samples. All the data is recorded in this paper. The results are mostly in conformity with the medicinal uses and they are discussed.

733. **Kumar, R.B. & Suryanarayana, B. 2010.** "Tribal medicinal studies on Sriharikota Island, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 14: 95–107.

Abstract: Sriharikota Island in Andhra Pradesh is an elliptical land mass sandwiched between Bay of Bengal in the East and Pulicat Lake in the West. Sullurpet is the nearest railway station which is 18 km from Sriharikota Island and it is on Chennai-Kolkata trunk line and 90 Km away from North of Chennai.An aboriginal tribe called Yanadi dwells in Sriharikota. It is similar to Chenchu community elsewhere in Andhra Pradesh. Inspite of the community being drifted from their natural way of life due to agro-rural development activities, a few aged tribal men are still able to furnish traditional ethno-medicinal data. So far no ethno-botanical studies are conducted are in this area except for a list of 50 plants reported by the senior author and co-researchers (1989). Therefore a detailed study on tribal medicine in this area is undertaken. During this work 190 species are collected having a variety of ethno-pharmacological values. However this article deals with 23 species only, having remedial effect for arthritis and rheumatism. Out of them 10 species having anodyne properties from first hand ethnic information.

734. **Kumar, R.B. & Suryanarayana, B. 2014.** "Ethnomedicinal recipes for digestive ailments and stomachic problems & allied diseases from tribals of Sriharikota Island, Andhra Pradesh". *Int. J. Pharm. & Bio Sci.* 5(1): 468–482.

Abstract: Sriharikota Island in Andhra Pradesh is an elliptical land mass sandwiched between Bay of Bengal in the East and Pulicat lake in the West. Sullurpet is the nearest railway station, which is 18 Km from Sriharikota Island and it is on Chennai–Kolkata trunk line and 90 km away from North of Chennai. An aboriginal tribe called *Yanadi* dwells in Sriharikota. It is similar to Chenchu community elsewhere in Andhra Pradesh. Inspite of the community being drifted from their natural way of life due to agro-rural developmentactivities, a few aged tribals are still able to furnish traditional ethnomedicinal data. Sofar no ethno medico-botanical studies are conducted in this area except for list of 50plants reported for general ailments/ diseases by Suryanarayana et al (1989). Therefore a detailed study on ethno medico-botanical uses of the tribals of Sriharikota Island was undertaken for the duration three years (1996-1999). During this work about 280 species are collected having a variety of ethno medico-botanical/pharmaceutical values. However the article presents the 26

plant species only having remedial effect for Digestive ailments and Stomachic problems & allied diseases (i.e. Diarrhoeal, dyspepsia, tonics, appetizer, emetic, gastritis etc.). The study analyzes the habit and plant part(s) used for ethnomedicinal practices by the tribals of Sriharikota Island.

735. **Kumar, R.B. & Suryanarayana, B. 2014.** "Ethnomedicinal recipes for ophthalmic and ENT problems & allied diseases from tribals of Sriharikota Island, Andhra Pradesh". *Res. J. Pharmaceutical, Biological & Chemical Sci.* 5(1): 853–871.

Abstract: Sriharikota Island in Andhra Pradesh is an elliptical land mass sandwiched between Bay of Bengal in the East and Pulicatlake in the West. Sullurpet is the nearest railway station, which is 18 Km from Sriharikota Island and it is on Chennai –Kolkata trunk line and 90 Km away from North of Chennai. An aboriginal tribe called *Yanadi*dwells in Sriharikota. It is similar to Chenchu community elsewhere in Andhra Pradesh. Inspite of the community being drifted from their natural way of life due to agro-rural development activities, a few aged tribals are still able to furnish traditional ethnomedicinal data. So far no ethno medico-botanical studies are conducted in this area except for list of 50 plants reported for general ailments/ diseases by Suryanarayana et al. Therefore a detailed study on ethno medico-botanical uses of the tribals of Sriharikota Island was undertaken for the duration three years (1996-1999). During this work about 280 species are collected having a variety of ethno medico-botanical/pharmaceutical values. However the article presents the 23 plant species only having remedial effect for Ophthalmic and ENT problems & allied diseases (i.e. Cataract, Tooth ache, mumps, swellings and infected gums etc.). The study analyzes the habit and plant part(s) used for ethnomedicinal practices by the tribals of Sriharikota Island.

736. **Kumar, T.D.C. & Pullaiah, T. 1999.** "Ethno-medicinal uses of some plants of Mahabubnagar district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 341–345.

Abstract: First-hand information on various aspects of ethnobotany relating to 31 plant species collected from Chenchus, Sugalis, Yerakulas tribal communities of district Mahabubnagar is presented for ethnobotanical record. Medicinal uses of plants in curing different diseases like abortifacient, snake bite, fever, diabetes, dysentery, stomachache, epilepsy, scurvy, headache, rheumatism, liver disorders, pulmonary diseases and skin diseases, etc. with their binomials, family, local name, herbarium number and part of the plant used alongwith the ailment for which it is administered and dosage have been presented in this paper.

737. **Kumari, B.S., Prabhu, Y.T. & Pavani, T. 2014.** "Traditional knowledge of medicinal plants used to cure respiratory diseases in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Med. Pl. Studies* 2(6): 34–37.

Abstract: The present study documents the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants

that are in use for respiratory ailments prevailing in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh, India. Ethno medicinal uses of 23 plant species along with their botanical name, vernacular name, family name and mode of administration are presented. They belong to 21 genera and 16 families. These plants used to cure different types of respiratory diseases. The study emphasizes the potentials of the ethnobotanical research and the need for the documentation of traditional knowledge pertaining to the medicinal plant utilization for the greater benefit of mankind.

738. **Lalramnghinglova, H. & Jha, L.K. 1999.** "Ethnobotany – A review". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 1–27.

Abstract: The paper reviews the work done so far in the ethnobotany all over the world with special reference to India statewise.

739. **Lingaiah, M. & Rao, P.N. 2013.** "An ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used by traditional healers of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Biolife* 1(1): 17-23.

Abstract: Ethno botanical surveys were conducted from October, 2011 through September, 2012 in the Jannaram, Kaddam, Utnoor and Indravelly, mandals of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh, India. Information on 44 angiosperms belonging to 27 families was gathered with regard to their ethno medicinal plants used by the tribal people in alleviating diseases. The medicinal plants used by local tribal traditional healers are arranged alphabetically followed by botanical name, family names, local name, parts used, mode of preparation and medicinal uses. This paper reports for the uses of plant parts by the tribal people in the form of juices, extracts, decoctions, pastes and powders.

740. **Madhu, V. & Swamy, T.N. 2010.** "Ethnomedicine against jaundice used by Gond tribes of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 14: 687–693.

Abstract: The present investigation was performed in order to enumerate the medicinal plants that Gond tribes uses for the treatment of jaundice in Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh, India. The study revealed that totally 12 plants belonging to 9 families were used to cure jaundice. The plants were used either separately or in combination with some other plant parts.

741. **Manjula, R.R. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2014.** "Native phytotherapy for fever from Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 26: 22–27.

Abstract: The present communication deals with 60 plant species covering 59 genera and 33 families used by the tribals of Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh for curing fever. Family Rubiaceae (5 species) is mostly used followed by Meliaceae, Convolvulaceae and Poaceae (4 species each). Trees and herbs (18 species each) are prominently used followed by shrubs (15 species) and climbers/twiners (9 species). Plant part-wise analysis showed the maximum usage of whole plant (20 species) followed by root (13 species),

leaf (11 species), stem bark (8 species), stem and fruit (2 species each) and root bark, seed, tuber and gum (one species each). *Jacaranda acutifolia* and *Merremia aegyptia* are recorded as newly used species along with 22 species having new practice in phytotherapy for fever.

742. **Manjula, R.R., Rao, J.K. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2013.** "Ethnomedicine for diabetes used by the tribals of Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 37: 110–112.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical field survey was conducted among the tribal populations of Khammam district and the study yielded 16 plant species with 15 genera and 13 families used for curing diabetes. Four plant species and 8 practices are newly reported, marked with an asterisk (*) in the text.

743. **Manjula, R.R., Rao, J.K. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2013.** "Ethnomedicine used for urinary complaints by the tribals of Khamam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 37: 398–402.

Abstract: Ethnoedicine from Khammam district to treat various urinary disorders is given. The study revealed 48 plant species belonging to 47 genera and 36 families used to cure urinary complaints. One plant species and 28 practices were found to be new. This communication includes the traditional knowledge of medicine which is prevalent in Khammam district and also aims to provide information on the concepts like health and disease and the way these primitive people cure diseases and drive away illness and sickness.

744. **Manjula, R.R., Rao, J.K. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2013.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used against cuts and wounds in Khamam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 37: 536–540.

Abstract: The study highlights the medicinal plants used for treating cuts and wounds by the tribals of Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh. It yielded 46 species of plants covering 45 genera and 34 families. Six plants are exclusively used for cuts, 19 for wounds and 21 for both. One plant species and 8 practices each for cuts and wounds and 11 for both were found to be new.

745. **Manjula, R.R., Rao, J.K. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2014.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used for treating kidney stones by the tribals of Khamam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 26: 74–76.

Abstract: The present study was undertaken during 2008–2012 and focuses on the plants used to cure kidney stones by the tribals of Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh. The study yielded 22 plant species belonging to 18 families. Of the 22 practices 11 were found to be new reports.

746. **Manjula, R.R., Rao, J.K. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2015.** "Fish stupefying plants used by the

tribals of Khamam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 22(2): 117–118.

Abstract: Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh is mainly inhabited by different tribal communities whose main occupation is agriculture and collection of forest products. Fishing is an alternative occupation of the tribals. They use their indigenous knowledge about plants for catching fish easily. The present paper deals with 5 plant species used by the tribals for stupefying fish.

747. **Mohammed, M.S., Saheb, T.S. & Kumar, B.V. 2011.** "Therapeutic efficacy of used and tested potential medicinal plants for common ailments". *J. Phytol. Res.* 24: 231-233.

Abstract: The survey in Rayalaseema region is under taken to list out used and tested formulations of potential medicinal plants for common ailments and to reveal the same for usefulness of mankind. Most of the local practitioners and vaids are consulted and their formulations are cross checked comparing with the published scripts for knowing the therapeutic efficacy. More than 30 plants are mentioned in the present paper, which are useful in jaundice, tuberculosis, migrane, scorpion bite etc.

748. **Mukta, N. & Sunil, N. 2009.** "Traditional knowledge of Mahua (*Madhuca indica* J.F. Gmel.) and its utilization in current initiatives". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33(Suppl.): 192–197.

Abstract: Domestication of plants by man has been based on the usefulness and availability of the target species. In cases where naturally occurring plants are abundant, nurturing them in their original habitat has been practiced since ages. *Madhuca indica* J.F. Gmel. Is one such species which is considered as the livelihood tree of the forest dwellers. Its Indian origin and widespread occurrence in the country makes it a suitable condadate for utilization for many current initiatives. The present study describes variability recorded in germplasm collections of Mahua in parts of Andhra Pradesh and the traditional uses of two important products of the Mahua tree, the drink from dried flowers and oil from kernels and their relevance to our present needs has been discussed.

749. **Murthy, E.N., Pattanaik, C., Reddy, C.S. & Raju, V.S. 2010.** "Piscicidal plants used by Gond tribe of Kawal wildlife sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian J. Nat. Prod. & Resources* 1: 97–101.

Abstract: The present paper highlights the use of 25 plant species for fish poison by the *Gond* tribe living in the Kawal wildlife sanctuary. Though most people from *Gond* tribe are engaged in fishing activities, they use their indigenous traditional knowledge to catch the fish by applying plant extracts. The piscicidal plants used by *Gonds* are arranged alphabetically along with botanical name followed by family name, local name, habit and plant part used.

750. **Murthy, E.N., Reddy, C.S., Reddy, K.N. & Raju, V.S. 2007.** "Plants used in ethnoveterinary practices by Koyas of Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 11: 1–5.

Abstract: The paper deals with the 21 medicinal plant species used in ethnoveterinary practices by Koya tribes inhabiting in the Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary, Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh, India.

751. **Murthy, E.N., Reddy, C.S., Reddy, K.N. & Raju, V.S. 2008.** "Ethnomedicinal observations from the Maha-Mutharam and Yamanpally tribal villages of Karimnagar, East Forest Division of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 513–519.

Abstract: Several field trips were conducted during years 2003-2005 to document the ethnobotanical remedies for various ailments ofthe ethnic tribes inhabiting the Maha-Muttaram and Yamanpally villages of Karimnagar East forest division of Andhra Pradesh, India. In the present study, we report more than 20 ethno-medicinal plants from the tribal people. Our collections of ethno-medicinal plant specimens from this area were deposited in the Kakatiya University Herbarium (KUH), Warangal, India.

752. **Murthy, G.V.S., Benjamin, J.H.F. & Bahadur, B. 2008.** "Medicinal plants of Andhra Pradesh". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 120–137.

Abstract: Andhra Pradesh one of the largest states of India is situated in the Deccan Peninsula. About 2531 flowering plant species and 72 pteridophytes are recorded for the state. Of this ca400 species are used as medicinal plants. Lists of 365 medicinal plants occurring in Andhra Pradesh along with their uses are presented here. Discussed briefly about the conservation aspect of medicinal plants in Andhra Pradesh.

753. **Murthy, K.S.R., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 2000.** "Wild edible plants of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 613–630.

Abstract: A survey was carried out during 1994–2000 in forest areas and plains of Andhra Pradesh for information on wild edible plants and personal interviews were conducted with various tribals and local villagers. A total of 419 wild species belonging to 100 families are used for edible purposes, of which 157 species are fruits, 160 species leaves, 38 species tender shoots and shoot tips, 37 species stem and root tubers, 27 species seeds and grains, 8 whole plant, 15 flowers and flower buds, 1 radicle, seedlings, 2 gums, 3 tender buds, 2 bulbils. These plants are used in normal period or in times of scarcity.

754. **Murthy, P.P. & Rao, G.M.N. 2010.** "Unique ethnomedicinal uses of some plant species of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Phytol.* 2(4): 17–21.

Abstract: Mankind has blessed with variety of natural products which help us in day to day life. These extraordinary substances help us to treat different ailments of human

beings and other pet animals. In the recent years ethno-pharmaocology played a vital role in the undeveloped and developing countries of the Globe. Mono and multi ingredient herbal and non-herbal remedies as smoke practiced in different geographical regions of our globe. Present paper deals with some medicinal plants of Andhra Pradesh to treat different diseased with help of smoke therapy. Total 48 plant species of mono ingredient remedies, 16 plant species of multi ingredient remedies and 4 Non medicinal smokes with health benefits belonging to 30 families from Andhra Pradesh. Medicinal indications for smoke are respiratory tract, gynecological, narcotic, toothache, cough relief, chicken pox, skin diseases and neurological. The methods for administrating smoke are inhalation, smoke directed at a specific part of the body. The benefit of the smoke therapy is quick absorption and rapid relief.

755. **Murthy, V.V.K. 1958.** "The tribal people of Rampa and Gudem Agency of Godavari Lower Division". *Indian Forester* 84: 428–431.

Abstract: In the present paper the study of habits, manners and customs of the tribal people, viz., Reddies, Koyas, Kammaries and Valmikis of Rampa and Gudem Agency of Godavari Lower Division has been discussed.

756. **Nagaraju, N. 1991.** *Biological studies on some selected medicinal plants of Rayalaseema region.* Ph.D. Thesis, S.V. University, Tirupati.

757. **Nagaraju, N. & Rao, K.N. 1989.** "Folk–medicine for diabetes from Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh". *Ancient Sci. Life* 9: 31–35.

Abstract: The paper deals with the folk-lore use of 26 antidiabetic plant species occurring in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. The methods of preparation and dose of administration of crude drugs as suggested by tribal and non–tribal herbalists are recorded in the study. Also the known chemical constituent(s) of these plants are included in the communication.

758. **Nagaraju, N. & Rao, K.N. 1990.** "A survey of plant crude drugs of Rayalaseema, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 29: 137–158.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey of Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh was carried out during 1985–1988. One hundred and thirty-one useful plants currently used by the tribal and non-tribal inhabitants for treating different ailments are presented. Most of the uses of the plants reported by herbalists appear not to have been recorded hitherto. The study reveals some interesting information about the mode of plant use in various ailments either singly or m combination. It has been observed that though the tribes studied live under the same environment and uses the same plant species for treating diseases, their prescriptions are quite different. This indicates that these tribes still retain their own traditions so far as treatments are concerned.

759. **Nagaraju, N. & Rao, K.N. 1991.** "Folk-medicines from Tirupati and its environs in Andhra Pradesh for Haemorrhoides (piles)". *Indian J. Forest.*, Addit. Ser. 2: 235–247.

Abstract: Nineteen plant species have been recorded as folk-medicines from Tirupati and its environs in Andhra Pradesh for piles (Haemorrhoides).

760. **Naidu, B.V.A.R. & Raddi, T.V.V.S. 2014.** "Phytotherapy for jaundice in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 38: 148–151.

Abstract: Thirty one plant species belonging to 23 families employed ethnomedicinally in Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh by tribal and rural people for treating jaundice are reported along with local names of the plant species, method of preparation, mode of administration and dose-regime.

761. **Naidu, B.V.A.R., Reddi, T.V.V.S. & Prasanthi, S. 2008.** "Folk herbal remedies for rheumatoid arthritis in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 20: 76–79.

Abstract: 38 plant species belonging to 30 families employed ethno-medicinally in Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh by tribal and rural communities for treating rheumatoid arthritis are reported along with local names of the plant species, method of preparation, mode of administration and dose-regime.

762. **Naidu, B.V.A.R., Reddi, T.V.V.S. & Prasanthi, S. 2009.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used as an antipyretic by the tribal people of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 16: 55–60.

Abstract: In the present paper 63 medicinal plant species belonging to 63 genera and 38 families, which are useful in treating common fever, intermittent fever, typhoid and malaria have been discussed alongwith their local names, method of preparation of the drug, mode of administration and dosage.

