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FLORISTIC COMPOSITION AND FAMILY-WISE SPECIES RICHNESS OF VIKRAMA SIMHAPURI UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, SPSR NELLORE, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Biodiversity assessments in educational institutions provide valuable baselines for ecological monitoring, conservation planning, and green-campus management. The present study documents the floral diversity of Vikrama Simhapuri University (VSU), Kakutur campus, SPSR Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh, India based on a comprehensive inventory of naturally occurring, ornamental, cultivated, and aquatic plant species. Herbaceous species dominated the flora, followed by tress, shrubs, climber, aquatic herbs, creepers and parasites. A total of 392 species representing 79 families were recorded. Species richness was dominated by Poaceae (51 spp.) and Fabaceae (48 spp.), followed by Apocynaceae (25 spp.), Cyperaceae (18 spp.), Asteraceae and Euphorbiaceae (13 spp. each), and Amaranthaceae (12 spp.). Herbs formed the dominant life-form, reflecting prevalence of grasslands, wetlands, and disturbed habitats. Trees from Fabaceae, Moraceae, Meliaceae, Verbenaceae, and Combretaceae families substantially enhanced canopy structural complexity. Aquatic species from Nymphaeaceae, Hydrocharitaceae, Pontederiaceae, and Typhaceae family highlighted the presence of healthy wetland ecosystems on the campus. The high abundances of grasses, legumes, and diverse herbaceous dicot species, reflects a relatively well-preserved semi-urban campus ecosystem. This study identifies VSU campus as a significant center of local biodiversity hotspot and provides an essential baseline for long-term ecological monitoring and sustainable green-campus strategies.

Keywords **:** Floristic diversity; Species richness; Family-wise diversity; Poaceae; Fabaceae; Campus biodiversity; University flora; Eastern Ghats vegetation; Plant community structure; Andhra Pradesh flora.

Introduction

University campuses, though often located in peri-urban landscapes, act as semi-protected pockets of green space that can harbor a significant amount of biological diversity (McKinney, 2002; Faeth *et al*., 2011). These landscapes usually integrate natural vegetation, plantations, wetlands, lawns, ornamental gardens, and several micro-habitats that collectively support a wide range of flora and fauna (Pickett *et al*., 2011). Conducting floristic surveys of such academic campuses therefore holds importance not only for documenting local biodiversity, but also for strengthening conservation efforts, enriching environmental education, and supporting long-term ecological monitoring (Aronson *et al*., 2014). Andhra Pradesh, in particular, is floristically rich, with ecosystems ranging from the forests of the Eastern Ghats to coastal wetlands and dry deciduous scrublands. State-level floristic reports consistently show the dominance of Poaceae, Fabaceae, Asteraceae, and Euphorbiaceae across these varied landscapes (Reddy & Reddy, 2008; Pullaiah *et al*., 2009). Field studies conducted in the Nallamalais, Ahobilam, Gani Reserve Forest, and Udayagiri hills have highlighted the abundance of grasses, legumes, and medicinal flora used in traditional practices typical characteristics of dry tropical ecosystems (Thulsi *et al*., 2008; Reddy *et al*., 2020). Research on sacred groves in Visakhapatnam, Krishna, and Vizianagaram districts further indicates that these culturally protected forest

patches function as small but important refuges, enabling the persistence of native plant biodiversity despite increasing anthropogenic pressures around them (Rampilla *et al*., 2015; Koda *et al*., 2020; Koda *et al*., 2021; Rao & Harikrishna, 2025).

Although forests and sacred groves in Andhra Pradesh have received considerable scientific attention, university campuses have rarely been examined from a biodiversity perspective. This lack of information highlights the need for systematic documentation of green-campus flora, especially in understudied academic campuses such as Vikrama Simhapuri University (VSU). The present study provides the first detailed account of the floristic inventory of the VSU campus, describing its species richness, dominant families, habitat types, and life-form composition, thereby creating necessary baseline information for future conservation initiatives.

