ADDITION TO THE FLORA OF MARATHWADA REGION, MAHARASHTRA

*Survase S.A.¹ and Sonje S. B.²

¹Department of Botany, Lalbahadur Shastri Senior College, Partur – 431504 Dist. Jalna (M.S.) India
²Department of Botany, Vivekanand Arts, S.D. Comm. & Science College, Aurangabad-431004 (M.S.) India

*Author for Correspondence

ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with addition of nine taxa of flowering plants to the Flora of Marathwada region, Maharashtra. Updated nomenclature, name of the family, locality, flowering and fruiting season and exsiccate are given for each species.

Keywords: Additions, Marathwada, Flora

INTRODUCTION

After the publication of Flora of Marathwada Naik et al. (1998), many taxa of flowering plants were collected and reported by various authors such as Almeida (2003), Sonje et al. (2007), Kare et al. (2008), Rathor (2006, 2008), Rathor & Chavan (2002), Rathor et al. (2007), Khan & Solanke (2008) and Survase et al. (2009), Survase & Sardesai (2009), Gore & Gaikwada (2011) etc.

During our field survey, many taxa were collected from the region. After critical investigations authors found that 9 taxa are not reported from the region. Correct and updated citation, a short description and note on its phenology is depicted for each taxon followed by a note on ecology and taxonomic identity.

The voucher specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of Department of Botany, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

Enumeration

1) Glycirrhiza glabra Linn. Sp. Pl. ved 742, 1753. (Fabaceae).

Herb or undershrub, usually of 2 m in height, erect, perennial plant with light, gracefully-spreading pinnate foliage and dark green lanceolate leaflets that hang down at night and violet to lavender colour flower. The roots are brown, long and cylindrical. Exsiccata: SAS 7750.

Fls. & Frts.: July-Dec. Locality: Aurangabad; Paithan

Note: First time report in Maharashtra, newly introduce wild or cultivated field.


The spreading stout branches are covered with rusty fine hair. The stout tendrils are coiling and occur in pairs. Large leaves are 10-45 cm, 2-lobed with a broad cut. The white flowers, 2-3 cm across, turn yellow when old. The flowers are borne in rounded clusters. They have has 3 fertile stamens and 7 staminodes. Fruit is a flat woody pod with fine rusty hairs. Exsiccata: SAS 7760.

Fls. & Frts.: April-June Locality: Aurangabad

Note: Cultivated plants but much more cultivation


Lianas robust, densely pilose to tomentose throughout except for interior of corolla. Petiole 5-6 cm, slender; leaf blade ovate, base deeply cordate with rounded sinus, apex acuminate; basal veins 5-7, lateral veins 2 or 3 pairs. Inflorescences much branched, broader than long, to many flowered; peduncle to 2 cm, shorter than first internode. Corona lobes exerted from corolla tube, oblong, apex truncate-emarginate with corners produced into short thorns, sometimes toothed between these. Exsiccata: SAS 7761.

Fls. & Frts.: Sept.-April Localities: Beed; Wadawani
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4) *Epiphyllum macropterum* Britton & Rose, Cactaceae IV. 193. 1923. (Cactaceae).
Flat-stemmed, unarmed, branching cactus with large and showy flowers. Plants upright up to 1.5 tall with flat, 2-edged, leaf like branches which are crenate or serrate on margins, spineless. Flowers usually large, mostly nocturnal, arise on edge of leaf, the tube longer than limb; corolla White, 10 cm in diam.; stamens elongated, numerous. Fruit not seen. *Exsiccata*: SAS; 0182.

*Fls. & Frts.*: July-January.
*Locality*: Aurangabad

*Note*: Distribution and Conservation: Plants are commonly cultivated in garden and also kitchen garden in all district.

Woody shrub or small tree. The leaves are generally oval in shape. The corolla has five points that are slightly recurved. The flowers are usually white but may be yellow or pink and are pendulous. These may be yellow, orange, white, pink or multi-colored and are more prone to hang straight down. *Exsiccata*: SAS 7752.

*Locality*: Aurangabad

*Note*: Ornamented plants grow in cultivated.


*Fls. & Frts.*: July-August
*Locality*: Aurangabad town

*Note*: Plants are highly medicinal, cultivated in gardens all district.

A large tree in excess of 30 metres tall, and a trunk diameter exceeding 1.8 metres. Leaves Alternate on the stem, 5 to 20 cm long, 2.5 to 6 cm wide. Ovate lanceolate in shape, which contrasts to the broader leaves. Leaves with a short but noticeable tip, often curling to one side. *Exsiccata*: SAS 7759.

*Fls. & Frts.*: Sept.-April
*Localities*: Beed; Manjarsumba

*Note*: Plants are introducing in raod side.

Herbs annual, monoecious. Stems straight, branched, 40-100 cm tall; upper stems and petioles sparsely armed with short stinging and pubescent hairs. Stipules ovate-oblong, leaf blade ovate or cordate, stinging hairs, base abruptly cuneate or shallowly cordate, margin serrate, apex acuminate; cystoliths botuliform, regularly arranged abaxially along veins. Male flowers pedicellate, in bud ca. 1.2 mm; perianth lobes (3 or)4, connate 1/2 of length, obovate, puberulent, apex corniculate; stamens (3 or)4; Female flowers: pedicel to 1.5 mm, not winged; perianth lobes 4, free, unequal, dorsal lobe ovate, 2 lateral lobes largest, enclosing the ovary, broadly ovate, ventral lobe smallest, triangular ovate. Ovary asymmetrically triangular; stigma reflexed, filiform, 3-fid, ca. 0.3 mm. Achene obliquely triangular. *Exsiccata*: SAS 7776.

*Fls. & Frts.*: Aug.-Sept.
*Locality*: Aurangabad

*Note*: Newly introducing in grass land forest.

Herbs to 1 m tall, stout. Rhizomes tuberous, thick, with creeping, slender stolons. Leaves often 4-7; petiole 30–80 cm; leaf blade oblong-lanceolate to suboblong. Flowering stems (10–)15–30 cm, brown

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villous. Perianth yellow; segments ovate-ob-long, apex obtuse, outer segments adaxially hairy, inner ones adaxially hairy on midvein or at base of mid-vein. Stamens 5–6 mm; filament less than 1 mm; anther linear. Ovary subglobose to oblong, hairy. Style longer than stamens, slender; stigma subcapitate. Berry white, subglobose. Exsiccate: SAS 7751.

Fls. & Frt.: Aug.-Sept. Locality: Beed; Kaij

Note: Cultivated plants use in Medicinal.

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