763. **Naidu, B.V.A.R., Reddi, T.V.V.S. & Prasanthi, S. 2010.** "Folk medicine for dental disorders from Srikakulam district (Andhra Pradesh)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 429–433.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the ethno-medico-botany of Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. About 25 plant species belonging to 18 families are enumerated with knowledge of tribals of their medicinal uses in curing dental disorders. Plant part used, vernacular name, method of preparation of the drug and the doses of administration are given.

764. **Naidu, B.V.A.R., Rao, D.H., Subramanyam, P., Raju, C.P. & Rayalu, D.J. 2012.** "Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used by tribals in Nallamalla forest area of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh". *Int. J. Pl. Animal & Environm. Sci.* 2(4): 72–81.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical study was conducted to gather the information of medicinal plants used by tribals in Nallamalla forests of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh. Information

was gathered from 150 people: 70 female and 80 male, using semi-structured questionnaire. Of which, eight were male local healers. The informants, except the healers, were selected randomly and no appointment was made prior to the visits. Hundred medicinal plants used as a cure for 50 aliments were documented. They are distributed across 54 families and 93 genera. The most frequently utilized plant part was the leaf (44%). The largest number of remedies was used to treat gastro-intestinal disorder and parasites infections followed by external injuries. The administration routes are oral, external, nasal, and ear. This probably indicates a high incidence of these types of diseases in the region, possibly due to the poor socio-economic and sanitary conditions of this people. The medicinal plants that are widely used by the local people or used as a remedy for a specific aliment have higher Fidelity Level values than those that are less popular or used to treat more than one type of aliments.

765. **Naidu, M.T., Babu, N.C., Kumar, O.A. & Venkaiah, M. 2012.** "Herbal remedies for rheumatoid arthritis used by the tribes of Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 19: 303–308.

Abstract: The paper provides traditional knowledge of medicinal plant species against rheumatoid arthritis by tribal people of Vizianagaram district. The ethnomedicine comes from 32 plant species belonging to 32 genera and 25 families were identified. The tribal inhabitants of the study area largely constituents of Gadaba, Jatapu, Savara, Konda dora, Manne dora, Mukha dora, Yerukula and Goudus. The documentation of these medicinal plants against rheumatoid arthritis reveals that these ethnic people are still dependent on local vegetation for their life care.

766. **Naidu, M.T., Babu, N.C., Kumar, O.A. & Venkaiah, M. 2013.** "Ethnic remedies against snake bite from Kotia hills of Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian. J. Nat. Prod. & Resources* 4: 194–196.

Abstract: The paper provides information about the treatment of snake bite by tribal people of Kotia hills of Vizianagaram district. The ethnomedicine comes from 17 plant species belonging to 17 genera and 14 families of Magnoliophyta. The tribal inhabitants of the study area largely constitutes of *Mannedora, Kotidadora, Jatapu and Savara*. The documentation of these medicinal plants against snake bite reveals that these ethnic people are still dependent on local vegetation for their life care.

767. **Naini, V. & Mamidala, E. 2013.** "An ethnobotanical study of plants used for the treatment of diabetes in the Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Biolife* 1(1): 24–28.

Abstract: Herbal medicine is gaining popularity both in developing and developed countries because of their natural origin. The herbal drugs with antidiabetic activity are yet to be commercially formulated as modern medicines, even though they have been acclaimed for their therapeutic properties in the traditional systems of medicine.

Ethnobotanical documentation is one way of capturing this body of knowledge. An Ethnobotanical survey was conducted on the medicinal plants frequently used for the management of diabetes mellitus in Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh by traditional healers. Information was obtained through structured questionnaire administered to traditional healers and herbalists in the region. The study revealed 15 species of plants belonging to 13 families. The decoction of the roots leaves and barks of these plants are the most commonly used while the extracts are taken orally for long period of time usually between 6 and 12 months, depending on the severity of the ailments. *Chloroxylon swietenia* and *Costus speciosus* of the families Rutaceae and Zingiberaceae respectively, were repeatedly mentioned by the traditional healers as the two mostly used for the management of diabetes mellitus in the study area. There is urgent need of recording all ethnobotanical information before they are lost and continuous efforts should be made to collect the information which will provide avenue for future generation.

768. **Narasimhudu, L.C. & Raju, R.R.V. 2013.** "Medicobotanical properties of *Phyllanthus* species (Euphorbiaceae) used by the aboriginal *adivasis* of Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 12: 326–333.

Abstract: Medicobotanical survey was undertaken to collect information from traditional healers on the use of medicinal plants in Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh. The indigenous knowledge of local traditional healers and native plants used for the medicinal purpose were collected through questionnaire and personal interviews. The genus *Phyllathus* represented by 18 species in Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, of which 13 species are used by the aboriginal *adivasi* communities in the treatment of various human diseases.ailments. The tribal people especially the elders have authentic information on medicinal values of different plant parts like leaves, fruits, flowers, seeds, stem bark, stem galls and roots. They use the drugs of different plant parts in the form of paste, powder, juice, decoction, infusion, and also in crude form, with other additives like calcium, camphor, castor oil, cow milk, dry chilli, garlic, gingelly oil, ginger, goat milk, honey, ilachi, jiggery, mustard oil, pepper, turmeric, white of hen's egg, cow urine, etc. The hither to unknown therapeutic properties of test species were analysed and indicated with asterisk. The present study have been undertaken to document ethnomedicobotanical uses of plant of the region which may serve as a base knowledge for new drug development and for prevention of biopiracy.

769. **Neelima, P., Rao, P.S., Lakshminarayana, K. & Kumar, O.A. 2014.** "Traditional utilization pattern of NTFPS among the tribal communities in Paderu of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 21: 63–74.

Abstract: The present paper consummates the traditional utilization pattern of NTFPs among the tribal communities in Paderu division of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India. It has been observed that the traditional knowledge of NTFP utilization

is on sharp decline due to modernization and lack of interest of the younger generations of the ethnic communities. Proper documentation of the NTFP species and their utilization pattern among the tribal communities is necessary to understand the exploitation of green resources among them. In the present investigation a total of 144 NTFP species belonging to 63 families were recorded and they were categorized into wild food, food additives, animal food, construction material, fuel, medicine, poison, social uses and environmental uses based on their traditional utilization pattern among the tribal communities in Paderu division.

770. **Padal, S.B. & Sandhyasri, B. 2013.** "Ethnomedicinal investigation of medicinal plants of Sovva panchayat, Dumbriguda Mandalam, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Int. J. Engineering Sci.* 2(5): 55–61.

Abstract: An ethnomedicinal survey was conducted among the tribal community residing in Sovva panchayat, Dumbriguda Mandalam, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. Although the tribe is fast losing their traditional customs, their traditional medicinal practitioners still exist although the traditional medicinal wisdom of the Sovva tribes has not been previously documented. In the present ethnomedicinal survey, it was observed that sovva tribal traditional medicinal practitioners use medicinal plant parts for treatment of ailments. A total of 124 plants were used by the tribal healers in their medicinal formulations. These plant species were distributed into 43 families. Of the 124 plants the ailments treated with medicinal plants by the tribal healers were quite limited. A review of the available scientific literature suggests that many of the medicinal plants used by the tribals can be validated scientifically in their traditional uses based on reported pharmacological activities present in those plants. It would be of interest to examine the plants parts used by the tribal healers in a scientific manner towards discovery of useful drugs.

771. **Padal, S.B. & Satyavathi, K. 2013.** "Ethnomedicinal uses of some Mimosaceae family plants of Araku valley, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Pharmacy Biol. Sci.* 3(2): 611-–616.

Abstract: An ethno-medicinal botanical survey of plants used in the treatment of different type of diseases of Araku valley Mandalam, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh was conducted. The information was collected on the basis of personal interviews with traditional healers, tribal doctors and old women of the society. The investigation revealed that 8 plant species belonging to Mimosaceae families and 4 genera are commonly used in the treatment of varies ailments like wounds, paralysis, backache, bone fracture, diarrhoea, dysentery, eye problems, fertility, leucorrhoea, menorrhea, mouth ulcers, piles, acidity, boils, cough, itching, jaundice, laxative, scorpion sting, skin disease, allergy etc. Most remedies were taken orally, accounting for 70% of medicinal use.

772. **Padal, S.B. & Vijayakumar, Y. 2013.** "Traditional knowledge of Valmiki tribes of G. Madugula Mandalam, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Int. J. Innovative Res. & Development* 2(6): 723–738.

Abstract: G. Madugula Mandalam, Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh is known for Valmiki tribe. Frequent field trips were conducted in Valmiki rich areas to collect theTraditional Botanical Knowledge and Ethno-medicinal plants used by the Valmiki tribes. Because of modernization, all the ethno-botanical knowledge is declining day by day, so there is an urgent need to document the knowledge of ethnic people. Here30 plant species belong to 28 genus of ethno- medicinal value were recorded from G. Madugula Mandalam, Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh, India.

773. **Padal, S.B., Chandrasekhar, P. & Vijakumar, Y. 2013.** "Traditional uses of plants by the tribal communities of Salugu Panchayati of Paderu Mandalam, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Computational Engineering Res.* 3(5): 98–103.

Abstract: An ethnomedicinal survey was carried out in Parvathipuram, Agency, Vizianagaram District, and Andhra Pradesh, India. For documentation of important plants and information from local community about their medicinal uses. The indigenous knowledge of local traditional uses was collected through questionnaire and personal interviews during field trips. The identification and nomenclature of the listed plants were based on The Flora of Andhra Pradesh. A total of 95 plants species were identified by taxonomic description and locally by ethnomedicinal knowledge of people existing in the region. Plant specimens collected, identified, preserved and mounted were deposited in the Department of Botany, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam for future references.

774. **Padal, S.B., Devender, R., Ramakrishna, H. & Prabhakar, R. 2013.** "Ethnomedicinal diversity of Ananthagiri Mandal of Paderu forest division in Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 25: 143–147.

Abstract: The paper presents 48 important traditional plants used by indigenous people in Ananthagiri mandal of Paderu forest division of Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. This ethno-medicinal data was collected during August 2008 to July 2009 by using semi structural interviews and field observations. The 48 taxa belong to 26 families were recorded from seven (7) types of local tribes. The present study highlights the identification of ethno-medicinal plants, their usage and administration by the local tribes to cure their various ailments.

775. **Padal, S.B., Devisoundarya, S. & Satyavathi, K. 2015** "Traditional phytotherapy for health care of tribal's in Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Ethnobiology & Ethnomedicine* 1(1): 1–9.

Abstract: Ethno botanical studies were carried out to collect information on the use of Medicinal Plants by the tribal people of Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, India. Ethnomedicinal uses of 71 plant species along with local name, botanical name, family, part used, ailments for which the drug is administrated, mode of administration are presented. They belong to 54 generaand 33 families. These plants use to cure different type of ailments. Most remedies were taken orally, accounting for 62% ofmedicinal use. The most widely sought after plant parts in the preparation of remedies in the areas are the root and leaves. Tribal people have high number of medicinal plant species for the treatment of different type of diseases.

776. **Padal, S.B., Raju, J.B. & Chandrasekhar, P. 2013.** "Traditional knowledge of Konda Dora tribes, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Pharmacy* 3(4): 22–28.

Abstract: Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh is known for Konda Dora tribe. Konda Dora tribe is divided into a number of clans such as Korra, Killo, Swabi, Ontalu, Kimud, Pangi, Paralek, Mandelek, Bidaka, Somelunger, Surrek, Gooloriguneolijukula etc., Konda Dora are very dominant in the district. Frequent field trips were conducted in Konda Dora rich areas to collect the Traditional Botanical Knowledge and Ethno-medicinal plants used by the Konda Dora. Because of modernization, all the ethno-botanical knowledge is declining day by day, so there is an urgent need to document the knowledge of ethnic people. Here 68 plant species belong to 63 genus of ethno-medicinal value were recorded from Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh, India.

777. **Padal, S.B., Ramakrishna, H. & Devender, R. 2012.** "Ethnomedicinal studies for endemic diseases by the tribes of Munchingiputtu Mandal, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Med. Arom. Pl.* 2(3): 453–459.

Abstract: The present study highlights the significance of diversity of traditional medicinal plants used for endemic diseases by local tribes of Munchingiputtu mandal of Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. This study provides the data of 95 taxa belongs to 45 families, used to cure various ailments by eight (8) types of tribes inhabited in this area. The aim of the study is to document the ethnomedicinal plants and their medicinal usage by tribes of various ages to cure various ailments which are useful for drug formulation.

778. **Padal, S.B., Satyavathi, K. & Chandrasekhar, P. 2013.** "Ethnomedicinal uses of trees by tribals of Munchangiputtu Mandalam, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Pharmacy Biol. Sci.* 2(5): 55–61.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical studies were carried out to collect information on the use of Medicinal tree species by the tribal people of Munchangiputtu Mandalam, who live in forests of interial hills in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India. Ethnomedicinal uses of 69 tree species along with local name, botanical name, family, part used, ailments

for which the drug is administrated, mode of administration are presented. They belong to 57 genera and 33 angiosperms families. These plants use to cure different type of ailments. Most remedies were taken orally, accounting for 60% of medicinal use. The most widely sought after plant parts in the preparation of remedies in the areas are the stem bark and leaves. Tribal people have high number of medicinal plant species for the treatment of different type of diseases.

779. **Padal, S.B., Satyavathi, K. & Sandhyadeepika, D. 2014.** "Ethnomedicnal plants used for anthelmintic/ helminthiasis in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Ethnobiology & Ethnomedicine* 1(2): 1–5.

Abstract: Plant species used in the treatment of anthelmintic/ Helimenthiasis diseases among the indigenous communities of Visakhapatnam district was conducted between 2013–2014. Thirty two plant species belonging to 21 families were found to be used specifically in the treatment of anthelmintic / helimenthiasis diseases.

780. **Padal, S.B., Venkaiah, M., Chandrasekhar, P. & Vijayakumar, Y. 2013.** "Traditional phytotherapy of Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *IOSR J. Pharmacy* 3(6): 41–50.

Abstract: An ethnomedicinal survey was carried out in Vizianagaram District, and Andhra Pradesh, India. The indigenous knowledge of local traditional uses was collected through questionnaire and personal interviews during field trips. The identification and nomenclature of the listed plants were based on The Flora of Andhra Pradesh. A total of 43 plants species were identified by taxonomic description and locally by ethnomedicinal knowledge of people existing in the region. Plant specimens collected, identified, preserved and mounted were deposited in the Department of Botany, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam for future references.

781. **Padal, S.B., Vijayakumar, Y., Raju, J.B. & Chandrasekhar, P. 2013.** "Ethnomedicinal uses of shrub species by tribals of Borra Panchayat, Ananthagiri Mandalam, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Pharmaceutical Sci. Invention* 2(6): 10–12.

Abstract: To elucidate the medicinally important Shrub plants and their role in the health cares of the villagers living in Borra panchayat, Ananthagiri Mandalam, Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh, India. Interviews and detailed personal discussions were conducted with the herbalist and local people to identify plants and collect the medicinal information. The medicinal important plants were botanically identified. Totally 50 species of 37 genera belonging to 24 families were reported with ethnomedicinal values. Leaves are the mostly used part to prepare medicine. Generally fresh parts are used. Attention should be made on proper exploitation and utilization of these medicinally important plants.

782. **Pal, D.C. & Banerjee, D.K. 1971.** "Some less known plant foods among the tribals of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 221–223.

Abstract: Twenty-two unknown or less known food plants used by the tribes such as Saoras and Kondhs of Orissa and Chenchu, Reddi, Gonds, Koya, Bagata and Valmiki of Andhra Pradesh are discussed in this paper. Most of the uses of the plants reported by the tribes are not recorded earlier.

783. **Panchalapratap, G., Prasad, G.P. & Sudarsanam, G. 2009.** "Ethno–medical studies in Kaillasagirikona forest range of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ancient Sci. Life* 29(2): 40–45.

Abstract: The present study reveals the ethno-botanical studies on uses of medicinal plants in Kailasagiri forest range of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh. Role of these studies in rural and forest economies is immense. Tribal people of this area have authentic information on medicinal values of different plant parts like leaves, fruits, flowers, seeds, stem bark, tubers and roots. They have been using these parts in the form of paste, powder, juice, decoction, infusion and also in crude form, with other additives like ghee, sesame oil and goat milk, to relieve from different ailments. The present study brought to the light the immense hidden knowledge of tribal people towards medicinal plants. Present study discloses the ethnic practices of 52 species belonging to 37 families to relieve different ailments like skin diseases, jaundice, rheumatism, burning micturation, fevers, intestinal worms, menstrual problems, cough, diarrhea, headache, cold, diabetes, toothache, asthma, earache, eye diseases, dandruff, stomachache, insomnia, indigestion, piles, constipation, cuts, wounds, abscesses, sexual problems, fractures, galactagogue, leprosy, antidotes, hair tonics, abortifacients, anti–abortifacients, lice eradicators and nasal drops.

784. **Pandurangan, R.M., Prasanthi, S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2011.** "Medicinal plants in folk medicine for women's disease in use by *Konda Reddis*". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 10: 563–567.

Abstract: *Konda Reddis* are inhabiting on either bank of the river Godavari in the hilly and forest tracts of East Godavari, Khammam and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh. Thirty seven plant species belonging to 28 families employed ethnomedicinally by *Konda Reddis* for treating various women diseases and reproductive ailments are reported along with local names of the plant species, method of preparation, mode of administration and dosage.

785. **Parveen, S.N. 2009.** "Plants traditionally used as galactogogue in Nallamalais of Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33(suppl.): 324–327.

Abstract: Nallamalais are one of the centres for plant diversity extended in central part

of Eastern Ghats covering Kurnool, Mahaboob Nagar, Prakasam and small parts of Guntur and Nalgonda districts of Andhra Pradesh. There are about 1000 species of vascular plants in these hill ranges, which are being used for various purposes, including as medicine. These hill ranges are inhabited by important tribal groups Chenchus and Sugalis who possess a treasure of traditional knowledge on medicinal properties of large number of plants. Breast milk is the natural food for the infant feeding; it is not only beneficial to the infant but also to the mother. This paper highlights the plants used as galactogogue by the nursing mothers of tribal groups.