Materials and Methods

Vikrama Simhapuri University, situated in Kakutur village in SPSR Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh, lies at approximately 14.35°N and 79.92°E along the tropical coastal belt of southeastern India. The climate of Nellore follows a tropical savanna pattern characterized by hot, humid summers, relatively warm winters, and distinct wet and dry seasons. Temperatures remain high for most of the year, often rising above 35–38°C during April to June, while cooler conditions prevail from December to February. This region receives average annual rainfall of 800–900 mm, influenced by both the southwest monsoon (June–September) and the northeast monsoon (October–December), October usually receiving the heaviest precipitation. Due to its proximity to the Bay of Bengal, this region exposed to occasional cyclonic storms, that produce intense rainfall and strong winds. High humidity persists throughout the year due to persistent coastal influences and seasonal wind patterns. The VSU campus occupies about 72 acres and hosts a variety of habitat types including avenue plantations, Miyawaki forest patches, natural grasslands, shrublands, aquatic ecosystems, ornamental gardens, and organic farming zones. This mixture of land-use contributes to considerable floristic heterogeneity, supporting both native and cultivated plant species. The extensive green cover and continued plantation efforts also play pivotal role in moderating the local microclimate by mitigating heat stress, improving moisture retention and contributing to better overall environmental quality within the campus.

Systematic field surveys were carried out across all accessible parts of the campus to document the plant diversity. Plant specimens identification was done using standard regional floras and taxonomic keys. Expert assistance for confirming several taxa was provided by Dr. A. Madhusudhana Reddy, Professor of Botany, Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa, whose expertise in plant taxonomy and biodiversity conservation greatly strengthened the accuracy of final species list. Each recorded plant was carefully checked to avoid duplication and every taxa was assigned to appropriate habit categories including herb, shrub, tree, climber, creeper, twiner, succulent herb/shrub, aquatic herb, and parasite. Family-wise species richness was quantified to assess patterns of taxonomic diversity, while life-form analysis was performed to get insights into the structure and ecological composition of the vegetation. t.

Results

A total of 392 plant species representing 79 families were documented from the Vikrama Simhapuri University (VSU) campus, reflecting a substantial rich flora within a compact semi-urban landscape. The campus vegetation comprised a combination of native, and cultivated plant species distributed across diverse microhabitats, including grasslands, shrub dominated patches, wetlands, avenue plantations, Miyawaki forest patches, and ornamental gardens. Overall, the analysis revealed that herbs formed the largest proportion of the flora, comprising 58.67% (230/392) of all species, while trees accounted for 18.11% (71/392) and shrubs contributed 13.27% (52/392), together representing next major components of the landscape. Climbers and twiners contributed 7.4% (29/392), suggesting a moderate vertical structural diversity. Aquatic herbs were relatively few (1.53%;6/392), and both creepers and parasitic species were rare, each representing only 0.51%;2/392) of the recorded species (Figure-1).

Species richness was considerably varied among plant families identified. Poaceae with 51 species, emerged as the most prominent family, reflecting the widespread presence of open fields, lawns, roadsides, and grass-dominated habitats across the campus. The predominance of grasses is typical characteristics of tropical savanna and semi-arid environments, where frequent disturbance, sunlight exposure, and soil openness promote graminoid growth. Fabaceae, represented by 48 species, followed closely. Legumes play a key ecological role in such landscapes, not only because of their wide range of growth forms trees, shrubs, herbs, and climbers but also due to their nitrogen-fixing ability, which helps enrich the soil. Many species are also intentionally planted for shade, ornamental value, or soil enrichment. Apocynaceae

ranked third with 25 species formed, comprising shrubs, twiners, succulents, and ornamental plants. Many members of this family exhibit drought tolerance, making them well adapted to the region's climate and common in both cultivated landscapes and natural scrub habitats (Table-1 & Figure-2).

Cyperaceae (18 species) were mainly distributed along wetland margins, marshy depressions, and drainage channels, indicating the presence of functional wetland ecosystems on the campus. Asteraceae and Euphorbiaceae (13 species each) families represented typical herbaceous flora of disturbed or semi-natural open areas, reflecting their strong ecological adaptability. Additional families with notable plant species richness included Amaranthaceae (12 species) and Rubiaceae and Convolvulaceae (11 species each). Malvaceae with 10 species contributed several shrubs and perennial herbs, characteristic of dryland and secondary successional habitats. Life-form analysis showed that herbs dominated the campus flora, supported by high representation of Poaceae, Cyperaceae, Asteraceae, Amaranthaceae, and other herb-rich families. Trees and shrubs formed the next major life-form groups, primarily from Fabaceae, Moraceae, Meliaceae, Verbenaceae, Combretaceae, Myrtaceae, and Arecaceae, contributing to the woody vegetation structure in plantation belts and avenue plantings. Graminoids (Poaceae and Cyperaceae) were abundant in open area, lawns, and wetland peripheries, while legumes were widely distributed across all growth forms, occurring as trees, shrubs, herbs, and climbers. Families such as Apocynaceae, Asteraceae, Euphorbiaceae, and Malvaceae contributed notably to the medicinal, ornamental, and drought-tolerant components of the campus flora (Table-1 & Figure-2).

