SHORT COMMUNICATION

Additions to the Fabaceae of Melghat Tiger Reserve (MTR), Maharashtra, India

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ABSTRACT

Fabaceae is the largest family, represented by total 116 species in the Melghat Tiger Reserve. Present paper deals with the addition of 02 new reports of Fabacae members namely, *Flemingia macrophylla* (Willd.) O. Ktze. ex Merr. and *Paracalyx scariosus* (Roxb.) Ali, to the flora of Melghat Tiger Reserve. Correct and updated citation, local name, a short description, along with distribution, is provided for future field work.

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INTRODUCTION

Melghat Tiger Reserve (MTR) is situated in the mountainous region, the Gavilgarh hills of Satpuras in Dharni and Chikhaldara tahsils of Amravati District of Maharashtra state. Tiger reserve covers a total area of 1676.93 sqkms. The forest is of dry deciduous type and vegetation changes occur at close intervals. Tapti River and the Gawilgadh ridge of the Satpura Range forms the boundaries of the Reserve.The Flora of Melghat has been studied by various workers Witt (1916) and Patel (1968) studied mainly trees, shrubs and economic herbs etc. whereas Dhore and Joshi (1988) documented the floristic wealth of Melghat including herbs, grasses and cultivated species. Later on Bhogaonkar and Devarkar (1999) added 67 species and Londhe *et al.* (2002) reported 108 taxa to the existing list. Bhogaonkar and Dhole (2014) reported 02 new families to the flora of Melghat.

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During the course of floristic studies in Melghat Tiger Reserve, the authors came across 02 new report of Fabacae members namely, *Flemingia macrophylla* (Willd.) O. Ktze. ex Merr. and *Paracalyx scariosus* (Roxb.) Ali, collected from Raipur and Dhakna ranges of Melghat forest. On perusal of the above literature, it is found that these species are not reported by earlier workers, so these two species found to be new distributional reports to the flora of Melghat.

Plants were collected, identified with the help of standard and regional floras (Hooker 1997, Cooke 1967, Naik 1998, Singh and Karthikeyan 2000, Yadav and Sardesai, 2002) and herbarium specimens made are deposited in the herbarium of BSI Pune.

Flemingia macrophylla (Willd.) O. Ktze. ex Merr. in Philipp. J. Sci. Bot. 5:130. 1910; Sanj. Legumes of India 176. 1991. Crotalaria macrophylla Willd. Sp. Pl. 3:982. 1802. Flemingia congesta Roxb. ex Ait. f. in Hort. Kew ed. 2, 4:349. 1812; Baker in Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 2: 228. 1876; Cooke, Fl. Pres. Bombay 1:418. 1958 (Repr.). F. nana Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 339. 1832; Cooke, op. cit. 417. F. congesta var latifolia (Bth.) Baker in Hook.f. op. cit. 229. F. congesta var nana(Roxb.) Baker in Hook.f.op. cit. Moghania nana (Roxb.) Mukerjee in Bull. Bot Soc.

Bengal 6: 20. 1953. *M. macrophylla* (Willd.) O. Ktze. Gen. Pl. l:199. 1891; Mukerjee, op. cit. 16. *'Chanagadda'*. (Fig. 1).



Fig.1: *Flemingia macrophylla* (Wild.) O. Ktze. ex Merr.



Fig. 2: Paracalyx scariosus (Roxb.) Ali

Shrubs, 1.8 m high. Leaflets 10–16 x 4–6 cm, elliptic–ovate, subcoriaceous, silky on nerves beneath, apex acute, lateral ones oblique at base; petiole winged. Flowers purplish–yellow, in dense, axillary racemes; calyx gland dotted, pilose. Pods oblong, rusty–tomentose.

Flowers and Fruits.: January–February.

Distribution: Nearby areas of Raipur village

Occurance: Rare

Additional specimen examined: INDIA, Maharashtra, Amravati (Raipur PAD 712, 14-01-2012).

Paracalyx scariosus (Roxb.) Ali in Univ. Studies Karachi 5 (3): 95. 1968; Sanj Legumes of India 227. 1991. Cylista scariosa Roxb. Pl. Cor. 1: 64, t. 92. 1798; Baker in Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 2: 219. 1876; Cooke, Fl. Pres. Bombay 412.1958 (Repr.).'Ran-ghevda'.(Fig. 2)

Twiners, extensive; stems and branches woody, finely downy or tomentose. Leaflets 3.2–10.0 x 2–6 cm, terminal rhomboid, laterals obliquely ovate, velvety pubescent, apex acute, base rounded. Flowers yellow, in axillary peduncled racemes. Pods oblique, downy, 1–seeded.

Flowers and Fruits. :November–April.

Distribution: Dharni tehsil

Occurrence: Not common

Additional specimen examined: INDIA, Maharashtra, Amravati (Dhakna range PAD 717, 14-01-2012)

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