786. **Penchalapratap, G., Sudarsanam, G., Pushpan, Reshmi & Prasad, G.P. 2010.** "Herbal remedies for snake bites in ethnic practices of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ancient Sci. Life* 29(4): 13–16.

Abstract: The present study expresses the Age Old Traditional Treatments for snake bites in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. Tribal people of this area have authentic information about antidotes for poisonous bites. They have been using different plant parts like leaves, fruits, flowers, seeds, stem bark, tubers and roots as antidotes in the form of paste, powder, juice, infusion, decoction and in crude form. These plant parts are some times mixed with other additives like goat milk, butter milk and urine of infants. The present study brought to light the unrevealed age old treatments for poisonous snake bites in general and some particular snake bites. This study consist 32 species belonging to 23 families.

787. **Prabhakar, R., Ramakrishna, H. & Kailas, J.G. 2014.** "Porate pollen diversity in some ethnomedicinal plants of Adilabad district, Telengana state". *Advances Pl. Sci.* 27: 417–421.

Abstract: The present study deals with the study of diversity of porate pollen, viz., monoporate, diporate, triporate, tetraporate and polyporate types recorded from the Adilabad and Utnoor revenue divisions of Adilabad district, Telangana, India. These pollen are *Acacia nilotica, Aerva lanata, Alangium salvifolium, Argyreia pilosa, Boerhaavia diffusa, Elephantopus scaber, Gossypium herbaceum, Gymnema sylvestre, Helicteres isora, Holarrhena antidysenterica, Imperata cylindrica, Ipomoea hederifolia, Mimosa pudica, Mirabilis jalapa, Sida acuta* and *Wedelia chinensis*. These ethno-medicinal plants have been used by the inhabitant tribes to cure various ailments.

788. **Pragada, P.M., Rao, D.S. & Venkaiah, M. 2012.** "Study of some ethnomedicinal plants for treatment of dysentery of north coastal Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Biosciences* 2(1): 18–24.

Abstract: Paper deals with some medicinal plants of North Coastal Andhra Pradesh to treat dysentery disease (Infection of the intestines with bacteria or protozoans, resulting in severe diarrhoea with blood and mucus in the faeces) with help of medicinal plants.

40 plant species are recorded as medicinal plants which are used by the tribal people of North Coastal Andhra Pradesh. Out of these 40 plant species 17 trees, 11 herbs, 7 climbers and 5 are shrubs. The 40 plants are being used commonly for dysentery, Root is used in a quantum of 28%, leaf in 21%, stem bark (12%), tuberous / seeds / tubers / fruit (2%), each. Stem (2.41%), gum (5%), whole plant (14%) and flower (3%). These findings warn us from popularization of ethnomedicinal practices in dysentery before alternate steps are taken up to grow medicinal flora in a campaign approach. Phytochemical studies of above said plants need to be taken up to find out the exact ingredients that help in the curing of dysentery. The exploitation of medicinal plants for their economic value and use must be carried out, but proper care should be taken for their conservation by both *in-situ* as well as *ex-situ* conservation methods.

789. **Prasad, G.P., Dubey, S.D. & Ojha, J.K. 1999.** "'Basavarajeeyam'– A popular ayurvedic heritage of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Res. Ayurveda & Siddha* 20: 101–106.

Abstract: This Basavarajeeyam is one of the rare books. It is written by Basavaraju. This book is divided into 25 Prakarana. Among them all the 3 points of Chikitsa i.e. Daivavyapasrya, Yuktivyapasraya and Satvavajaya are described in detail. Aim of this article is to communicate the important and rational information to the research workers and its benefit for human beings.

790. **Prasad, G.P.S., Murthy, K.S., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 1997.** "Non–timber forest resources in the economy of tribals of Nallamalais, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 4: 99–102.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out in Nallamalai hill ranges of Andhra Pradesh, India. Chenchus, Sugalis, Yanadis and Yerukalas are the main tribes inhabiting these hill ranges. This paper deals with the non–timber forest resources exploited by the tribals of Nallamalai forest. These resources include gums, roots, bark, leaves, fruits, seeds, bamboos and honey. Method of scientific extract of gum Karaya is given.

791. **Prasad, M.N.V., Padmalatha, K., Jayaram, K. & Raju, N.L. 2006.** "Healing plants of Andhra Pradesh – Indigenous knowledge, trade, threats and conservation strategies". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 10(2): 109–120.

Abstract: *In* the contemporary world of global climate change, conservation of plant resources is a priority area of research. India, being a mega-biodiversity centre, maintenance of phytodiversity to avoid population and taxonomic extinctions require substantial inputs. In this communication, efforts made by these authors at the University of Hyderabad in conservation *(ex situ)* and molecular characterization of red listed medicinal and aromatic plants of Andhra Pradesh state are briefly described. Currently, 32 red listed medicinal and aromatic plants are being maintained in our field gene bank (including seeds and plants). Genetic diversity of selected plants of this region

have been studied using RAPD markers. Such information would be of help to prioritize sites and management choices for maintaining genetic variation. Ethnobotanical importance, national and international trade significance, threats to the healing plants and impediments to conservation are also covered.

792. **Prasad, M.S., Rao, K.N.V., Santhosha, D., Chaitanya, R.S.N.A.K.K. & Banji, D. 2010.** "Medicinal plants used by the ethnic practitioners in Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Res. Ayurveda & Pharmacy* 1(2): 493–496.

Abstract: The biomedicines used in folklore practices prevalent in Nalgonda district are enumerated. The biomedicines are composed of single drugs or combination of drugs. The traditional family practitioners are interviewed personally and the findings are recorded. The present paper gives the information on various plants, their botanical names, family, parts used and mode of administration along with the diseases cured.

793. **Prasad, V.K., Rajagopal, T. & Badarinath, K.V.S. 2003.** "Notes on economic importance of wild plants of Rampa Agency– East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 603–612.

Abstract: Rampa Agency constitutes hilly northern part of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh state, India. The major tribe of the study area includes, Kondareddis, Valmiki's Konda Kapus, Koyas and Konda Kammars. The present paper reports 62 ethnomedicinal plants, along with the plants that are of use for fibre, timber value, house construction, household purposes, etc.

794. **Prasad, V.K., Rajagopal, T., Kant, Y. & Badarinath, K.V.S. 1999.** "Food plants of Konda Reddis of Rampa Agency, East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh – A case study". *Ethnobotany* 11: 92–96.

Abstract: Rampa Agency constitutes the hilly northern part of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh state, India. Taxonomic survey in conjunction with ethnobotany has been done during 1995–1999. This paper gives information on tribal food plants and their seasonal availability/growing pattern.

795. **Prasanthi, S., Sri, B.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2014.** "Ethnomedicine for diabetes by the Savaras of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 21: 109–112.

Abstract: The Savaras of Andhra Pradesh employ 27 plant species belonging to 24 genera and 21 families for curing diabetes. One plant species and 14 practices were found to be new. Habit-wise analysis showed the prevalence of trees (10) followed by herbs (8), shrubs (7) and climbers (2).

796. **Prashanth, N. & Bhavani, N.L. 2014.** "Antimicrobial activity of rhizomes of turmeric varieties from Telangana state". *World J. Pharm. Res.* 3(6): 651–656.

Abstract: Antibacterial and Antifungal activity of rhizome extracts of turmeric was investigated. The present study aimed at comparing the Antimicrobial activity of four turmeric varieties i.e. Prathiba, Erra Gunturu, Tella Gunturu, Mana Pasupu from Andhra Pradesh. Three Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria namely *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis* were subjected to test the antimicrobial activity along with fungi namely *Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus flavus, Pencillium crysoginu* and *Fusarium oxysporium*. The ethanolic extracts of rhizomes were subjected to microbial susceptibility assays using agar well diffusion method. Among all four varieties, Prathiba and Erra Gunturu varieties had the most inhibitory effect on the growth of all bacterial strains tasted as compared to Tella Gunturu and Mana Pasupu varieties. Of the four varieties, Prathiba variety had the most inhibitory effect on the growth of all fungi strains. Among the four varieties tested, the Prathiba variety was found to be superior for its antimicrobial potential.

797. **Pratap, G.P., Prasad, G.P. & Sudarshanam, G. 2009.** "Ethno medical studies in Talakona Forest Range of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ancient Sci. Life* 28: 42–49.

Abstract: The flora of Talakona Forest Division has been studied for its ethnomedicinal wealth (Hemadri *et al*., Madhava Chetty *et al*.). These studies have contributed immensely to the rural and forest economy. The present study revealed the medicinal use of 66 species of plants distributed in 40 families. Many of the usages were unknown till date. About 65% of the medicinal applications of plants are for internal purposes. Majority of the external formulations are for conditions affecting the integumentary system/ skin. They have been using these parts in the form of paste, powder, juice, decoction, infusion and also in crude form, with other additives like ghee, sesame oil and goat milk, to relieve from different ailments.

798. **Pullaiah, T. & Kumar, T.D.C. 1996.** "Herbal plants in Mannanur forest Mahaboobnagar district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.*, Addit. Ser. 12: 218–220.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the ethno-medico-botany of Mannanur forest of Mahaboobnagar district, Andhra Pradesh. About 21 plants are enumerated with knowledge of the tribals for their medicinal uses in curing diseases like asthma, snake bites, dairrhoea, malarial fever, urinary diseases, skin diseases, etc. Their binomials, family, local name, herbarium number and part of the plant used with the ailment for which administered are tabulated.

799. **Rai, B.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2014.** "Traditional knowledge on coolants used by the Bagata tribe of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 26: 66–70.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical survey on Bagata tribe of Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh was conducted during 2009-2011. This paper highlights 35 plants ethnically

used by coolants. Botanical name, family, vernacular name, locality, voucher specimen number, prescription and mode of drug administration etc., are enumerated. The new claims offer enormous scope for clinical trials and pharmacological evaluation in pursuit of new drugs.

800. **Rajasekhar, D., Balaji Rao, N.S. & Chengal Raju, D. 1997.** "Folk claims from *Sugalis* of Andhra Pradesh for the treatment of paralysis". *Ancient Sci. Life* 17: 107–110.

Abstract: During the course of ethnomedicinal investigations in Andhra Pradesh some interesting indigenous medicinal plants have been reported for the treatment of paralysis among the *Sugalis*. Firsthand information was gathered through personal interviews with local inhabitants. Apart from this a note on the ethnography of the tribe is discussed.

801. **Rajendar, K., Raju, D., Tirupathi, M. & Reddy, K.J. 2010.** "Phytotherapeutical methods used by traditional healers of Eturnagaram Mandal, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 14: 361–365.

Abstract: The indigenous traditional practices of Koyas (Dorasattamu) of Tupakulagudem, Bhupathipuram and Devadula villages which are on the south of Godavari river, Eturnagaram Mandal, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh, India are being here reported. They use different parts of medicinal plants for curing common ailments. The ethnomedicinal information includes 32 plant species, useful parts of plants and mode of administration.

802. **Rajendran, A., Rao, N.R. & Henry, A.N. 1996.** "Hepatic stimulant plants of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 221–223.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical studies conducted to identify the availability of hepatoprotective plants in different tribal areas of Northern Circars, Godavari valley and Nallamalais of Andhra Pradesh have resulted in the recording of 16 plant species used by them in treating various liver disorders. They are recommended for pharmacological/ phytochemical studies and in various liver tonic preparation.

803. **Rajendran, A., Rao, N.R. & Henry, A.N. 1997.** "Studies on Ichthyotoxic plants of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 99–102.

Abstract: This article incorporates the information on Ichthyotoxic plants used among the tribes of Andhra Pradesh in India. Medico-Ethno-Botanical studies conducted in Godavari valley, Nallamalais and Northern Circars have resulted in the recording of 21 plant species distributed over 18 genera and 14 families used for fish poisoning by them.

804. **Rajendran, A., Rao, N.R., Ravikumar, K. & Henry, A.N. 1999.** "Some medicinal and aromatic Labiates from the Peninsular India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 6: 26–30.

Abstract: The Labiatae, a family long–recognized because of its medicinal and culinary

values. They provide some essential therapeutic compounds to cure various ailments. Ethnobotanical studies conducted in different parts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, which resulted in the recording of 21 Labiates used by the native population in different ways. The species *Anisochilus dysophylloides, Endostemon viscosus, Leucas vestita* and *Plectranthus beddomei* are strictly endemic to Peninsular India. They are recommended for pharmacological/phytochemical studies.

805. **Raju, A.J.S. & Ramana, K.V. 2011.** "Traditional preparation of a health drink Nannari Sharbat from the root extract of *Decalepis hamiltonii* Wight & Arn.". *Indian J. Nat. Prod. & Resources* 2: 121–124.

Abstract: The root of an endemic and endangered woody climber, *Decalepis hamiltonii* Wight & Am. is a valued source of a health drink *Nannari Sharbat*. This drink is quite common in Rayalaseema districts, Andhra Pradesh due to its medicinal values, viz., stomach coolant, relief provider from constipation and acidity. In this paper the traditional procedure used by local people in some Southern states for the preparation of this drink and the impacts of root collection activity on the survival of this plants are described.

806. **Raju, A.J.S., Jonathan, K.H. & Rao, S.P. 2008.** "Traditional extraction of bark tannin from the mangrove tree, *Ceriops decandra* (Griff.) Ding Hou and its use in treating cotton fishing nets". *Natural Product Radiance* 7: 173–175.

Abstract: The bark of *Ceriops decandra* (Griff.) Ding Hou is a rich and cheap source of tannin for fishing community in Godavari forests of Andhra Pradesh. In the present paper traditional method practiced by fishermen for extracting tannin and its use for treating cotton fishing nets have been described.

807. **Raju, M.P., Prasanthi, S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2010.** "Ethnotherapeutic management of skin diseases among the Konda Reddis of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 456–465.

Abstract: The present paper deals with herbal remedies used for skin diseases by Konda Reddis (Andhra Pradesh). During ethnobotanical exploration of this area, herbal preparations from 104 plants belonging to 91 genera and 49 families have been recorded. This also includes 76 new claims to the ethnomedical knowledge. The parts used and methods of preparation are discussed along with the family and local names for all the plants.

808. **Raju, M.P., Prasanthi, S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2011.** "Folk claims from Konda Reddis for the treatment of diarrhea and dysentery". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 18: 77–80.

Abstract: Medico-ethnobotanical studies was carried out among the Konda Reddis of Andhra Pradesh during 2006–2008 revealed the information on 38 empirically accepted and frequently used prescriptions involving 37 plant species from 36 genera and 24

families with additives for the treatment of diarrhea and dysentery. The method of preparation of medicine and details of application are provided. The alleged curative values of the considered plant species should provide ample opportunities for their critical scientific study.

809. **Raju, M.P., Prasanthi, S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2012.** "Ethnotherapeutics of some medicinal plants used against bites among the Konda Reddis". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 19: 153–156.

Abstract: A survey of plant crude drugs, being used for snake and other various bites by the Konda Reddis, one of the primitive tribal groups in Andhra Pradesh, yielded 30 medicinally important species belonging to 26 genera and 21 families. The ethnomedicinal information regarding local name, part used, purpose of usage and mode of administration were recorded.

810. **Raju, V.S. & Reddy, K.N. 2005.** "Ethnomedicine for dysentery and diarrhoea from Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 4: 443–447.

Abstract: Dysentery and diarrhea are common and age-old problems among the humans and cattle in the tropics. As a lead for new drug discovery, the ethnomedicine for dysentery and diarrhea that is in practice among the tribes *Konda, Reddi, Koyas*, etc. in Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh, is presented. Thirty seven plant species used for gastroenteric problems belonging to 28 families, representing 34 genera of Magnoliophyta have been reported. These include 34 dicots and 3 monocots; 28 native and 9 exotic species; 21 trees, 6 shrubs, 1 climber and 9 herbs; and 23 unknown and 14 known remedies.

811. **Ram, Jeevan A., Raja, K., Reddy, Eswara K. & Raju, R.R.V. 2002.** "Medicinal plantlore of Sugalis of Gooty forests, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 14: 37–42.

Abstract: Information provided by local Sugalis of Gooty forest division, Anantapur district, led to the collection of 48 plant species of ethno-medico-botanical importance, belonging to 46 genera and 29 families. The paper deals with potential, little known, hitherto unreported properties of drug–yielding plants of Gooty forests. Botanical name, family, local name, plant parts used, traditional uses, method of preparation of drugs and dosages are provided for each species.

812. **Ramana, M.V. 2008.** "Ethnomedicinal and ethnoveterinary plants from Boath, Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 391–400.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the traditional uses of 57 plant species employed in ethnomedicine and ethnoveterinary practice by tribal and local people of the Boath Revenue Division of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh, to treat different ailments affecting both human and livestock. For each plant species, details on the scientific name, botanical family, local name and use are provided along with parts harvested for treatment, the

manner of processing and the mode of administration.

813. **Ramarao Naidu, B.V.A., Prasanthi, S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2010.** "Treatment of malaria through herbal drugs from Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 17: 197–199.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the ethno-medico-botany of Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. 20 plant species belonging to 15 families are enumerated with knowledge of tribals for their medicinal uses in curing malaria. Plant part used, vernacular name, method of preparation of the drug and the dose of administration are given.

814. **Ramarao, N.R., Rajendran, A. & Henry, A.N. 1999.** "Phyto-Zootherapy of the tribes of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 331–333.

Abstract: The present article highlights a research on integral aspect of plant and animal uses among the tribes on Northern Circars, Godavari valley and Nallamalais of Andhra Pradesh. It is an attempt to enlist such a plants and animals used in their traditional health care system have resulted recording of 32 plant based animal crude drugs.

815. **Ramdas, S.R., Ghotge, N.S., Ashalata, S., Mathur, N.P., Broome, V.G. & Rao, Sanyasi. 2000.** "Ethnoveterinary remedies used in common surgical conditions in some districts of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, India". *Ethnobotany* 12: 100–112.