Aquatic vegetation including *Nelumbo nucifera*, *Nymphaea spp.*, *Hydrilla verticillata*, *Eichhornia crassipes* and *Vallisneria spiralis*, confirms the ecological functionality of the campus ponds and seasonal wetlands. The occurrence of parasitic species such as *Cuscuta reflexa* and *Cassytha filiformis* and succulent xerophytes like *Caralluma*, *Opuntia* added further ecological diversity of the campus. Together, Poaceae and Fabaceae, together contributing nearly one-fourth of the total flora, reflecting a vegetation composition typical characteristic of tropical dry deciduous and savanna-like ecosystem of the Eastern Ghats foothill region. The substantial richness of herbaceous families highlights the diverse microhabitats, seasonal rainfall influences, and varying disturbance condition across the campus. The coexistence of wild species, naturalized weeds, cultivated ornamental plantings, and managed plantation highlights the multifunctional character of the VSU landscape, which supports ecological processes, aesthetic appeal, and essential environmental services. This comprehensive floristic baseline offers a valuable foundation for long-term biodiversity monitoring, ecological restoration, and campus sustainability initiatives (Table-1).

The floral diversity assessment of the university campus revealed the presence of a rich variety of medicinally important plant species. Notable well-known therapeutic plants identified among the campus species include *Aloe vera*, *Centella asiatica*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Boerhavia diffusa*, *Ocimum* spp., *Phyllanthus* spp., *Asparagus racemosus*, *Eclipta alba*, *Rauvolfia serpentina*, *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Plumbago zeylanica*, and *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Table-1).

Discussion

The floristic assessment of the Vikrama Simhapuri University campus reveals a rich plant diversity for a semi-urban institutional landscape, highlighting the significance of university green spaces as an important biodiversity reservoirs. A total of 392 species belonging to 79 families were recorded, reflecting the heterogeneity of microhabitats present across the campus from grasslands and shrub-dominated patches to seasonal wetlands, ornamental gardens, avenue plantations, and Miyawaki forest patches. This mosaic of habitat diversity known to enhance species richness of native, naturalized, and cultivated plants, a pattern consistent with global observations from other peri-urban ecosystems where habitat variety often enhances overall species richness (Faeth *et al*., 2011; McKinney, 2002; Pickett *et al*., 2011).

The floristic richness observed at VSU mirrors closely with reports from other Indian educational institutions, where semi-urban campuses oten support a mix of native, naturalized, and cultivated species. at STSN Government Degree College, Kadiri, recorded 223 species dominated by Poaceae and Fabaceae families, reflecting the influence of habitat heterogeneity and anthropogenic influence (Angajala *et al*., 2025). Similar observations have been made from studies at Nirmala College for Women, Coimbatore, and Jamner College, Maharashtra, where herbaceous flora and ecologically resilient families such as Apocynaceae and Euphorbiaceae well represented, demonstrating their adaptation to disturbed campus environments (Danya & Yaazhini, 2022; Gavit & Patil, 2024). Comparable patterns were also documented at K.M. Government College, Narwana, and Akshara

Vidyalaya, Nellore, where herbs and shrubs dominated and Poaceae and Fabaceae families contributed significantly to overall plant species richness (Kumar *et al*., 2016; Manipal *et al*., 2018). Together, these findings reinforce the broader role of academic campuses as important reservoirs of urban biodiversity across varied ecological settings (Kumar *et al*., 2016; Manipal *et al*., 2018).

Within the VSU campus flora, species richness varied notably among families, with Poaceae (51 species) emerging as the most dominant group. This trend is typical characterstics of tropical savanna and dry deciduous regions and closely resembles floristic patterns reported from the Eastern Ghats, including areas such as the Nallamalais and Udayagiri Hills (Chintala *et al*., 2020; Thulsi *et al*., 2008). The extensive presence of grasses and sedges reflects the prominence of open fields, roadsides, and seasonally moist patches that favour graminoid proliferation. Fabaceae (48 species), the second-rich family, plays significant ecological role in dry tropical landscapes by enhancing soil fertility and ecosystem resilience through its nitrogen fixing ability an established pattern across Eastern Ghats vegetation (Pullaiah *et al*., 2009; Reddy & Reddy, 2008). Their occurrence across diverse growth forms, including trees, shrubs, herbs, and climbers further highlights their ecological amplitude and adaptability.