Abstract: ANTHRA, a non-government organization (NGO) of women veterinary scientists based in Pune and Hyderabad, has been involved in an action-research project to documented and validate traditional ethnoveterinary, feeding and animal management practices carried out by livestock rearing communities in different parts of the states of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. This action-research is being carried out in collaboration with the local communities through NGO's and CBO's (community-based organizations) in select geographical areas. The documented ethnoveterinary information was indexed by disease and medicinal plants. While ethnoveterinary remedies were recorded for a range of conditions, this paper discusses specific remedies that are being used for wounds, maggot wounds, burns, etc. Hitherto unreported species used to treat wounds are *Cryptolepis buchanani*, *Leucus stelligera*, *Pavonia zeylanica*, *Ximenia americana* and *Ziziphus rugosa*.

816. **Ramkrishna, N. & Saidulu, Ch. 2014.** "Medicinal plants used in reproductive problems of Kolams of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh". *Biolife* 2(1): 270–275.

Abstract: An attempt has been made to compile the ethnobotanical utilization of 24 species of medicinal plants related to women reproductive problems used by the Kolam healers belonging to 19 genera of 14 families of angiosperms. The total of 24 remedies was recorded under women reproductive problems. Kolams, Naikpods, Pardhans, Gonds, Thotis, Chenchus and Mathuras are the tribals belonging to Adilabad district. And the

traditional knowledge regarding the use of these plants is widely applied to these ethnic groups. After comparative literature analysis, we have found some medicinal uses, which are quite interesting and additions to the existing Knowledge base. This plant species need attention on account of their restricted availability, their threatened status and ethnobotanical significance.

817. **Ramkrishna, N. & Saidulu, Ch. 2014.** "Medicinal plants used in snake bite and scorpion sting by Gonds and Kolams of Adilabad district, A.P.". *Int. J. Curr. Pharmaceutical Res.* 6(2): 39–41.

Abstract: This paper documents the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants that are in use by ethnic people of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh during January 2010-December 2011 (Two years). The study was done through formal and informal meeting with these people, and has resulted in the documentation of 15 angiosperm medicinal planta. All the species have been collected, identified and relavant data have been provided. In the enumeration, data was presented alphabetically with the botanical name, family, vernacular name, habit, habitat and mode of usage.

818. **Ramkrishna, N. & Saidulu, Ch. 2014.** "Medicinal plants which are being used by folklore communities on reproductive disorders in the Vikarabad Mandal of Ranga Reddy District, AP". *World J. Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sci.* 3(2): 1986–1994.

Abstract: The present study recorded 18 species of medicinal plants belonging to16 genera under 13 families used in reproductive disorders of human beings. 3 species each was identified by the study belong to the families Moraceae and Ceasalpianaceae. 2 species recorded from Papilionaceae and one species each from the families of Apocynaceae, Burseraceae, Capparidaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Gentianaceae, Hypoxidaceae, Liliaceae, Malvaceae, Menispermaceae and Zygophyllaceae. Out of these total numbers of plant species 9 are trees, 4 herbs, 3 climbers and 2 shrubs. A total of 12 types of remedies were recorded under reproductive problems which affected to the both men and women. The major reproductive disorders/ and diseases are menorrhea red and white discharge in women and loss of semen through urine in men thus treatments were recorded for those ailments in the area. Occurrence of such diseases was also very common among the rural women and men due lack of hygiene and living environment. The present study is thus aimed at to understand i) the potentiality of ethno-medicinal knowledge of the local tribals, ii) the plants which are inuse for curing the diseases them. Further, a detailed data regarding the efficacy of the drug and the curing efficiency level of the plant drugs used by the local as well as tribal communities of the district.

819. **Ramkrishna, N. & Saidulu, Ch. 2014.** "Traditional herbal knowledge on reproductive disorders and sexually transmitted diseases in Adilabad district of A.P.". *J. Nat. Prod. Pl.*

Resources 4(2): 1–5.

Abstract: Forests of Andhra Pradesh harbors diversity of medicinal plants which are being used in different ways by local residents. Field studies were conducted to document the ethno botanical remedies of the tribes inhabiting in the Adilabad Forest Division, Andhra Pradesh. India. Here we reported more than 23 ethno medicinal plants from the tribal people. They are remedies for Reproductive disorders and sexually transmitted ailments.

820. **Rampilla, V. & Mahammad, K.S. 2015.** "Ethno-medicinal plants in sacred groves in East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *European J. Med. Pl.* 9(4): 1–29.

Abstract: An ethno-botanical study was conducted to document traditional medicinal plants used by indigenous people around the four sacred groves (protected forest patches) of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, India. The study was conducted around the four sacred groves (protected forest patches) of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, India from 2011-2015. The study revealed therapeutic applications of 87 plant species belonging to 76 genera and 45 families. These plants are used to cure various ailments such as malaria, jaundice, diabetes, bronchitis, fevers etc. The majority of remedies were taken orally in the form of juice extracted from freshly collected plant parts harvested from the wild. Plants that have the highest FL values are *Gymnema sylvestre* (100%) and *Andrographis paniculata* (100%), followed by *Phyllanthus amarus* (91%). The lowest is *Woodfordia fruticosa* (46%). The most used plant parts are leaves. Over-exploitation and deforestation and Podu-cultivation are main threats for medicinalplant vulnerability.

821. **Ramya, L. & Naidu, K.C. 2007.** "Herbal therapy for treating diabetics". *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 3: 265–271.

Abstract: Diabetes is the most generally used for a condition, in which there is absolute or relative lack of insulin in the body. Here are certain plants, which are found to be very useful in treating diabetes. Over 600 plants are traditionally used in India in treating diabetes. They are having therapeutic properties and used in traditional medicine. The present paper deals with the folklore use of about 35 antidiabetic plant species available and used among tribal population of Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh, India. The part of the plant used, method of preparation and dose of administration of crude drug as informed by tribal people are providing. The common plants among them are *Aloe vera, Andrographis paniculata, Azadirachta indica, Coccinia indica, Gymnema sylvestre, Moringa pterigosperma, Phyllanthus amarus, Aegle marmelos, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia chebula, Mimosa pudica, Ficus racemosa, Ocimum sanctum, Trigonella foenum-graecum, Rauvolfia serpentine, Murraya koenigii, Pterocarpus marsupium, Momordica charactia,* etc.

822. **Rani, A.S. & Reddy, K.J. 2009.** "Folklore medicinal uses of some indigenous plants among the tribes of Telangana region, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Advances Pl. Sci.* 22: 199–204.

Abstract: In this communication an attempt has been made to explore and record the ethno-medicinal uses of some medical plants used to treat different ailments in rural areas of Telangana Region, Andhra Pradesh. During survey, the experienced old folk, local vaidhyas/ medicine men etc. of these communities were interacted for gathering information. Tribals used to treat not only the common ailments but also conditions like jaundice (.Phyllanthus amarus, Morinda citrifolidj, diarrhea (*Zingiber officinale, Phyllanthus emblica, Allophylus serratus*), lep-rosy (*Barringtonia acutangula, Terminalia bellerica*), malaria (*Andrographis paniculata*) and so on. The treatment given by them is found to be effective. More than 69 species are being practiced by the local people for treatment of various diseases were collected, identified and tabulated by mentioning Botanical names of the plant, local names, parts used, and their medicinal uses with mode of administrations of some important plant species and mentioned. A survey area map of the present study also provided.

823. **Rani, G.S. 2015.** "Indigenous knowledge of tribes on forest management: case study in drought prone district of Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 141(6): 674–680.

Abstract: Indigenous knowledge is a belief, a part of tradition, and an important part of the lives of the poor. It is formed due to close propinquity of the aboriginal communities to natural resources along with generations of experience in natural resource and management. This paper is an attempt to broaden the list of traditional practices available at the local level, and to strengthen such view in forestry management science. This knowledge could be an extremely useful tool not only in involving them in forest management and development programmes, but improving their general economic condition ensuring the long-term sustainability of forest management in the area. The paper proceeds to suggest the ways and means to incorporate their knowledge in the current forest management strategies.

824. **Rani, S.S., Murthy, K.S.R & Pullaiah, T. 2002.** "Dye yielding plants of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 739–749.

Abstract: In the present paper a detailed account on dye yielding plants of Andhra Pradesh is given. Extensive field and literature survey yielded 201 species of dye yielding plants, of which 46 are leaf dyes, 86 bark, 19 wood, 28 flower, 35 fruit, 22 root, 9 seeds, 5 whole plant, 2 gum, 1 each of bulb, galls, coir, stigma juice and 25 are used ar mordants. The name of the species yielding dye, its family, vernacular name, habit, part used and dye colour have been given in the table.

825. **Rao, B.N.S., Rajasekhar, D., Raju, C.D. & Nagaraju, N. 1996.** "Ethno-medicinal notes

on some plants of Tirumala Hills for dental disorders". *Ethnobotany* 8: 88–91.

Abstract: The paper deals with ethno-medicinal uses of 27 plant species occurring in Tirumala Hills of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh, and used by local people for dental disorders. The methods of preparation and doses of administration of crude drugs as suggested by tribal herbalists are mentioned. Uses of these plants have been found new, when compared with literature on medicinal and economic plants of the country, particularly for dental disorders.

826. **Rao, B.R.P. & Sunitha, S. 2011.** "Medicinal plant resources of Rudrakod Sacred grove in Nallamalais, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Biodiversity* 2(2): 75–89.

Abstract: Rudrakod sacred grove, located in Nallamalai hill ranges of Southern Andhra Pradesh harbour rich plant diversity. The Chenchu tribal communities living in and around the sacred groves are endowed with rich traditional botanical knowledge pertaining to medicinal values of plant species. In the present study, we documented 69 vascular plant species of medicinal value used by the tribes. The paper deals with the systematic enumeration of the species with brief description, their distribution, phenology, local names, and medicinal uses along with mode of administration. Over-exploitation and unscientific collection of some medicinal plants threatening the resource and warrants sustainable harvesting by the local communities.

827. **Rao, B.R.P., Babu, M.V.S., Reddy, M.S., Reddy, A.M., Rao, V.S., Sunitha, S. & Ganeshaiah, K.N. 2011.** "Sacred groves in southern Eastern Ghats, India: Are they better managed than forest reserves?". *Trop. Ecol.* 52(1): 79–90.

Abstract: We test the generally held belief that sacred forests are better managed than forest reserves. Towards this end, tree diversity, population structure and their relation to site disturbances were studied in five replicate stands each of sacred forests and reference reserve forests in southern Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh. In each of the study sites, two belt transects of size 5 x 1000 m were laid down randomly for assessing tree species. A total of 7836 trees belonging to 158 species were inventoried in all the stands. The stands in the sacred forests were more diverse, had higher basal area, and showed fewer signs of disturbance than the reference forest stands, supporting the view that local communities afford better protection and management to sacred groves. We suggest that the long-term sustenance of biodiversity insacred forest sites require an integrated approach involving local communities as well the government sector.

828. **Rao, D.M. & Pullaiah, T. 2001.** "Ethno–medico–botanical studies in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotany* 13: 40–44.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 50 selected species of wild plants, which are

used as medicine by tribals, during the course of an ethnobotanical survey carried out during 1997–98 in the forests of Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, one of the Peninsular states of India.

829. **Rao, D.M. & Pullaiah, T. 2007.** "Ethnobotanical studies on some rare and endemic floristic elements of Eastern Ghats- Hill ranges of South East Asia, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 11: 52–70.

Abstract: The Eastern Ghats, one of the nine floristic zones in India. Eastern Ghats are spread over three states of India, namely Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The hilly areas of Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh are mainly inhabited by 33 aboriginal/ tribal communities, who still practice the age old traditional medicines and their applications. There are 62 different tribes, inhabited in Orissa. The author undertook ethno-medico-botanical studies in Eastern Ghats along with systematic survey. Many tribal people depending on naturally growing or wild plants for their food and medicine in this region. The study during 1997–2005 brought to light, many unknown uses of plants which are interesting has been collected by the author. The present paper deals with some rare and endemic plant ethnobotanical uses of Eastern Ghats.

830. **Rao, D.M., Rao, U.V.U.B. & Sudharshanam, G. 2006.** "Ethno-medico-botanical studies from Rayalaseema region of Southern Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 10: 198–207.

Abstract: This paper deals with Ethno- Medico botanical Studies of Rayalaseema Region, Andhra Pradesh, India. An ethno-botanical survey was carried out in Seshachalam hills of Chittoor District, Palakondas and Lankamalais of Kadapa District, Errmalais and Nallamalai hills of Kurnool District and some other isolated hill ranges in Ananthapur District are Kalasamudram-Nigidi forest range, Amagondapalem hills and Kikati forest.

831. **Rao, D.M., Sabjan, G., Sudarsanam, G. & Reddy, D.D. 2014.** "Ethno-botanical crude drugs used in treatment by Chenchu tribes in Nallamalais, Andhra Pradesh, India". *American J. Ethnomedicine* 1(3): 115–121.

Abstract: During Ethno-botanical survey in Eastern Ghats authors documented a few plants used in the treatment of liver diseases in Nallamalais, Andhra Pradesh. The aboriginal Chenchu tribal communities are still in put into practice the old conventional medicines and their applications. The systematic survey and numerous field trips were conducted in Nallamalais for Ethno-botanical studies and treatment of liver disease, which were used by the Chenchu tribal communities. As part of information gather, the information was collected from the local herbal doctors and priests, the method and time, the part of collection, dosage and duration were also recorded. The investigation revealed firsthand information of some potential seven plant species commonly used in the treatment of liver diseases.

832. **Rao, D.S., Rao, V.S., Murthy, P.P., Rao, G.M.N. & Rao, Y.V. 2015.** "Some ethno medicinal plants of Parnasala sacred grove area Eastern Ghats of Khammam district, Telangana, India". *J. Phram. Sci. Res.* 7(4): 210–218.

Abstract: Sacred groves are small patches of native vegetation traditionally been protected on the grounds of religious faith, these are dedicated todeities or ancestral spirits worshiped by local tribes along with surrounding plants and trees. Parnasala is a significant mythological sightseeing destination of Bhadrachalam. It is also one of the popular villages of Andhra Pradesh known for its ancient tales and beliefs.This village is famous as the place where Lord Rama stayed with his wife and Brother during his 14 years exile. Parnasala sacred grove is one of the important sacred grove of Khammam district. Parnasala spreads between Latitude 17°932 332 2 N Longitude 80°902 002 2 at about 183 feet's above sea level. The approximate area is nearly 100 acres, the sacred grove is having hilly terrain with imageaus, ridges, gorges and deep valleys which support dry deciduous scrub forest with an under growth of grasses along with dry thorny and dry evergreen forests surround the fringe. In this area the main medicinal plants like *Aegle marmelos, Andrographis paniculata, Terminalia arjuna, Azadirachta indica, Terminalia bellerica, Ficus benghalensis, Cocculus hirsutus, Aerva lanata, Anogeissus acuminata and Anogeissus latifolia* etc are present in the particular sacredgrove area. They are the treasure house of rare and endangered species ofanimals and abode of many medicinal, endemic, endangered and economically important plants. Sacred groves are valuable gene pools and the first major efforts of the society to recognize and conserve biodiversity. They harbor many rare, endangered, endemic plants and animals and have been preserving many rare and endemic wild plant species, which potentially benefit mankind in medicine, agriculture and industry as a sources of natural products for drugs, food, fuel, fibre etc. The sacred grove with plant species diversity should be preserved and conserved as a mini spot of biodiversity. Hence exploration and conservation of medicinal plants diversity of these groves are therefore most important for the management and sustainable development in these fragile ecological and life support systems.

833. **Rao, J.K. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2013.** "Ethnobotany of common wild foods of primitive tribal groups of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 20: 291–294.

Abstract: The present study documents the traditional wild food plants used by the primitive tribal groups of Visakhapatnam district. A total of 24 plant species involving 19 genera and 18 families are used as wild foods. Among them 7 species each are herbs and trees, 6 shrubs and 4 climbers. It is observed that traditional knowledge on wild food plants is quite high among the primitive tribal groups. Efforts should be made to educate younger generation of other tribal groups before the knowledge is lost.

834. **Rao, J.K. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2013.** "Ethnomedicinal uses of Asteraceae among the primitive tribal groups of North-Coastal Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 37: 1–5.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical field survey was conducted in the primitive tribal groups inhabited areas of north-coastal Andhra Pradesh. During survey first hand information on medicinal plants was collected from primitive tribal groups informants comprising Gadaba, Khond, Porja and Savaras. It includes the medicinal uses of 15 plant species covering as many genera used in 55 medicinal practices, of which 37 were found to be new, marked with asterisk.

835. **Rao, J.K., Kumar, O.A. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2012.** "Ethnomedicinal plants of Euphorbiaceae used by primitive tribal groups of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 645–649.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical field survey was conducted during 2008-2009 in the primitive tribal groups inhabited agency mandals of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. It yielded 21 species falling under 14 genera curing a wide range of diseases with 44 practices, of which 36 were found to be new.

836. **Rao, J.K., Manikyam, P. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2011.** "Some interesting indigenous beverages among the primitive tribal groups of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 18: 153–156.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 11 beverages, viz., rice beer, liquor from rice, *ragi* beer, banana liquor, jack fruit liquor, jiggery liquor, marking nut liquor, panicum beer, mango beer, Caryota toddy and Sorghum liquor brewed by the Primitive Tribal Groups of Visakhapatnam district along with their methods of preparation.

837. **Rao, J.K., Prasanthi, S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2011.** "Ethnobotany of Zingiberaceae in north-coastal Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 478–485.

Abstract: North-coastal Andhra Pradesh is rich in the diversity of the members of the family Zingiberaceae accounting for 16 species covering 8 genera. They are used for different ethnobotanical purposes by the local tribal communities. Critical screening of literature revealed that most of the uses are quite interesting or new to the existing knowledge.

838. **Rao, J.K., Prasanthi, S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2011.** "Ethnobotany of Apocynaceae among the primitive tribal groups of north-coastal Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 18: 325–330.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was conducted in north-coastal Andhra Pradesh during 2008–2010. A total of 17 plant species covering 13 genera of the family Apocynaceae being extensively used for curing various human ailments by the primitive tribal groups of north-coastal Andhra Pradesh are presented. *Aganosma caryophyllata* and *Carissa*

inermis and 45 practices were found to be new.

839. **Rao, J.K., Prasanthi, S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2013.** "Ethnomedicine for fever by the primitive tribal groups of North-coastal Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 20: 215–220.

Abstract: The study was undertaken with the main objective of evaluating plants used for curing fever by the primitive tribal groups of North-coastal Andhra Pradesh. 61 medicinal plant species belonging to 59 genera and 41 families were reported. Three species and 21 practices were found to be new.

840. **Rao, J.K., Reddi, T.V.V.S. & Kumar, O.A. 2011.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used to cure diarrhoea and dysentery by the primitive tribal groups of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 794–797.

Abstract: The paper deals with ethnobotanical studies carried out in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. The uses of plants by the primitive tribal groups for curing dysentery and diarrhoea are prescribed. The use of 32 species belonging to 32 genera and 27 families along with their vernacular names and mode of administration have been enumerated.

841. **Rao, J.K., Reddi, T.V.V.S. & Kumar, O.A. 2012.** "Herbal treatments for women's problems practiced in the tribal groups of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 24: 43–47.

Abstract: The paper deals with 40 plant species belonging to 28 families used for treating women's problems prevalent among the tribal groups of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. The plant species are reported along with local names, methods of administration and prescribed doses.

842. **Rao, J.K., Prasanthi, S., Kumar, O.A. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2013.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used by the tribal groups of North-coastal Andhra Pradesh for healing bone fractures". *Ethnobotany* 25: 164–165.

Abstract: The present paper highlights the importance of plants used by the tribal groups of North-coastal Andhra Pradesh for curing bone fractures based on a study during February 2011 – July 2012. On the basis of ethnomedicinal information gathered from the tribals. 11 plant species spread over 10 families, used for this purpose are enumerated.

843. **Rao, J.K., Prasanthi, S., Kumar, O.A. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2014.** "Ethnomedicine for cuts and wounds by the primitive tribal groups of North-coastal Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 21: 237–240.

Abstract: The primitive tribal groups, viz., Gadaba, Khond, Porja and Savara of North

Coastal Andhra Pradesh use 33 plant species belonging to 32 genera and 25 families for curing cuts and wounds. *Litsea deccanensis* and 5 practices among wounds and 6 for cuts and one for both cuts and wounds were found to be new.

844. **Rao, K.N. & Nayudu, M.V. 1976.** *A glimpse on the medicinal plants of seven hills*. T.T.D. Publications, Tirupati.

845. **Rao, K.P. & Sreeramulu, S.H. 1985.** "Ethnobotany of selected medicinal plants of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ancient Sci. Life* 4: 238–244.

Abstract: India has a rich heritage of herbal medicine of which the most important system namely ayurveda needs even today a critical scientific scrutiny both in the correct identity of the proper drug plants and in the standard of the preparation of Ayurvedic drugs. Authentic data on the medicinal plants growing in the Srikakulam district of the northern Andhra Pradesh is presented in the paper along with their ethnobotanical data and their distribution in the district.

846. **Rao, K.T., Reddy, K.N., Pattanaik, C. & Reddy, C.S. 2007.** "Ethnomedicinal importance of pteridophytes used by chenchus of Nallamalais, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 11: 6–10.

Abstract: The present study focuses specifically on the ethnomedicinal importance of 15 species of Pteridophytes, used by Chenchu tribes occurring in Nallamalais of Andhra Pradesh, India. The botanical name, family name, vernacularname, habit, habitat and their ethnomedicinal uses are provided.

847. **Rao, M.L.S. & Varma, Y.N.R. 2008.** "Ethno-veterinary medicinal plants of the catchments area of the river Papagni in the Chittoor and Ananthapur districts of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 217–226.

Abstract: This study presents firsthand information about 73 prescriptions that were recorded during a field study of local traditional herbal practitioners and healers from villages at and around the Papagni river basin of the Chittoor and Ananthapur districts of Andhra Pradesh, in Southern India. The prescriptions discussed in this paper include various medicines prepared out of herbal plants in alleviating diseases that are suffered by livestock and by the local farmers. Enumerated in this study are 62 plant species (22 trees, 16 herbs, 8 shrubs and 14 climbers) along with other ingredients used in the preparation of veterinary medicine.

848. **Rao, M.L.S. & Varma, Y.N.R. 2014.** "Folklore traditional knowledge on digestive disorders of domestic animals (cattle, sheep and goats) in the Medak district, Telangana, India". *Biolife* 2(3): 858–865.

Abstract: The paper deals with exploration of folklore knowledge on medicinal plants used in digestive disorders of livestock (cattle, sheep and goats) practiced by local

healers of Medak district, Telangana, India. An attempt is made to gather information from the local pastoral healers belonging to Golla, Kurma, Lambada, Mudiraj and Gouda communities. The author has interviewed 25 healers and recorded the methods of collection of herbal plants and methods of preparation of the drugs used by them. Livestock of the district are commonly prone to digestive disorders like anorexia, bloat diarrhoea, dysentery (blood with stool), stomach ache, dyspepsia, intestinal worms, hydrocyanic acid and stomatitis. The author has recorded 66 species of medicinal plants during last five years which are being used by the healers belonging to 58 genera of 37 families of angiosperms. In all a total of 70 remedies were recorded under digestive disorders, (out of which 30 for diarrhoea and dysentery 9 for bloat, 9 for stomach ache, 8 for dyspepsia, 5 for intestinal worms, 4 for anorexia, 3 for hydrocyanic acid tympani (occurs due consumption of poison leaves which contain hydrocyanic acid), and 2 for stomatitis). The author has recorded several forms of medicines like fresh juice from the fresh plant materials in the form of mixtures, pills, decoctions, powders etc. Healers generally use fresh plant materials like leaves, barks (of roots and stems), tubers, rhizomes either to make juice and decoction.

849. **Rao, M.L.S., Yesudas, S. & Sakkari, K. 2014.** "Indigenous plant foods which are commonly consumed by the tribal communities in Dumbriguda area of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Biolife* 2(3): 866–875.

Abstract: The present study encompasses the in-depth investigation on uncultivated vegetables in the Dumbriguda agency region of Visakhapatnam District. The study also deals with community perspectives and utilization of wild vegetables in their food system. The study revealed that a total of 55 indigenous food plants formed the largest group which includes tubers, rhizomes, roots, young leaves, buds, bulbs, inflorescence, unripe/ ripe fruits and seeds. Analysis of the recorded information revealed that out of 55 species, 54 are belonging to Angiosperms (dicots and monocots) and 1 species of pteridophyta member. Among them 24 species are used as leafy vegetables, 21 species for fruits, 6 species for tubers, 4 species for tender shoots, 2 each for seeds and flowers.

850. **Rao, M.V.K. & Prasad, O.S.V.D. 1995.** "Ethnomedicines of tribes of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 2: 105–114.

Abstract: Andhra Pradesh is the homeland of 33 (schedule) tribal groups with population of 42 lakhs as per 1991 census, distributed all over the slopes and valleys of Eastern Ghats and the plain areas. Within the tribal society, there are vast differences in staple food, livelihood activity and other factors, from tribe to tribe and area to area. The present paper is an attempt on the ethos of herbal medicines among the tribes of Andhra Pradesh. The traditional medicinal derivatives of these herbal plants are not only endowed with curative and preventive powers but are also sanctified by magico-religious incantations for fortification. Majority of the tribals still depend upon native

medicines for curing their diseases. This paper discusses the various causes for the non–effective percolation of modern allopathic medicines into the tribal region, the mismanaged advent of modern industries like paper mills, saw mills, etc., upon forest resources and the steps that have to be taken for the preservation and growth of various medicinal plants as also their extraction and marketing aspects. The tribal folk need to be given full rights to export the natural resources for their benefit. The paper also mentions some guidelines for equipping them with with necessary skills, knowledge and education and hence remove their backwardness. Various plants with medicinal, food/ values have been briefly described and listed here.

851. **Rao, N.R. & Henry, A.N. 1996.** *The Ethnobotany of Eastern Ghats in AP, India*. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.

852. **Rao, P.P. & Reddy, P.R. 1999.** "A note on folklore treatment of bone fractures from Ranga Reddy district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 11: 107–108.

Abstract: An age–old folklore practice for the treatment of bone fracture was recorded from Mirjaguda village, Shankarpally Mandal, Ranga Reddy district, Andhra Pradesh state. Paste of leaves of *Pupalia lappacea* Moq. of Amaranthaceae with edible oil is used. This is an effective and inexpensive treatment of bone fracture for human beings as well as cattle.

853. **Rao, P.P. & Reddy, R.P. 2000.** "Ethnomedicinal survey on plant drugs for cattle from Ranga Reddy district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Swamy Bot. Club.* 17: 39–41.

Abstract: The paper presents some important plants of therapeutic value used by rural folk of Mirjaguda village, Ranga Reddy district, Andhra Pradesh for various ailments in cattle. The particulars of plants, parts used, mode of preparation and administration of drugs is given. In all 24 formulations mostly single and few with multiple plant drugs for diverse ailments is provided. The taxa comprising 36 genera belonging to 26 families of angiosperms are enumerated.

854. **Rao, P.P., Reddy, R.P. & Reddy, J.K. 2007.** "Some ethnomedicines used by Chenchus in the treatment of jaundice from Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR), Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 19: 128–130.

Abstract: The paper presents ethnomedicinal plant remedies for jaundice practiced by Chenchus tribe inhabiting Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR), Andhra Pradesh. Nine plant species belonging to 8 families are reported. Botanical names, local names, methods of usage and mode of administration, etc. are furnished.

855. **Rao, R.S. & Hemadri, K. 1979.** *Medicinal plants in Andhra Pradesh (In Telegu)*. Telegu Academy, Hyderabad.

856. **Rao, R.V., Sujatha, M. & Sethy, A.K. 2008.** "Timber resources of Andhra Pradesh". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 12(1&2): 138–156.

Abstract: Andhra Pradesh, an agrarian state, is rich in biodiversity that includes timber resources. The use of timber is very old and continues. Timbers belonging to broad leaved trees called as hardwoods are in major use in construction, furniture, agriculture, aquatic, handicraft, paper & pulp and other industries. The properties and uses of selected timebes are provided in this paper. The need for future research is also highlighted.

857. **Rao, V.L.N., Busi, B.R., Rao, C.S., Bharathi, K. & Venkiah, M. 2010.** "Ethnomedicinal study among *Savaras* of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 166–168.

Abstract: The study was carried out on ethnomedical practices among *Savaras*, a primitive tribal population of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh. The paper provides data on 14 medicinal plants used by *Savaras* for curing various ailments along with their local names, method of preparation and mode of administration. The ethnomedical system among *Savaras* is quite diverse and the local knowledge is used mostly in primary healthcare. The vast traditional knowledge present among *Savaras* is mostly attributed to their cultural framework.

858. **Rao, V.L.N., Busi, B.R., Rao, B.D., Rao, C.S., Bharathi, K. & Venkaiah, M. 2006.** "Ethnomedicinal practices among *Khonds* of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 5: 217–219.

Abstract: The paper provides information on 11 medicinal plants belonging to 10 families, used by *Khonds* for the treatment of various ailments. The local names, method of preparation and administration of medicine are mentioned. *Khonds* largely depend on herbal medicines for primary healthcare and the prevalent ethnomedical system is attributed to their cultural framework.

859. **Rao, V.S., Rao, D.S., Venkaiah, V.M. & Rao, Y.V. 2014.** "Ethno botanical studies of some selected medicinal plants of Pathapatnam Mandalam, Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian J. Pl. Sci.* 3(3): 22–33.

Abstract: Since ancient times, plants have been used as medicine, food, agrochemicals and pharmaceuticals by number of tribes, rural and urban peoples. The tribal region of Andhra Pradesh, has not received proper attention of ethno medicinal researchers. The information on plants was collected interviewing the local tribal traditional practitioners. The present study revealed that the plants which are used in traditional systems are mostly collected from the wild resources. A total of 44 plant species, 40 genera and 24 families of ethno botanical interest upon inquiries from these tribal informants between

the age of 30-75 were reported. They have been using these parts in the form of paste, powder, decoction, juice, infusion and also in crude form, with other additives like honey, curd, and urine and cow milk to get relief from different ailments like diabetes, abortion, jaundice, snake bite, cough, blood pressure and other diseases. The study therefore concludes, it is necessary that suitability requirements are needed in other to protect the traditional knowledge in a particular area with references to medicinal plants utilization.

860. **Ratnam, K.V. & Raju, R.R.V. 2005.** "Folk medicine used for common women ailments by *Adivasis* in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 4: 267–270.

Abstract: The paper deals with 25 little known plant crude drugs belonging to 16 plants families used for leucorrhoea and menorrhoea, the common ailments in women prevalent in tribal communities inhabiting the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh. Of 25 plant species, 2 are used for menorrhea, 7 for leucorrhoea and menorrhoea and 16 species are used only for leucorrhoea.

861. **Ratnam, K.V. & Raju, R.R.V. 2008.** "Traditional medicine used by the adivasis of Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh– For bone". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 19–22.

Abstract: The present survey provides information on the therapeutic properties of 21 crude drugs used for bone fractures by the natives of Eastern Ghats. Of the twenty one species that are presented here, fourteen had not been previously reported. Information on botanical name, vernacular name, family, part used, mode of drug preparation and administration is provided.

862. **Ratnam, K.V. & Raju, R.R.V. 2008.** "Folk remedies for insect bites from Gundlabrahmeswaran Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 7: 436–437.

Abstract: The investigation provides information on folk remedies used for different insect bites by the tribal people inhabiting in and around the forests of Gundlabrahmeswaram Wildilfe Sanctuary. A list of hitherto unknown and little known crude drugs used for fifferent insect bites along with mode of administration is provided.

863. **Ratnam, K.V., Reddy, G.T. & Raju, R.R.V. 2010.** "Herbal remedies for eye infections used by the tribals of Nallamala forests, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 765–767.

Abstract: A survey was conducted to gather information about utilization of plant resources for the treatment of eye infections, prevalent in tribal habitations of Nallamala forests, Andhra Pradesh. The intensive foray yielded 33 species belonging to 29 genra and 22 families of flowering plants. The medico-botany along with formulations and dosimetry of the crude drugs were reported.

864. **Ravishankar, T. & Henry, A.N. 1992.** "Ethnobotany of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotany* 4: 45–52.

Abstract: A brief account on the ethnobotany of Adilabad, one of the backward districts in Andhra Pradesh, is presented here. Thirty potential plant species are included in the text; the use of 14 of these species are reported here for the first time. A detailed account will be published elsewhere.

865. **Reddy, A.R., Mastan, M. & Naidu, C.V. 2003.** "A survey of important medicinal plants in Nallamalai forests of Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Trop. Forest.* 19: 47–54.

Abstract: An ethno-botanical exploration was carried but during 1998-99 in Andhra Pradesh, India. Information on 75 plant crude drugs, currently used by the tribal and non-tribal people for the treatment of different types of diseases, is reported in this paper.

866. **Reddy, A.R., Mastan, M., Naidu, C.V. & Swamy, P.M. 2006.** "A survey of medicinal plants in Nallamalai forests of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 10(2): 121-127.

Abstract: Seventy five folk medicinal plants from Nallamalai forests, Andhra Pradesh, India, have been reported. Among them 70 species were wild and 5 species were cultivated. The folk medicinal plants have been mostly used for the treatment of fever, cold, cough, piles, debility, diarrhoea, indigestion, stomach pain, skin diseases and urinary troubles. The method of preparation and dose of administration of crude drugs as suggested by tribal and non-tribal herbalists are listed and which are frequently used by the healers.

867. **Reddy, A.V.B. 2007.** "Ethnobotanical studies of a tribe inhabiting Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 24: 91–94.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 33- medicinal plants, which are used for various ailments by Konda Reddy tribes of Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh. The biomedicines are composed of single drugs and are presented in alphabetical order. This work is carried out in collaboration with local tribes of selected area. The documented ethno medicine information was indexed by plant name, local name, uses.

868. **Reddy, A.V.B. 2008.** "Use of various bio-fencing plants in the control of human diseases by the Lambada tribe inhabiting Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 520–523.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 16 bio-fencing plants, which are being used for control of various diseases inhuman beings by Lambada tribes of Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh. The biomedicines are collected from the plants, which are used as fencing plants to their agricultural fields. This work is being carried out in collaboration

with local Lambada tribes of Manchya Naik Thanda of Nalgonda district. The documented ethno medicine information was indexed by plant name, family, local name and uses.

869. **Reddy, A.V.B. & Reddy, P.R. 2008.** "Occurrence of medicinal plant pollen in *Apis cerana* honeys of Khammam district, Andhra". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 452–460.

Abstract: A pollen analysis of 11 honey samples from Khammam district has been carried out. According to the pollen spectra found, most of them are unifloral (10); 1 sample multifloral. Thirty-two different pollen types were recorded, belonging to 20 families. Twenty-one plants recorded from the honey samples are used as medicinal plants in folklore and tribal medicine.

870. **Reddy, B.S. 2006.** "Indigenous technical knowledge on pulses storage and processing practices in Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 5: 87–94.

Abstract: Pulses are cheap source of protein supplement to the majority of the Indian population. An attempt has been made in the present study to document Indigenous Technical Knowledge related to practices that are followed in pulses storage and processing in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. Data was collected from 125 pulses growers and 30 processors with the help of a structured questionnaire. In all, broadly classified 13 Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITKs) were identified in the study area.

871. **Reddy, C.S. & Raju, V.S. 2000.** "Folklore biomedicine for common veterinary diseases in Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotany* 12: 113–117.

Abstract: The biomedicines used in folklore veterinary practices prevalent in Nalgonda district (Telangana region) of Andhra Pradesh, India, are enumerated. The crude drugs pertain to 66 species representing 58 genera and 37 families of Angiosperms. The biomedicines are composed of single drugs or combination of drugs. The biomedicines are presented disease–wise alphabetically. The information includes the medicine, mode and duration of administration along with vernacular and scientific names of the plant drug ingredients. The common veterinary diseases in Nalgonda district for which folklore biomedicine are available are anthrax, babesiosis, corneal opacity, dyspepsia, dysentery, ephemeral fever, epitaxis, gout, helminthiasis, horn cancer, maggot infested sores, oedema, retained placenta, rheumatism, trypanosomiasis and tympany besides anorexia, boils/ulcers/wounds, bone fracture, constipation, lack of lactation, insect bite and snake bite.