The Apocynaceae represented by 25 species, comprising drought-tolerant shrubs, climbers, succulents, and widely planted ornamental plants, reflects both their ecological suitability to semi-arid conditions and their popularity in campus landscaping (Pickett *et al*., 2011). Several other herbaceous families such as Asteraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Amaranthaceae, Convolvulaceae, Rubiaceae, and Malvaceae also contribute substantially to the vegetation mosaic shaped by seasonal rainfall, soil variation, and routine disturbance (Sindhuja *et al*., 2012). In contrast, woody perennials such as *Azadirachta indica*, *Albizia lebbeck*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Terminalia arjuna*, and *Tectona grandis* provide main structural framework of the campus, improving vertical stratification, moderating the microclimatic conditions, supporting fauna, and contributing to carbon sequestration (Aronson *et al*., 2014; McKinney, 2008). The presence of aquatic plant species *Nelumbo nucifera*, *Nymphaea* spp., *Vallisneria spiralis*, *Hydrilla verticillata*, and *Eichhornia crassipes* indicates that the wetlands within the campus remain ecologically functional, sustaining nutrient cycling and aquatic food webs (Faeth *et al*., 2011).

The presence of diverse medicinal plant species on the VSU campus, many of which are valued for their anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, hepatoprotective, and wound-healing properties reflects a healthy and ecologically diverse landscape. This richness not only enhances opportunities for conservation but also strengthens the campus's role as a learning and research resource, consistent with earlier ethnobotanical findings from Andhra Pradesh (Daddam *et al*., 2020; Singh *et al*., 2024). The floristic diversity is further enriched by the presence of parasitic species such as *Cuscuta reflexa* and *Cassytha filiformis* and xerophytic genera like *Caralluma* and *Opuntia*, highlighting the coexistence of varied ecological strategies typical of transitional Eastern Ghats vegetation (Pullaiah *et al*., 2009). The strong dominance of Poaceae and Fabaceae—together accounting for nearly one-fourth of all recorded species, further reinforces the classification of the campus flora as analogous to tropical dry deciduous and savanna-like ecosystems.

Ongoing greening initiatives at VSU, including Miyawaki method of afforestation, extensive tree-planting drives, and the development of organic gardens, indicate potential for further improving the ecological quality of the campus. Continuous floristic monitoring will be important for understanding vegetation dynamics, evaluating restoration outcomes, detecting early spread of invasive species, and guiding evidence-based sustainable campus management (McKinney, 2008). Collectively, the findings highlight the valuable contribution that academic institutions can make to biodiversity conservation, environmental stewardship, and ecological research.

Conclusion

This study documents 392 plant species belonging to 79 families within the Vikrama Simhapuri University campus, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh demonstrating high floristic diversity in a compact semi-urban environment. Species richness was dominated by Poaceae and Fabaceae, reflecting the influence of savanna-like conditions, periodic disturbance, and extensive plantation activities. Herbaceous families such as Asteraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Amaranthaceae, and Convolvulaceae contributed substantially to the structural diversity, indicating heterogeneous microhabitats and strong seasonal dynamics. The presence of Cyperaceae and few aquatic taxa confirms that the campus supports ecologically functional wetland systems. The coexistence of native, naturalized, and cultivated species highlights the multifunctional character of the landscape. Overall, this floristic baseline provides a

valuable reference for long-term biodiversity monitoring, ecological restoration, and sustainable campus planning. Future management may include invasive species control, wetland protection, and long-term vegetation monitoring.