872. **Reddy, C.S., Nagesh, K., Reddy, K.N. & Raju, V.S. 2003.** "Plants used in ethnoveterinary practices by Gonds of Karimnagar district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 631–634.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical uses of 39 plants in veterinary medicine by the Gonds of Karimnagar district, Andhra Pradesh have been reported.

873. **Reddy, C.S., Reddy, K.N., Murthy, E.N. & Raju, V.S. 2009.** "Traditional medicinal plants in Seshachalam hills, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Med. Pl. Res.* 3(5): 408–412.

Abstract: The present study documents the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants that are in use in Seshachalam hill ranges in Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh, India. Ethnomedicinal uses of 48 plant species along with botanical name, vernacular name, family and mode of administration are presented.They belong to 44 genera and 30 families. These plants used to cure 32 types of ailments. Most remedies were taken orally, accounting for 78% of medicinal use. Most of the remedies were reported tohave been from trees and climber species. The most widely sought after plant parts in the preparationof remedies in the study area are the leaves and root. High number of medicinal plant species available for the treatment of skin diseases and indigestion. The study emphasizes the potentials of the ethnobotanical research and the need for the documentation of traditional knowledge pertaining to the medicinal plant utilization for the greater benefit of mankind.

874. **Reddy, C.S., Reddy, K.N., Pattanaik, C. & Raju, V.S. 2006.** "Ethnobotanical observations on some endemic plants of Eastern Ghats, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 10: 82–91.

Abstract: The present paper reports ethnobotanical usage of 28 endemic plant species used by the tribes of Eastern Ghats, India. All the species were enumerated with botanical name, family name, vernacular name, habit, habitat and information on ethnic uses.

875. **Reddy, K.N. 2002.** *Ethnobotany of Khamam district of Andhra Pradesh, India*. Ph.D. Thesis, Kakatiya University, Warangal.

876. **Reddy, K.N. 2008.** "Ethnobotany of Andhra Pradesh: A review". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 305–310.

Abstract: This paper reviews the work done so far in the ethnobotany of Andhra Pradesh. In the present paper 156 references has been given.

877. **Reddy, K.N. & Raju, R.R.V. 1999.** "Plants in ethnoveterinary practices in Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 347–357.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the plant based crude drugs used in veterinary practices in Anantapur district of southern Andhra Pradesh in India. Extensive explorations, based on folklore information procured from the tribals in the hills and surroundings forests of Anantapur district, yielded 86 plants belonging to 72 genra and 41 families of angiosperms. Asclepiadaceae is the dominant family represented by a maximum number of species (9) which used in veterinary medicine in Anantapur district. The identified taxa were tabulated with their families, vernacular names, medicinal properties and their mode of administration. The plants/ plant part which are hitherto not reported for veterinary purposes are indicated with asterisks (*).

878. **Reddy, K.N. & Reddy, C.S. 2002.** Sukkumamidi Medicinal Plants Conservation Area – Floristic and Phytosociological studies on plant wealth with focus on medicinal plants. FRLHT, Bangalore and EPTRI, Hyderabad.

879. **Reddy, K.N. & Reddy, C.S. 2008.** "First Red List of medicinal Plants of Andhra Pradesh, India– Conservation assessment and management planning". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 103–107.

Abstract: The present article is based on the First Conservation Assessment and Management Planning (CAMP) workshop organized by Medicinal Plants Conservation Centre, Environment Protection Training and Research Institute, Hyderabad, India based on IUCN Red List categories - 2000. In the workshop 50 prioritised medicinal plant species found in Andhra Pradesh were assessed and out of these 39 found to be threatened in the State of Andhra Pradesh, India.

880. **Reddy, K.N. & Subbaraju, G.V. 2005.** "Ethnomedicine from Maredumilli region of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 29: 476–481.

Abstract: The paper deals with the plant-based crude drugs used in common ailments in Maredumilli of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. Based on the information procured from the tribals of Konda Reddis, Koyas and Valmikis of Maredumilli region, 53 Angiospermous plants belonging to 49 genera and 37 families are reported as ethnomedicinal. The scientific, vernacular and family names of these medicinal plants along with the parts used and the mode of administration are enumerated.

881. **Reddy, K.N., Bhanja, M.R. & Raju, V.S. 1998.** "Plants used in ethnoveterinary practices in Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotany* 10: 75–84.

Abstract: The plant crude drugs used in veterinary practices by folklore in Warangal district (Telangana region) of Andhra Pradesh, India, are enumerated. These pertain to 77 species representing 71 genera and 42 families of flowering plants. The phytomedicine consists of a sole drug or a principal drug with 2–6 aides. The common veterinary diseases in Warangal district for which folklore phytocure is available include anthrax, babesiosis, cough, dysentery, ephemeral fever, epitaxis, horn cancer, impaction, inflammatory diseases, lack of milk secretion, maggot–infected sores, oestrum, opacity of cornea, panting, retained placenta, rheumatism, skin diseases, trypanosomiasis, tympany and yoke gall. Bone fracture, insect bite, etc. are also treated with plant crude drugs. Hitherto unreported species used to cure veterinary diseases are: *Argyreia nervosa, Barringtonia acutangula, Breynia retusa, Bridelia montana, Crotalaria verrucosa, Cryptolepis buchananii, Cyphostemma setosum, Dioscorea bulbifera, D. pentaphylla, Enicostema axillare, Gmelina asiatica, Helicteres isora, Lagerstroemia parviflora* and *Zaleya decandra*.

882. **Reddy, K.N., Reddy, C.S. & Jadhav, S.N. 2005.** "Ethnobotany of certain orchids of

Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 131: 90–96.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical studies were carried out during 1995-2001 in the Eastern Ghats region of Andhra Pradesh covering Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, West Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts and the tribal populations of Chenchus, Erukalas, Koyas, Konda, Reddis, Lambda's (Sugalis), Nukadoras, Valmikis and Yanadis. The studies brought to light the ethnic uses of 21 epiphytic and terrestrial orchids. They are *Acampe praemorsa, Bulbophyllum neilgherrense, Cymbidium aloifolium, Dendrobium herbaceum, D. macrostachyum, Eulophia epidendria, Geodorum densiflorum, Habenaria fursifera, H. longicorniculata, H. plantaginea, H. roxburghii, Luisia zeylanica, Malaxis acuminata, M. rheedii, Nervilia aragoana, N. plicata, Oberonia wightiana, Peristylus lawii, Pholidota imbricata, Vanda tesellata* and *V. testacea*.

883. **Reddy, K.N., Reddy, C.S. & Raju, V.S. 2002.** "Ethnobotanical observations on some orchids of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 9: 146–147.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical studies were carried out during 1997–2000 in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, India. This has resulted in the recording of 10 orchids used by the tribes.

884. **Reddy, K.N., Reddy, C.S. & Raju, V.S. 2008.** "Ethnomedicinal observations among the Kondareddis of Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 916–926.

Abstract: Ethnomedicinal information of Kondareddis has been collected from Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh, India during 2006-2008. A total of 40 plant species belonging to 39 genera and 31 families were used in traditional medicine to heal different diseases. The present work is an attempt to identify and conserve the medicinal plants in Khammam district. The study shows a high degree of ethnobotanical novelty and the use of plants among the Kondareddis reflects the revival of interest in traditional folk culture.

885. **Reddy, K.N., Reddy, C.S. & Trimurthulu, G. 2006.** "Ethnobotanical survey of respiratory disorders in Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 10: 139–148.

Abstract: An ethnopharmacological survey of the Eastern Ghats region of Andhra Pradesh, comprising Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vijayanagaram and the West Godavari districts, was conducted during 2000-2005. Eighty-four species of folk drug plants belonging to 72 genera and 41 families were found to be used as a remedy for respiratory disorders by the rural people and forest ethnic people (Chenchus, Erukulas, Lambadas, Koyas, Kondareddies, Nukadoras, Yanadis). The scientific, vernacular and family names of these medicinal plants, along with the parts used and the mode of their administration

are enumerated.

886. **Reddy, K.N., Trimurthulu, G. & Reddy, C.S. 2010.** "Medicinal plants used by ethnic people of Medak district, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 184–190.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical studies of Medak district yielded 80 angiospermic medicinal plants in the course of field surveys from 2002–2006. All the taxa have been collected, identified and data documented in consultation with the local old-age tribal people especially from Natuvaidyas village and elders cum owners of cattle, goat and sheep. In the enumeration, data is presented with botanical name, family, vernacular name and uses.

887. **Reddy, K.N., Trimurthulu, G. & Reddy, C.S. 2010.** "Plants used by the ethnic people of Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 313–317.

Abstract: The paper enumerates the traditional uses of 43 plant species belonging to 43 genera representing 30 families, which are used by the village communities of Krishna district for the treatment of different diseases and disorders. Half of the remedies are taken orally, accounting for 45% of the medicinal use. Most of the remedies reported are from trees and climber species. The most widely sought after plant parts in the preparation of medicines in the study area are the leaves and stem bark. Huge numbers of medicinal plant species area available in the study area for the treatment of skin diseases (eruptions, eczema, leucoderma, sores, cracks, cuts, boils, wounds, external tumors, etc.) body pain and swelling. Hence, a proper documentation of useful plants with their present status and local traditional knowledge as well as practices is urgently needed.

888. **Reddy, K.N., Madhuri, V., Subbaraju, G.V. & Hemadri, K. 2005.** "Ethno-therapeutics of certain ayurvedic medicinal plants of Kondapalli fort, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian Forester* 131: 442–448.

Abstract: Phytodiversity studies were conducted on the flora of Kondapalli fort and surroundings in Krishna district (A.P.). Exploration trips were undertaken during the year 2003 for ethno-botanical studies and germplasm collection of the Traditional ayurvedic Medicinal Plants. 36 medicinal plant species belonging to 21 families have been enumerated, highlighting local medicinal uses practiced by local tribals and villagers since ages.

889. **Reddy, K.N., Pattanaik, C., Reddy, C.S. & Raju, V.S. 2007.** "Traditional knowledge on wild food plants in Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 6: 223–229.

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to document the traditional wild food plants used by tribal people in Andhra Pradesh. A total of 156 species were documented as

wild plants used for food purposes. Among those species, 56 species are herbs followed by 55 trees, 27 shrubs and 18 climbers. Mostly, herbs are used as leafy vegetables. It has been observed that the traditional knowledge on wild food plants is on sharp decline. Unless efforts are made to educate the younger generations about their importance, it may be lost in near future. This type of study could contribute significantly in Government policies in improve food security in tribal areas, and in the improvement of wild vegetable status, whose potential as sources of nutrition is currently undervalued.

890. **Reddy, K.N., Pattanaik, C., Reddy, C.S., Murthy, E.N. & Raju, V.S. 2008.** "Plants used in traditional handicrafts in north eastern Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 7: 162–165.

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to collect and document the plants used in traditional handicrafts by tribal people of Andhra Pradesh. A total of 40 plant species were documented, which are used in preparation of different handicrafts like making of rope, toys, meals plate, carry bags, fishing nets, brooms, etc. Among these species, 19 species are trees followed by 8 herbs, 7 climbers and 6 shrubs. Mostly, wood are used for making of furniture and different wood carving. It has been observed that a very few people are adopting this profession due to less income. For this reason, the traditional knowledge is on sharp decline. There is an urgent need to take necessary steps for uplift the tribal people, who are engaged in handicrafts profession.

891. **Reddy, M.B. 1991.** Ethno-medico-botanical studies in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh and screening of selected species for biological activity. Ph.D. Thesis, S.V. University, Tirupati.

892. **Reddy, M.H., Reddy, R.V. & Raju, R.R.V. 1998.** "Rutaceous plants from tribal medicine of Andhra Pradesh". *Ancient Sci. Life* 17: 251–252.

Abstract: This paper describes the ethnobotanical importance of 6 Rutaceous plants common in Andhra Pradesh. For each plant its popular name / local name and manner of use are described. Data are based on personal survey, observation and discussion with Chenchu, Yanadi, Erukala and Sugali tribes of this area.

893. **Reddy, M.H., Reddy, R.V. & Raju, R.R.V. 1998.** "Perspective in tribal medicines with special reference to Rutaceae in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 743–744.

Abstract: This paper describes the ethnobotanical importance of 7 Rutaceous plants, viz., *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr., *Atalantia monophylla* (L.) Corr., *Glycosmis pentaphylla* (Retz.) DC., *Limonia acidissima* L., *Naringi crenulata* (Roxb.) Nicolson, *Pleiospermium alatum* (Wight & Arn.) Swingle and *Toddalia asiatica* (L.) Lam. common in Andhra Pradesh. For each plant its popular name/ local name and manner of use are described. Data are based on personal survey, observation and discussion with Chenchu, anadi, Erukala and

Sugali tribes of this area.

894. **Reddy, M.H., Vijayalakshmi, K. & Raju, R.R.V. 1996.** "Native phytotherapy for snake bite in Nallamalais, Eastern Ghats, India". *J. Econ. Taxon Bot.,* Addit. Ser. 12: 214–217.

Abstract: A survey of plant crude drugs, being used for snake bite by Chenchus, a seminomadic tribe inhabiting Nallamalais, yielded 37 medicinally important species belonging to 27 families. The ethnomedicinal information regarding local name, part used, purpose of usage and mode of administration were recorded. Preliminary phytochemical investigations were made on rare plants with effective antidote properties.

895. **Reddy, P.R. & Rao, P.P. 2002.** "A survey of plant crude drugs in folklore from Ranga Reddy district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 1: 20–25.

Abstract: Folklore medicinal practices of plant crude drugs for various ailments recorded from Mirzaguda village, Ranga Reddy district, Andhra Pradesh are presented. The particulars of plant parts used, mode of preparation and administration are given. About 50 crude drugs, either single, bi- or as multi-component preparations are used for various ailments. This information provides immense potential for study of relationship of the active principles of the drugs with the ailments concerned. In all 59 plant species belonging to 37 families used in primary health care are detailed.

896. **Reddy, P.R., Rao, P.P. & Prabhakar, M. 2003.** "Ethnomedicinal practices amongst Chenchus of Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR), Andhra Pradesh – Plant remedies for cuts, wounds and boils". *Ethnobotany* 15: 67–70.

Abstract: The paper presents ethnomedicinal plant remedies for cuts, wounds and boils practiced by Chenchus of Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve Forest of Andhra Pradesh. In all, 30 plant species belonging to 23 families are used in the treatment. The botanical names, local names, methods of preparation, usage and administration of drugs are given.

897. **Reddy, R.V., Lakshmi, N.V.N. & Raju, R.R.V. 1996.** "Traditional crude drug resources used for antifertility in Cuddapah hills". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 13: 67–69.

Abstract: In the present paper 41 potential antifertility drug yielding plants were collected and identified along with the vernacular names, parts used and mode of administration from Cuddapah hills, Andhra Pradesh.

898. **Reddy, R.V., Lakshmi, N.V.N. & Raju, R.R.V. 1997.** "Ethnomedicine for ephemeral fevers and anthrax in cattle from the hills of Ciddapah district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotany* 9: 94–96.

Abstract: The paper deals with some important medicinal plants used by tribals (Chenchus, Erukalas, Yanadis, Sugalis, etc.) for the treatment of ephemeral fevers and anthrax in

cattle. During ethno-medico-botanical forays, the authors collected 17 interesting crude drugs used by the tribals of Cuddapah hills in Andhra Pradesh. The taxa, belonging to 16 genera and 14 families of angiosperms, are enumerated alphabetically.

899. **Reddy, R.V., Reddy, M.H. & Raju, R.R.V. 1996.** "Ethnobotany of less known tuber yielding plants from Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 3: 60–63.

Abstract: An intensive ethnobotanical survey of less known tuber yielding plants which are being used by Chenchu, Erukala, Sugali and Yanadi tribes of Andhra Pradesh, India, yielded 18 species belonging to 14 genera and 10 families. The information obtained includes botanical name, part used, mode of administration and nature of disease for which it is used.

900. **Reddy, S.R. & Reddy, A.M. 2014.** "Traditional medicinal plants used by tribal people of Jyothi reserve forest, YSR district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Scientific Res.* 3(6): 51–52.

Abstract: The present investigation was carried out in Jyothi reserve forest, YSR District, Andhra Pradesh, India todocument the use of medicinal plant species for various curative purposes. About 32 plant species belongingto 29 genera and 20 families were documented. Altogether 32 types of ailments have been taken care of by using these plant species. Leaves were the most useful part as compared to other plant parts for the treatment of various ailments. Informants were randomly selected irrespective of their sex and age. All the plants need to be evaluated through phytochemical investigations to discover their potentiality as drugs.

901. **Reddy, S.R., Reddy, A.M., Philomina, N.S. & Yasodamma, N. 2011.** "Ethnobotanical survey of Seshachala Hill range of Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian J. Fundamental & Appl. Life Sci.* 1(4): 324–329.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out among the ethnic groups of Yerukala, Yanadi, Sugali tribals inhabited in Sheshachala hill range of Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh, India during 2005–2007. A total of 60 plant species (belonging to 33 families) of ethnobotanical interest upon enquiry from these tribal informants between the ages of 50 to 82 years were reported. All the plants need to be evaluated through phytochemical investigations to discover their potentiality as drugs. The study shows a high degree novelty in the use of plants among the tribal people reflecting the revival of interest in traditional medicine.

902. **Rudrapal, M., Sridhar, N. & Raghavendra, M. 2012.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used by traditional healers in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Indian J. Nat. Prod. & Resources* 3: 426–431.

Abstract: An ethnomedicinal survey was carried out in 10 different villages of East

Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh with an aim to document the information regarding folkloric uses of indigenous plant species. A total of 32 plant species belonging to 32 genera and 25 families were recorded, and enumerated along with their botanical name, family, local name, part(s) 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 ailments ranging from snake bite to fever.

903. **Saheb, T.S. 2014.** "Study of medicinal climbers of Nallamalis, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 26: 16–21.

Abstract: The survey of medicinal climbers from Nallamalais recorded a total of 92 species under 74 genera and belongs to 27 families. Maximum number of medicinal climbers recorded for Asclepiadaceae with 16 species, followed by Cucurbitaceae (13) and Fabaceae (10). The climbers are mainly useful in medicine. Most primitive tribes Chenchus and Sugalis live in Nallamalais. These tribes have a rich traditional knowledge of medicinal plants including climbers for curing various human ailments.

904. **Saheb, T.S., Rao, B.R.P., Parveen, S.N. & Obaidullah, M. 2012.** "Diabetes suppressant plants used by tribals of Nallamalais in Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 680–685.

Abstract: Fifty nine medicinal plants (58 angiosperms and 1 pteridophytes) have been recorded which are being used by the Chenchus and Sugalis tribes of Nallamalais for the treatment of diabetes. Of these, 24 are trees, 8 shrubs, 11 herbs and 18 climbers.

905. **Saheb, T.S., Rao, B.R.P., Parveen, S.N. & Zakia, S. 2011.** "Natural colours and dyes from the plants and their medicinal importance to mankind". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 95–97.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 18 plant species which are used traditionally since ancient times by Mahanandi forest area (Nandyal taluk of Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh) tribals for the treatment of various ailments, such as jaundice, gonorrhea, diabetes, cardiac problems, skin diseases, etc. Most of these plant species are the main source in the preparation of natural dyes which have several applications in textiles, inks, hair dyes and cosmetics.

906. **Sai, V.P.K. & Rao, S. 2008.** "Exploration of tribal knowledge of *Entada pursaetha* DC.: An endangered gigantic medicinal legume in Eastern Ghats". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 12: 36–43.

Abstract: The third largest family of flowering plants is the legume family, with more than 18, 000 species. Legumes play an important role in daily human diet, and an array of compounds which can be useful in curing diseases. Tribals utilize many species

in their daily lives; most of the uses are still unknown to researchers. *Entada pursaetha* is a gigantic creeper with giant pods among legumes, and is an endangered species. Many uses for this legume were discovered as a result of the surveys conducted by the authors at five localities in Eastern Ghats. These surveys helped to considerably sharpen our knowledge about this species. The seeds act as a good income source for tribals who sell them to the soap industry. They're also used as a tribal pulse.

907. **Sandhya, S.B., Rao, J.K. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2011.** "Plant used in magico–religious beliefs by the tribals of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 23: 100–105.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical emphasis is laid on magico-religious beliefs of different tribes inhabiting the forest areas of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. This paper enumerates 52 plant species belonging to 52 genera and 34 families used by these tribals in their magico–religious practices. Two plant species and 56 practices are reported here for the first time.

908. **Savithramma, N. 2004.** "Diversity and conservation of medicinal plant of Seshachalam hill range of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 46: 438–453.

Abstract: The Seshachalam hill range of South Eastern Ghats which is one among the 'Hot Spots' of endemic flora of India. The environment is very much suitable for growth and development of this region important wood/ timber yielding and medicinal plants. Nearly 900 plant species are medicinally important including 5 endemic medicinal plants, viz., *Shorea tumbaggaiae, Terminalia pallida, Boswellia ovalifoliolata, Pterocarpus santalinus* and *Syzygium alternifolium* and one gymnosperm *Cycas beddomei* to this area. The tribal people Nakkala, Sugali, Lambadi and local herbal healers (Natuvidhyulu) have been using these plants to cure different ailments. Due to interference of various biotic factors a number of plants became endangered and some are on the verge of extinction. Keeping this in view, conservation measures have been taken for some of the medicinal plants to protect the germplasm. Stanardization of protocols for *in vitro* propagation of some medicinal plants from different explants selected from elite (mother) plants: study of morphological and anatomical changes occurred during morphogenesis: Testing of clonal purity by isolation of some enzymes like peroxidase, catalase, etc. and its banding pattern. Replantation of saplings developed by micropropagation in their natural habitats to sustain the ecological balance and environmental stability.

909. **Savithramma, N., Yugandhar, P. & Suhrulatha, D. 2015.** "Traditional medicinal plants used by the local people of Kailasakonda– A sacred grove of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sci.* 7(3): 407–411.

Abstract: The present study deals with the documentation of traditional medicinal knowledge from local people of Kailasakona Sacred Grove, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh, India. The present study deals ethnomedicinal values of plants against 25

types of ailments/diseases are explored by using 31 medicinal plants, belongs to 25 families. Among the 31 medicinal plants, most of the drug preparations are made from shrubs followed by trees, herbs, climbers and stragglers. Among the plant parts leaf is used higher percentage for the preparation of drugs followed by fruit, latex, root, stem bark, whole plant, flower, root bark and seed. Paste form and oral administration of the drugs are most prevalent.

910. **Shashikanth, J., Reddy, R.P. & Rao, P.P. 2011.** "Some indigenous folklore animal health care practices from Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 23: 78–81.

Abstract: Use of medicinal plants for curing animal diseases is widespread in Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh. This paper provides information on 29 medicinal plant species belonging to 21 families used by the village folk for curing various diseases in animals. In all, herbal formulations for 21 ailments are presented. Of these, use of 11 species, viz., *Acalypha indica, Grewia hirsuta, Lagenaria sineraria, Albizzia amara, Aloe vera, Andrographis paniculata, Blumea mollis, Dolichos biflorus, Holarrhena antidysenterica, Phyllanthus maderaspatensis* and *Physalis minima* is being reported for the first time in the cure of animals. The data on mode of preparation, dosage, administration, etc., for each ailments is provided.

911. **Sri, B.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S 2011.** "Native herbal galactagogues used by women of Bagata tribe of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 23: 125–128.

Abstract: This study highlights the medicinal plants used as galactagogues by Bagata tribe in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. It enumerates the traditional use of 32 plant species belonging to 31 genera under 23 families as galactagogues.

912. **Sri, B.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2011.** "New or less known remedies for swellings from the Bagata tribe of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 418–423.

Abstract: The paper deals with 43 plant species, belonging to 26 families, used to reduce swellings prevalent among the Bagata tribal people of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, along with local name, method of administration and prescribed dose.

913. **Sri, B.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2012.** "Phytotherapy for cuts and wounds among Bagata tribe of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 19: 147–150.

Abstract: This study highlights the medicinal plants used for treating cuts and wounds by Bagata tribe in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. This paper enumerates the traditional uses of 24 plant species belonging to 24 genera under 17 families to cure cuts and wounds. Ten new practices were also reported.

914. **Sri, B.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2012.** "Traditional phytotherapy for urinary complaints among

the Bagata tribe of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 19: 223–228.

Abstract: The present study highlights the medicinal plants used for treating various urinary complaints by the Bagata tribe of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. This paper enumerates the traditional the rapeutic uses of 37 plant species belonging to 36 genera under 24 families used to cure various urinary problems. New uses were also reported.

915. **Sri, B.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2015.** "Ethnomedicinal knowledge for treating stomachache among the Bagata tribe of Visakhapatnam district (Andhra Pradesh)". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 22: 53–56.

Abstract: The paper examines traditional uses of some plants used to treat stomachache of the Bagat tribe of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. Forests have provided enough material to tribes for use in the traditional medicine. During the survey of the tribal villages, data on 47 medicinal plants used to cure stomachache were collected. Forty seven plant species belongs to 45 genera and 30 families are reported along with family, vernacular and English names, dosage rate and mode of administration have been enumerated.

916. **Sudarsanam, G. 1987**. *Ethnobotanical survey and phytopharmaco-chemical screening of selected medicinal plants of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh*. Ph.D. Thesis, S.V. University, Tirupati.

917. **Sudhakar, A. & Vedavathy, S. 1999.** "Wild edible plants used by the tribals of Chittoor district (Andhra Pradesh), India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 321–329.

Abstract: The paper deals with 67 species of wild edible plants belonging to 41 families and 59 genera used by the tribals of Chittoor district. The uses of the plants are documented during herbal folklore survey in view of the important role of wild plants in substituting food, especially in rural areas.

918. **Sudhakar, S. & Rao, R.S. 1985.** "Medicinal plants of Upper East Govadavi district (Andhra Pradesh) and need for establishment of medicinal farm". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 7*: 399–406.

Abstract: The present paper deal with 98 species of medicinal plants belonging to 92 genera and 44 families. The information about their medicinal importance was collected from Girijans, local people and lhe foirest, offcials of the tribal zone of East Godavari district, as a part of floristic studies carried out from l978 1983. The species are referred to their respective families and under each family the species are enumerated on the alphabetical sequence according to Bentham & Hooker's system of classification. The local names wherever available are given in parantheses after the botanical name.

Medicinal uses are mentioned in brief under each taxon.

919. **Suneetha, J., Prasanthi, S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2011.** "Folk claims from East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh for the treatment of paralysis". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 18: 341–343.

Abstract: During the course of ethnomedicinal investigations in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh 11 interesting indigenous medicinal plants belonging to 9 families have been reported for the treatment of paralysis. Plant parts used, vernacular name, nglish name, method of preparation of the drug and the dose of administration are given.

920. **Suneetha, J., Prasanthi, S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2012.** "Plants in ethnoveterinary practices in East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 19: 63–68.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the plant-based drugs used in veterinary practices in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. Extensive exploration, based on folklore information procured from the tribals in the hills and forest of East Godavari district, yielded 69 plants belonging to 63 genera and 39 families of angiosperms. The identified taxa are enumerated with their families, vernacular names, medicinal properties, method of preparation of the drug and mode of administration.

921. **Suneetha, J., Prasanthi, S., Naidu, B.V.A.R. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2011.** "Indigenous phytotherapy for bone fractures from Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 10: 550–553.

Abstract: The natives of Easter Ghats of Andhra Pradesh use different parts of plants in crude form to treat bone fractures. Forty two plant species of angiosperms belonging to 33 families are reported during the floristic survey. For each plant species, details on the scientific name, family, local name and use are provided along with parts harvested for treatment, the manner of processing and the mode of administration.

922. **Suneetha, J., Rao, J.K. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2013.** "Ethnomedicine for asthma used by the tribals of East Godavari district (Andhra Pradesh)". *Ethnobotany* 25: 120–123.

Abstract: The present study was undertaken to make a preliminary survey of plant wealth of tribals inhabiting in East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh. The survey revealed that 21 plant species belonging to 19 families are used traditionally by the tribals for the treatment of asthma. Out of 21 ethnomedicinal practices 8 are identified as new.

923. **Suneetha, J., Reddi, T.V.V.S. & Prasanthi, S. 2009.** "Herbal therapy for cold and cough from East Godavari district (Andhra Pradesh)". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 16: 135–138.

Abstract: The paper provides information on the use of plant crude drugs for the treatment

of cold and cough by tribal and rural people of East Godavari district (A.P.). The tribals of this area totally depend on the herbal drugs for their primary health care, which is attributed partly to their socio–economic and cultural conditions.

924. **Suneetha, J., Reddi, T.V.V.S. & Prasanthi, S. 2009.** "Herbalfolk remedies for diarrhoea and dysentery from East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33(Suppl.): 293–299.

Abstract: The paper provides information on the use of plant crude drugs for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery by tribal and rural people of East Godavari district. It deals with 51 plant species under 48 genera belonging to 29 families for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery. The tribes of this area totally depend on the herbal drugs for their primary health care, which is attributed partly to their socio-economic and cultural conditions.

925. **Suneetha, J., Reddi, T.V.V.S. & Prasanthi, S. 2009.** "Newly recorded ethnomedicinal plants from East Godavari district (Andhra Pradesh) for gynaecological complaints". *Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.* 13(1-4): 111–119.

Abstract: The tribals of East Godavari district use different parts of plants in crude form as cures for gynaecological disorders. 43 species of angiosperms belonging to 31 families are reported during the floristic survey along with doses and mode of administration. It is hoped that the present study will not only confirm earlier findings recorded in literature, but also provide additional clues in this field of vital interest. Further clinical trials are obviously needed in order to systematically assess these herbal claims.

926. **Suneetha, J., Reddi, T.V.V.S. & Prasanthi, S. 2009.** "Traditional phytotherapy for bites in east Godavari district (Andhra Pradesh)". *Ethnobotany* 21: 75–79.

Abstract: The paper highlights uses of 45 ethnomedicinal plants with 46 prescriptions traditionally utilized by the tribals and other rural inhabitants in East Godavari district. The plant species are used either singly or in combination for the treatment of various kinds of bites and scorpion sting.

927. **Suneetha, J., Rao, J.K. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2014.** "Plants used as fish poison by the tribals of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 38: 481–484.

Abstract: The present ethnobotanical survey was conducted during 2005-2007 among the Konda Dora, Konda Kammara, Konda Kapu, Konda Reddi, Koya Dora, Manne Dora and Valmiki ethnic tribes of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. It was observed that 16 species of plants belonging to 15 genera and 10 families were used by the tribals for fishing practices. *Bauhinia racemosa, Entada rheedi, Tephrosia purpurea* and *Xylia xylocarpa* are new or less known plant poisons.

928. **Suneetha, J., Rao, J.K., Rao, P.P. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2013.** "Ethnomedicine for jaundice by the tribals of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh". *J. Natural Remedies* 13(2): 142–145.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 25 plant species belonging to 24 genera and 18 families used to cure jaundice by the tribal of East Godavari district. Euphorbiaceae is the dominant family followed by Acanthaceae and Solanaceae. Of the 25 practices 9 were found to be new.

929. **Suneetha, J., Rao, J.K., Rao, P.P. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2015.** "Ethnomedicine for diabetes in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 22: 39–41.

Abstract: The present paper deals with ethnomedicine for diabetes from East Godavari district. The study yielded 21 plant species covering as many genera and 16 families. Trees are dominant followed by creepers, herbs, tubers and shrubs. Seven new plant species are reported for curing diabetes.

930. **Sunitha, S. 2015.** *Significance of sacred groves in biodiversity conservation in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh.* In: New Horizons in Biotechnology (Eds. Viswanath, B. &Indravathi, G.). Paramount Publishing House, India, pp. 193–195.

Abstract: The worldwide destruction of natural environment throughout the globe has necessitated the research on traditional resource management systems. The effective conservation of biological diversity is ultimately relies on the involvement of local communities and the concept of sacredness attributed to environmental conservation is much emphasized in this regard. Sacred groves, the community based repositories of biological diversity are the forest patches protected by the local people intertwined with their socio-cultural and religious practices. These groves harbour rich biodiversity and play a significant role in the conservation of biodiversity. Well-preserved sacred groves are treasure trove of valuable medicinal and other plants having high economic value, and serve as a refuge to threatened species. In the course of time, science and technology developed and industries were established and expanded to meet the increasing demands of the people and to take care of various developmental activities. Over increasing population, growth of infrastructural facilities, habitat alternation, and overexploitation has resulted in the decline of sacred groves, the global biological resources. Modernization, commercialization of agriculture in order to increase productivity is the cause of disappearing traditional knowledge and religious beliefs among the people. Over-exploitation and unscientific collection of some medicinal plants threatening the resources and does not warrant sustainable harvesting by the local communities. The present paper deals with the rich floristic diversity of sacred groves and hence its significance in the biodiversity conservation.

931. **Swamy, N.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2010.** "Plant antidotes from the folklore of Adilabad

district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 17: 59–62.

Abstract: This paper deals with forty six plant species used as antidote by the tribals of Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh. This species with 73 practices were recorded and are enlisted alphabetically with correct botanical name followed by vernacular name, family name, parts used and method of application/administration.

932. **Swamy, N.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2011.** "Ethnomedicine for leucorrhoea from Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotany* 23: 147–149.

Abstract: Adilabad district is inhabited by 9 ethnic communities, which are closely linked to the ecosystem and use forest resources for various purposes. The present paper deals with 12 promising plants used to treat 'leucorrhoea', belonging to 12 genera and 9 families. An ethnobotanical survey was made during 2006–2009 and information gathered from medicinemen, Vaidyas and other knowledgeable persons has been recorded.

933. **Swamy, N.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2011.** "Exclusive phytotherapeutics from the tribals of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 439–443.

Abstract: Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh is a botanical paradise with good forest cover, over hundreds of medicinal plant species have established for their therapeutic value. During the field survey of these plants, it was observed that some of the medicinal uses of plant species practiced by the tribals are not recorded in published literature. Therefore, the present article, deals with information of such 24 plants belonging 13 families with 69 less known medicinal uses to scientific community. This will help in further investigation on those plants and their phytochemical analysis for active principles.

934. **Swamy, N.S. & Reddi, T.V.V.S. 2014.** "Traditional use of some ichthyotoxic plants for fish stupefying practices in Adilabad district (Andhra Pradesh)". *Ethnobotany* 26: 71–73.

Abstract: The present ethnobotanical survey was conducted during 2006–2009 among the Gond, Kolam, Koya, Lambada, Manne, Naikpod. Pradhan, Thoti and Yerukala ethnic tribes of Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh. It was observed that 7 species of plants belonging to as many genera and families were used by the tribals for fishing practices. *Gyrocarpus americanus* is considered as less known fish poison.

935. **Thammanna & Rao, K.N. 1990.** *Medicinal Plants of Tirumala*. Tirumal Tirupati Devasthanams, Tirupathi.

Abstract: The first part of the book gives a seful and very informative account of the history of medicine and the way in which man came to know the medicinal value of plants with special importance to diverse systems of medicine developed in India time to time. The second part deals with the medicinal properties of the plants of the Tirumala

Hills with many useful photographs. The present work is a compendium of a decade long accumulation of useful information of medicinal plants of Tirula hills.

936. **Upadhyay, R. & Chauhan, S.V.S. 2000.** "Ethnobotanical observations on Koya tribe of Gundala mandal of Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 12: 93–99.