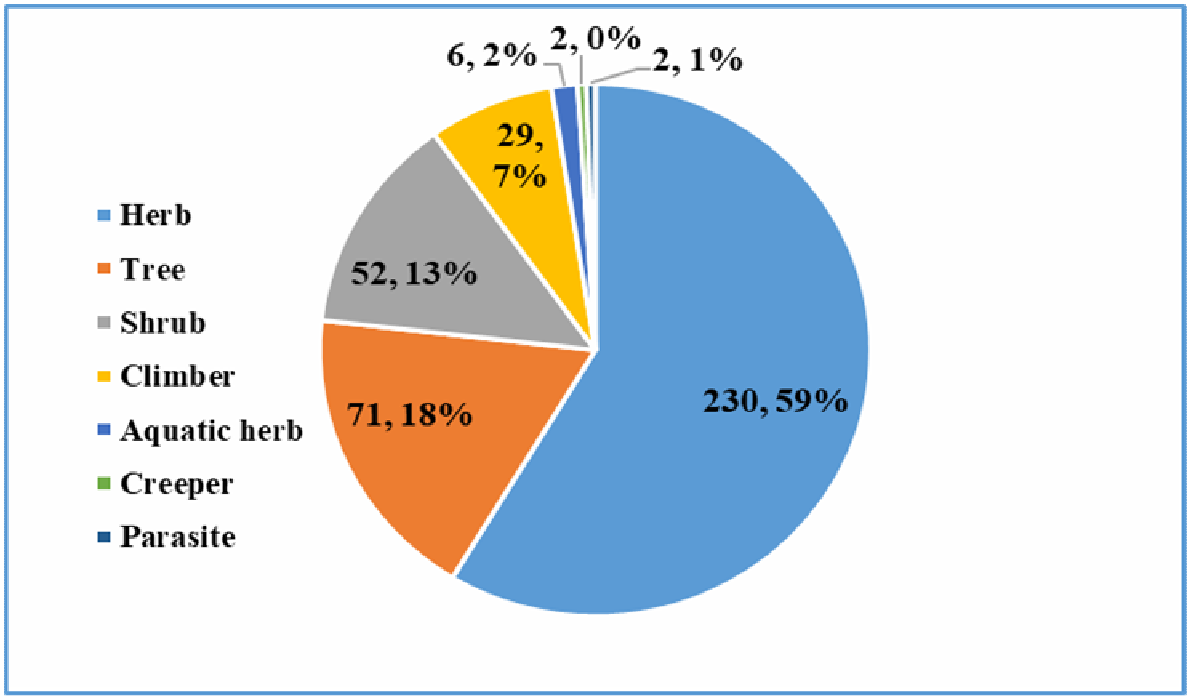

Fig. 1: Distribution of plant species across major habit categories within the study area.

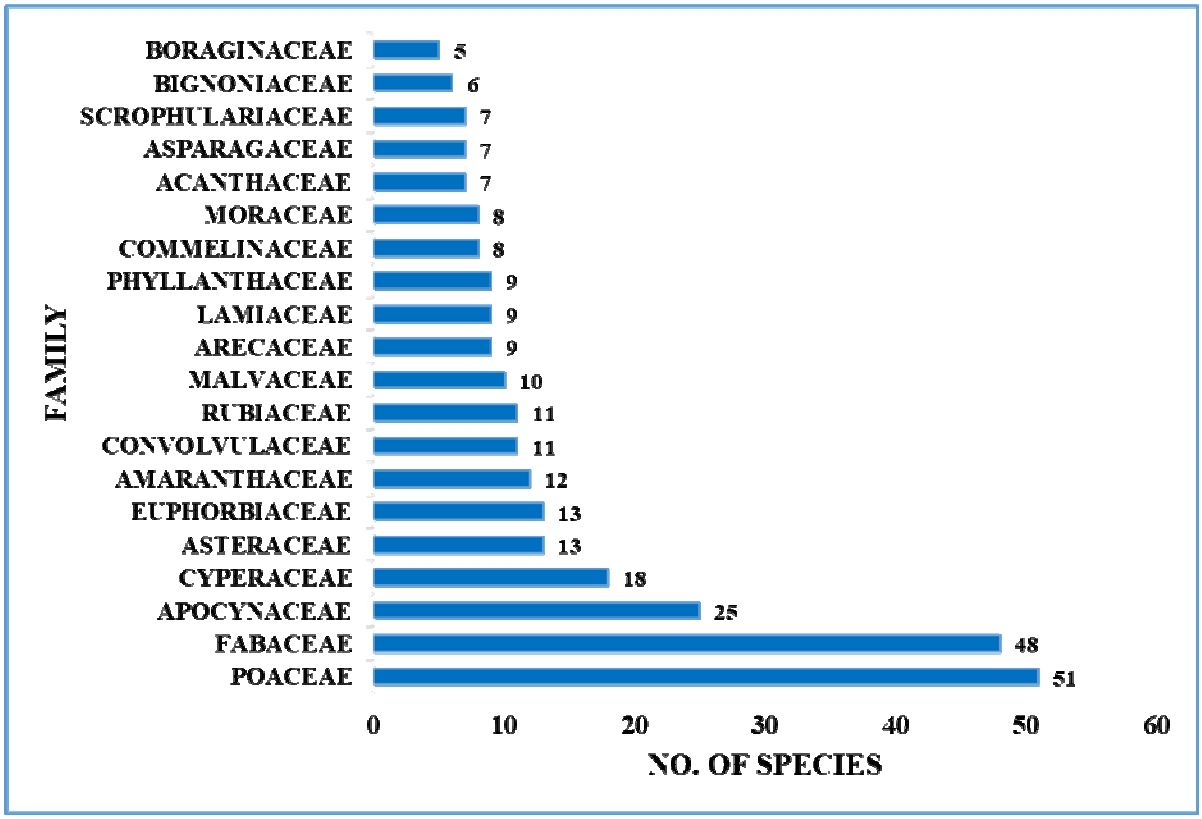

Fig. 2: Top twenty Plant Families with the Highest Species Richness on the University Campus

Table 1: Comprehensive floristic inventory of the VSU campus including species identity, family classification, and habit categories

S. No	Name of the species	Family	Habit
1.	*Asystasia gangetica* (L.) T. Anderson	Acanthaceae	Herb
2.	*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall.	Acanthaceae	Herb
3.	*Blepharis repens* (Vahl) Roth.	Acanthaceae	Herb
4.	*Indoneesiella echioides* (L.) Sreemadh.	Acanthaceae	Herb
5.	*Lepidagathis cristata* Willd.	Acanthaceae	Herb
6.	*Rostellularia prostrata* R.B. Majumdar	Acanthaceae	Herb
7.	*Ruellia tuberosa* L.	Acanthaceae	Herb
8.	*Trianthema portulacastrum* L.	Aizoaceae	Herb
9.	*Achyranthes aspera* L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb
10.	*Allmania nodiflora* (L.) R. Br.	Amaranthaceae	Herb
11.	*Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) DC.	Amaranthaceae	Herb
12.	*Amaranthus spinosus* L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb
13.	*Amaranthus tricolor* L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb
14.	*Amaranthus viridis* L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb
15.	*Celosia argentea* L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb
16.	*Digera muricata* (L.) Mart.	Amaranthaceae	Herb
17.	*Gomphrena globosa* L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb
18.	*Gomphrena serrata* L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb
19.	*Pupalia lappacea* (L.) Juss.	Amaranthaceae	Herb
20.	*Trichurus monsoniae* (L.f.) C. Towns	Amaranthaceae	Herb
21.	*Crinum asiaticum* L.	Amaryllidaceae	Herb
22.	*Zephyranthes rosea* Lindl.	Amaryllidaceae	Herb
23.	*Mangifera indica* L.	Anacardiaceae	Tree
24.	*Semecarpus anacardium* L.f.	Anacardiaceae	Tree
25.	*Annona squamosa* L.	Annonaceae	Tree
26.	*Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonner) Thw.	Annonaceae	Tree
27.	*Centella asiatica* (L.) Urb.	Apiaceae	Creeping herb
28.	*Adenium obesum* (Forssk) Roem. & Schult.	Apocynaceae	Shrub
29.	*Allamanda blanchetii* A. DC.	Apocynaceae	Shrub
30.	*Boucerosia lasiantha* Wight	Apocynaceae	Succulent herb
31.	*Boucerosia procumbens* (Gravely & Mayur.) Plowes	Apocynaceae	Succulent herb
32.	*Boucerosia umbellata* (Haw.) Wight & Arn.	Apocynaceae	Succulent herb
33.	*Calotropis gigantea* (L.) R. Br.	Apocynaceae	Shrub
34.	*Caralluma adscendens* var. *attenuata* (Wight) Grav. & Mayur.	Apocynaceae	Succulent herb
35.	*Caralluma adscendens* var. *fimbriata* (Wall.) Gravely & Mayur.	Apocynaceae	Succulent herb
36.	*Caralluma bhupinderiana* Sarkaria	Apocynaceae	Succulent herb
37.	*Caralluma stalagmifera* C.E.C. Fisch.	Apocynaceae	Succulent herb
38.	*Carissa spinarum* L.	Apocynaceae	Shrub
39.	*Cascabela thevetia* (L.) Lippold	Apocynaceae	Shrub
40.	*Catharanthus pusillus* (Murr.) G. Don	Apocynaceae	Herb
41.	*Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don	Apocynaceae	Herb
42.	*Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) R. Br.	Apocynaceae	Twiner
43.	*Nerium indicum* Mill.	Apocynaceae	Shrub
44.	*Oxystelma esculentum* (L.f.) Sm.	Apocynaceae	Twiner
45.	*Pentatropis capensis* (L.f.) Bull	Apocynaceae	Twiner
46.	*Pergularia daemia* (Forssk.) Chiov.	Apocynaceae	Twiner
47.	*Plumeria rubra* L.	Apocynaceae	Tree
48.	*Plumeria alba* L.	Apocynaceae	Tree
49.	*Plumeria pudica* Jacq.	Apocynaceae	Shrub
50.	*Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz.	Apocynaceae	Herb
51.	*Vincetoxicum indicum* (Burm.f.) Mabb.	Apocynaceae	Twiner
52.	*Wattakaka volubilis* (L. f.) Stapf	Apocynaceae	Twiner
53.	*Aponogeton natans* (L.) Engl. & K. Krause	Aponogetonaceae	Herb
54.	*Alocasia macrorrhizos* (L.) G. Don	Araceae	Herb