Abstract: The koya tribal community living in Gundala mandal in Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh, mostly depends on the neighbouring forests for food, medicine and other rural technology. Ethnobotanical exploration of Gundala has received little attention. This paper deals with ethnobotany of 60 plants collected from this region. The information was collected during 1995–1998 by conducting interviews and discussions with the medicinemen.

937. **Upadhyay, R. & Chauhan, S.V.S. 2003.** "Ethnobotanical uses of plant gums by the tribals". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 601–602.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical uses of gums obtained from 14 angiospermic trees by tribals of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have been recorded in this paper.

938. **Vallura, J.R. & Saradamani, N. 2009.** "Ethnobotanical information on medicinal plants for treatment of menstrual problems used by the tribes of Salur Mandal in Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *J. Phytol. Res.* 22: 335–337.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical observation on plants used for the treatment of menstrual problems was carried out in the tribes of Salur Mandal of Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh, India. The data were collected from the local priests, vaidyas, herbal doctors, elderly peoples through an interview. Information collected has revealed 15 plant species that are used for treatment of menstrual problems by the tribes. These plants belong to 15 different families. Leaves and roots are the commonest parts of plants used, while decoction and paste are the main methods of preparation. *Aristolochia indica* and *Costus speciosus* were the most commonly used plant species for the treatment of menstrual disorders by the tribes.

939. **Vedavathy, S. 2002.** "Tribal medicine – The real alternative". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 1: 25–31.

Abstract: The author is involved in ethno-medico-botanical survey for the past two decades. Much knowledge accumulated by the villagers and tribal is unknown to the scientists and urban people. Many varieties of plants associated with tribal people have already disappeared forever and many more are on the verge of extinction. The impact of deforestation, urbanization and modernization is shifting the tribals from their natural habitats and their very knowledge, particularly with respect to herbal drugs is slowly disappearing. The immediate concern is to preserve this knowledge. There is an urgent need to tap the information before it is too late. Whatever exists is confined only to the

older generation. There is a need to preserve this for the future. In this context some observations made by the author during her survey in Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh, are presented in a nutshell.

940. **Vedavathy, S. & Mrudula, V. 1996.** "Herbal folk medicine of Yanadis of Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 8: 109–111.

Abstract: The Yanadis, a tribe of indigenous people found mainly in the central region of Andhra Pradesh, live in small communities establishing their villages at forest fringes. Folk medicine as practiced by the Yanadis can be divided into two aspects, viz., physical and magico–religious. One or sometimes both aspects may be incorporated by the Yanadi medicinemen in their treatment of the sick, depending upon the ailments. The patient, therefore, may receive psychological (psychotherapy) and physical treatment for their ailments. This paper examines the traditional medicine practiced by the Yanadi tribe.

941. **Vedavathy, S. & Rao, K.N. 1990.** "Nephroprotectors – folk medicine of Rayalaseema – Andhra Pradesh". *Ancient Sci. Life* 9: 164–167.

Abstract: The medicinal plants which are used by the village folk of Rayalaseema area for curing kidney ailments are reported in this paper. They are divided into two categories, (a) plant drugs which control urination and (b) the plant drug which dissolves the stones of the urinary bladder.

942. **Vedavathy, S. & Rao, K.N. 1995.** Herbal folk medicine of Tirumala and Tirupati region of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh. Herb Folklore Research Centre, Tirupati.

943. **Vedavathy, S., Sudhakar, A. & Mrudula, V. 1997.** "Tribal medicinal plants of Chittoor". *Ancient Sci. Life* 16: 307–331.

Abstract: Medicinal plants used in tribal medicine from Chittoor district have been surveyed and documented systematically. The paper deals with 202 medicinal plants, indexed along with important tribal applications for the cure of various ailments.

944. **Vedavathy, S., Mrudula, V., Sudhakar, A. & Siddhamma, T. 1998.** "Tribal medicine of Andhra Pradesh". *Ancient Sci. Life* 18: 58–63.

Abstract: The study undertaken during 1994–1997 in Andhra Pradesh, India regarding folklore medicinal aspects, resulted in comparative account of the medicinal practices of different tribes. The information is given in brief to give an idea of their therapeutic knowledge and the use of various herbs.

945. **Venkanna, P. 1990.** "Medicinal plant wealth of Krishna district (Andhra Pradesh) – A preliminary survey". *Ancient Sci. Life* 10: 137–140.

Abstract: A preliminary survey of medicinal plants conducted in the surrounding forest

region of the Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh is reported in this paper.

946. **Venkata Subbaiah, K.P. & Savithramma, N. 2012.** "Bio-prospecting and documentation of traditional medicinal plants used to treat itching, psoriasis and wounds by ethnic groups of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Asian. J. Pharmaceutical & Clinical Res.* 5(2): 127–131.

Abstract: WHO Promoting the herbal drugs because of its therapeutic potentials. The present paper aimed to document the wealth of medicinal plant species used by ethnic groups of Kurnool District to curing itching, psoriasis and wounds skin diseases. It was found that all plant parts and their extracts used to treat itching, psoriasis and wounds skin diseases. The information of plants used to treat these skin diseases from tribal people was collected and plant species were identified with the help of the floristic treatises and date was documented. The documented information was cross checked with Ayurvedic physicians. The results revealed that 21 plants species are using by people belonging to four ethnic groups. Among these 8 plant species used by Ethnic groups to treat itching, psoriasis and wounds skin diseases are also prescribed by Ayurvedic doctors. Nationally four Ayurvedic companies are preparing 18 types of drugs and releasing in the market. Remaining 13 plant species should be explored for the safety of herbal preparation to cure itching, psoriasis and wounds skin diseases. These plants represent a major source for the pharmaceutical industries in a view of their raw material. The information will draw the attention of pharmacologists and phytochemists for further critical investigations.

947. **Venkata Subbaiah, K.P. & Savithramma, N. 2012.** "Bio-prospecting and documentation of traditional medicinal plants used to treat selected skin diseases by ethnic groups of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Advances Pharmaceutical Res.* 3(2): 790–797.

Abstract: WHO Promoting the herbal drugs because of its therapeutic potentials. The present paper aimed to document the wealth of medicinal plant species used by ethnic groups of Kurnool District to curing scabies, leucoderma, boils and cuts skin diseases. It was found that all plant parts and their extracts used to treat scabies, leucoderma, boils and cuts skin diseases skin disease. The information of plants used to treat these skin diseases from tribal people was collected and plant species were identified with the help of the floristic treatises and date was documented. The documented information was cross checked with Ayurvedic physicians. The results revealed that 21 plants species are using by people belonging to four ethnic groups. Among these 8 plant species used by ethnic groups to treat scabies, leucoderma, boils and cuts skin diseases are also prescribed by Ayurvedic physicians. Nationally four Ayurvedic companies are preparing 21 types of drugs and releasing in the market. Remaining 13 plant species should be explored for the safety of herbal preparation to cure scabies, leucoderma, boils and

cuts skin diseases. These plants represent a major source for the pharmaceutical industries in a view of their raw material. The information will draw the attention of pharmacologists and phytochemists for further critical investigations.

948. **Venkata Subbaiah, K.P. & Savithramma, N. 2012.** "Bio-prospecting and documentation of traditional medicinal plants used to treat ringworm by ethnic groups of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Int. J. Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sci.* 4(1): 251–254.

Abstract: WHO Promoting the herbal drugs because of its therapeutic potentials. The present paper aimed to document the wealth of medicinal plant species used by ethnic groups of Kurnool District to curing Ringworm disease. It was found that all plant parts and their extracts used to treat Ringworm skin disease. The information of plants used to treat these skin diseases from tribal people was collected and plant species were identified with the help of the floristic treatises and date was documented. The documented information was cross checked with Ayurvedic physicians. The results revealed that 23 plants species are using by people belonging to four ethnic groups. Among these 10 plant species used by Ethnic groups to treat Ringworm disease are also prescribed by Ayurvedic doctors. Nationally four Ayurvedic companies are preparing 21 types of drugs and releasing in the market. Remaining 13 plant species should be explored for the safety of herbal preparation to cure Ringworm disease. These plants represent a major source for the pharmaceutical industries in a view of their raw material. The information will draw the attention of pharmacologists and phytochemists for further critical investigations.

949. **Venkataratnam, K. & Raju, R.R.V. 2004.** "Folk medicine from Gundlabrahmeswaram Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 16: 33–39.

Abstract: The present study deals with certain potential crude drugs used by tribals inhabiting the forests of Gundlabrahmeswaram (GBM) Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh. Taxonomic analysis and systematic evaluation of the samples yielded 46 species which are enumerated here.

950. **Vijayakumar, R. & Pullaiah, T. 1998.** "Medicinal plants used by the tribals of Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh". *Ethnobotany* 10: 97–102.

Abstract: The paper reports first–hand information gathered on 50–ethnomedicinal plants traditionally used by Chenchu, Yanadi, Sugali and Yerukala tribes of Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh, India, for the treatment of various diseases and disorders.

951. **Vijigiri, D. & Sharma, P.P. 2010.** "Traditional uses of plants in indigenous folklore of Nizamabad district, Andhra Pradesh, India". *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 14: 29–45.

Abstract: The present ethno-botanical explorations conducted in forest areas of Nizamabad resulted in the information about traditional plant uses of 77 plants species

belonging to 39 Angiospermic families. Of these, maximum species belongs to Euphorbiaceae with 7 species, 6 species to Asclepiadaceae and Fabaceae each. Information gathered from Nizamabad district indicates that the tribals, and other village people of this region possess good knowledge of herbal drugs, but their continuous and progressive exposure to modernization may result in extinction of such rich heritage of knowledge in the course of time. Diseases / ailments found prevalent in the area are skin diseases, kidney stone, tooth ache, fever and wounds. Majority of preparation are from leaves and some are of underground parts (like root, rhizome, tuber, etc.). Following data includes botanical name of species, vernacular name family, plant part used method of medicine and details about its application. Among the plant parts used in different formulations, leaves are abundantly used which is followed by stem and roots.

ABBREVIATION OF JOURNALS

[The journals titles have been standarised 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]

Advances Biol. Res.	:	Advances in Biological Research
Advances Pl. Sci.	:	Advances in plant sciences
Advances Res. J. Pl. Ani. Sci.	:	Advance research journal of plant & animal science
Agriculture-Science & Practice	:	Agriculture-Science & Practice
Algal Biomass Utln.	:	Algal Biomass Utilization
American J. Ethnomedicine	:	American Journal of Ethnomedicine
Ancient Sci. Life	:	Ancient Science Life
Ann. Forest.	:	Annals of Forestry
Asian J. Pharmaceutical & Clinical Res.	:	Asian journal of Pharmaceutical & Clinical Research
Asian J. Sci. Res.	:	Asian journal of science research
Biodiversity News	:	Biodiversity News
Bioinfolet	:	Bioinfolet
Biolife	:	Biolife
Bull. Bot. Surv. India	:	Bulletin of the Botanical Survey of India (up to Vol. 50, 2008)
Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.	:	Bulletin of medico-ethno-botanical research
Candollea	:	Candollea
Curr. Bot.	:	Current botany
Curr. Sci.	:	Current Science
Der Pharmacia Lettre	:	Der Pharmacia Lettre
European J. Med. Pl.	:	European journal of medicinal plants
EPTRI-ENVIS Newsletter	:	EPTRI-ENVIS Newsletter
Ethnobotanical Leaflets	:	Ethnobotanical Leaflets
Ethnobotany	:	Ethnobotany
Fl. & Fauna	:	Flora & fauna
Frahmia	:	Frahmia
Fungal Diversity	:	Fungal Diversity
Geobios (Jodhpur)	:	Geobios; an international (bimonthly) journalof the life sciences. Jodhpur.
Geobios, New Rep.	:	Geobios, New Reports
Indian Bee J.	:	Indian Bee Journal

Indian Fern J.	:	Indian Fern Journal
Indian Forester	:	The Indian Forester
Indian J. Appl. Res.	:	Indian journal of applied research
Indian J. Bot.	:	Indian journal of botany; half-yearly journal of research. Hyderabad
Indian J. Bot. Res.	:	Indian Journal of botanical research
Indian J. Forest.	:	Indian Journal of Forestry
Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.	:	Indian Journal of Forestry, Additional Series
Indian J. Fundamental Appl. Life Sci.	:	Indian journal of fundamental & applied life science
Indian J. Mar. Sci.	:	Indian journal of marine sciences
Indian J. Nat. Prod. & Resources	:	Indian journal of Natural Products & Resources
Indian J. Pl. Sci.	:	Indian journal of plant sciences
Indian J. Traditional Knowledge	:	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge
Indian Streams Res.	:	Indian Streams Research
IOSR J. Pharmacy	:	IOSR journal of Pharmacy
Int. J. Advances Pharmaceutical Res.	:	International journal of advances Pharmaceutical research
Int. J. Advances Res. Sci. Technol.	:	International journal of advances research in science & Technolgy
Int. J. Appl. Biosci.	:	International journal of Applied biosciences
Int. J. Appl. Sci., Engineering & Technol.	:	International journal of Applied science, Engineering & Technology
Int. J. Biol. Pharmacy & Allied Sci.	:	International journal of biology, pharmacy & allied sciences
Int. J. Biosciences	:	International journal of Biosciences
Int. J. Computational Engineering Res.	:	International journal of Computational Engineering Research
Int. J. Curr. Pharmaceutical Res.	:	International journal of current pharmaceutical research
Int. J. Engineering Sci.	:	International journal of engineering scinece
Int. J. Environm.	:	International journal on Environment
Int. J. Environm. Sci.	:	International journal of Environmental sciences
Int. J. Ethnobiology & Ethnomedicine	:	International journal of Ethnobiology & Ethnomedicine
Int. J. Geomatics & Geosciences	:	International journal of Geomatics & Geosciences
Int. J. Innovative Res. & Development	:	International journal of Innovative Research & Development
Int. J. Med. Arom. Pl.	:	International journal of medicinal & Aromatic plants
Int. J. Pharma & Bio Sci.	:	International journal of pharma & bio sciences
Int. J. Pharma & Life Sci.	:	International journal of pharma & life sciences

Int. J. Pharmaceutical Sci. Invention	:	International journal of Pharmaceutical Science Invention
Int. J. Pharmacy Biol. Sci.	:	International journal of pharmacy & biological sciences
Int. J. Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sci.	:	International journal of pharmacy & pharmaceutical research
Int. J. Phytomedicine	:	International journal of phytomedicine
Int. J. Pl. Animal & Environm. Sci.	:	International journal of plant, animal & environmental sciences
Int. J. Res. Ayurveda & Pharmacy	:	International journal of research in Ayurveda & Pharmacy
Int. J. Scientific Res.	:	International journal of scientific research
Int. Letters Nat. Sci.	:	International letters on natural sciences
Int. Res. J. Pharm. Appl. Sci.	:	International research journal of pharmacy & applied sciences
J. Biodiversity	:	Journal of biodiversity
J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.	:	Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society
J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas	:	Journal of the botanical research institute of Texas
J. Forest. Res.	:	Journal of Forestry Research
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. Ethnobiology & Traditional Med. Photon	:	Journal of Ethnobiology & Traditional Medicine Photon
J. Ethnopharmacol.	:	Journal of Ethnopharmacology
J. Exp. Biol. & Agric. Sci.	:	Journal of experimental biology & agricultural sciences
J. Indian Bot. Soc.	:	The Journal of the Indian Botanical Society
J. Indian Inst. Sci.	:	Journal of Indian institute of science
J. Med. Pl. Res.	:	Journal of medicinal plant research
J. Med. Pl. Studies	:	Journal of medicinal plant studies
J. Mycol.	:	Journal of Mycology
J. Mycol. Pl. Pathol.	:	Journal of mycology and plant pathology
J. Nat. Prod. Pl. Resources	:	Journal of natural product & plant resources
J. Nat. Sci.	:	Journal of natural science
J. Natural Remedies	:	Journal of natural remedies
J. Non-Timber Forest Products	:	Journal of Non-timber Forest Products
J. Pharm. Sci. Res.	:	Journal of pharmaceutical science research
J. Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry	:	Journal of pharmacognosy & phytochemistry
J. Pharmacy	:	Journal of pharmacy
J. Phytol.	:	Journal of phytology
J. Phytol. Res.	:	Journal of phytological research

J. Pl. Sci.	:	Journal of plant sciences
J. Pl. Sci. Res.	:	Journal of plant science research
J. Res. Ayurveda & Siddha	:	Journal of Research in Ayurveda & Siddha
J. Sci.	:	Journal of Science
J. Swamy Bot. Club	:	Journal of the Swamy Botanical Club
J. Threatened Taxa	:	Journal of Threatened Taxa
J. Trop. Forest.	:	Journal of Tropical Forestry
Kew Bull.	:	Kew Bulletin
My Forest	:	My Forest
Mycol. Res.	:	Mycological Research
Mycotaxon	:	Mycotaxon
Natural Product Radiance	:	Natural Product Radiance
Nelumbo	:	Nelumbo (Bull. Bot. Surv. India renamed from Vol. 51, 2009)
Nordic J. Bot.	:	Nordic journal of botany
New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res.	:	New Botanist, International Quarterly Journal of Plant Science Research
Phytotaxa	:	Phytotaxa
Phytotaxonomy	:	Phytotaxonomy
Pl. Sci. Res.	:	Plant science research
Pleione	:	Pleione
Proc. A.P. Akademi Sci.	:	Proceedings of Andhra Pradesh Akademi of sciences
Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.	:	Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences
Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.	:	Proceedings, Indian Academy of Sciences, Plant Sciences
Proc. Indian Natn. Sci. Acad.	:	Proceedings of the Indian National Science Academy
Res. J. Pharmaceutical, biological & chemical Sci.	:	Research journal of Pharmaceutical, biological & chemical Science
Rheedea	:	Rheedea
Sch. Acad. J. Biosci.	:	Sch. Acad. J. Biosci.
Seaweed Res. Utln.	:	Seaweed research & utilization
Taiwania	:	Taiwania
Trop. Ecol.	:	Tropical Ecology
World J. Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sci.	:	World journal of pharmacy & pharmaceutical science
World J. Pharm. Res.	:	World journal of pharmaceutical research
Zoo's Print J.	:	Zoo's Print Journal

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