S. No	Name of the species	Family	Habit
55.	*Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott	Araceae	Herb
56.	*Caladium bicolor* (Aiton) Vent.	Araceae	Herb
57.	*Rhaphidophora pertusa* (Roxb.) Schott	Araceae	Shrub
58.	*Araucaria araucana* (Molina) K. Koch	Araucariaceae	Tree
59.	*Borassus flabellifer* L.	Arecaceae	Tree
60.	*Caryota urens* L.	Arecaceae	Tree
61.	*Cocos nucifera* L.	Arecaceae	Tree
62.	*Dypsis lutescens* (H. Wendl.) Beentje & J. Dransf	Arecaceae	Tree
63.	*Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb.	Arecaceae	Tree
64.	*Phoenix dactylifera* L.	Arecaceae	Tree
65.	*Roystonea regia* (Kunth) O.F. Cook	Arecaceae	Tree
66.	*Rhapis excelsa* (Thunb.) A. Henry	Arecaceae	Shrub
67.	*Wodyetia bifurcata* A.K. Irvine	Arecaceae	Tree
68.	*Asparagus racemosus* Willd.	Asparagaceae	Shrub
69.	*Chlorophytum laxum* R. Br.	Asparagaceae	Herb
70.	*Dracaena marginata* Aiton	Asparagaceae	Shrub
71.	*Dracaena reflexa* Lam.	Asparagaceae	Shrub
72.	*Drimia indica* (Roxb.) Jessop.	Asparagaceae	Herb
73.	*Sansevieria roxburghiana* Schult. & Schult.f.	Asparagaceae	Herb
74.	*Scilla hyacinthina* (Roth) J.F. Macbr.	Asparagaceae	Herb
75.	*Aloe vera* (L.) Burm.f.	Asphodelaceae	Herb
76.	*Ageratum conyzoides* L.	Asteraceae	Herb
77.	*Blumea mollis* Merr.	Asteraceae	Herb
78.	*Chromolaena odorata* (L.) R.M. King & H. Rob.	Asteraceae	Shrub
79.	*Eclipta alba* (L.) Hassk.	Asteraceae	Herb
80.	*Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC.	Asteraceae	Herb
81.	*Glossocardia bosvallea* (L.f.) DC.	Asteraceae	Herb
82.	*Gymnanthemum extensum* (DC.) Steetz.	Asteraceae	Shrub
83.	*Parthenium hysterophorus* L.	Asteraceae	Herb
84.	*Pentanema indicum* (L.) Y. Ling	Asteraceae	Herb
85.	*Pulicaria wightiana* (DC.) Clarke.	Asteraceae	Herb
86.	*Tridax procumbens* L.	Asteraceae	Herb
87.	*Vernonia albicans* DC.	Asteraceae	Herb
88.	*Vernonia cinerea* (L.) Less.	Asteraceae	Herb
89.	*Dolichandrone falcata* Seem.	Bignoniaceae	Tree
90.	*Millingtonia hortensis* L.	Bignoniaceae	Tree
91.	*Tecoma stans* (L.) Kunth.	Bignoniaceae	Tree
92.	*Tabebuia chrysantha* (Jacq.) G. Nicholson	Bignoniaceae	Tree
93.	*Tabebuia rosea* (Bertol.) Bertero ex A. DC.	Bignoniaceae	Tree
94.	*Spathodea campanulata* P. Beauv.	Bignoniaceae	Tree
95.	*Coldenia procumbens* L.	Boraginaceae	Herb
96.	*Cynoglossum zeylanicum* Thunb. ex Brand	Boraginaceae	Herb
97.	*Heliotropium bracteatum* R. Br.	Boraginaceae	Herb
98.	*Heliotropium strigosum* willd.	Boraginaceae	Herb
99.	*Trichodesma indicum* (L.) R.Br.	Boraginaceae	Herb
100.	*Cereus pterogonus* Lem.	Cactaceae	Succulent shrub
101.	*Opuntia stricta* (Haw.) Haw.	Cactaceae	Succulent shrub
102.	*Opuntia dillenii* (Ker Gawl.) Haw.	Cactaceae	Succulent shrub
103.	*Opuntia monacantha* (Willd.) Haw.	Cactaceae	Succulent shrub
104.	*Canna indica* L.	Cannaceae	Herb
105.	*Casuarina equisetifolia* L.	Casuarinaceae	Tree
106.	*Cleome viscosa* L.	Cleomaceae	Herb
107.	*Evolvulus alsinoides* (L.) L.	Convolvulaceae	Herb
108.	*Evolvulus nummularius* (L.) L.	Convolvulaceae	Herb
109.	*Ipomoea aquatica* Forssk.	Convolvulaceae	Twiner
110.	*Ipomoea cairica* (L.) Sweet Hort.	Convolvulaceae	Twiner

S. No	Name of the species	Family	Habit
111.	*Ipomoea coptica* (L.) Roem. & Schult.	Convolvulaceae	Twiner
112.	*Ipomoea marginata* (Desr.) Verdc.	Convolvulaceae	Twiner
113.	*Ipomoea obscura* (L.) Ker.-Gawl.	Convolvulaceae	Twiner
114.	*Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br.	Convolvulaceae	Twiner
115.	*Merremia aegyptica* (L.) Urban	Convolvulaceae	Twiner
116.	*Merremia tridentata* (L.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	Twiner
117.	*Rivea hypocrateriformis* (Desr.) Choisy	Convolvulaceae	Twiner
118.	*Conocarpus erectus* L.	Combretaceae	Tree
119.	*Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae	Tree
120.	*Terminalia catappa* L.	Combretaceae	Tree
121.	*Terminalia mantaly* H. Perrier	Combretaceae	Tree
122.	*Commelina benghalensis* L.	Commelinaceae	Herb
123.	*Commelina erecta* L.	Commelinaceae	Herb
124.	*Commelina ensifolia* R. Br.	Commelinaceae	Herb
125.	*Commelina diffusa* Burm.f.	Commelinaceae	Herb
126.	*Cyanotis fasciculata* (Roth) Schult. & Schult.f.	Commelinaceae	Herb
127.	*Murdannia spirata* (L.) G. Brückn.	Commelinaceae	Herb
128.	*Tonningia axillaris* (L.) Kuntze	Commelinaceae	Herb
129.	*Tradescantia pallida* (Rose) D.R. Hunt	Commelinaceae	Herb
130.	*Costus speciosus* (J. Koenig) Sm.	Costaceae	Herb
131.	*Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* Poelln.	Crassulaceae	Herb
132.	*Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt.	Cucurbitaceae	Climber
133.	*Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad.	Cucurbitaceae	Climber
134.	*Thuja occidentalis* L.	Cupressaceae	Tree
135.	*Cupressus sempervirens* L.	Cupressaceae	Tree
136.	*Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb.	Cuscutaceae	Parasite
137.	*Cycas revoluta* Thunb.	Cycadaceae	Tree
138.	*Abildgaardia triflora* (L.) Abeywick.	Cyperaceae	Herb
139.	*Bulbostylis barbata* (Rottb.) C.B. Clarke	Cyperaceae	Herb
140.	*Cyperus arenarius* Retz.	Cyperaceae	Herb
141.	*Cyperus articulatus* L.	Cyperaceae	Herb
142.	*Cyperus corymbosus* Rottb.	Cyperaceae	Herb
143.	*Cyperus compressus* L.	Cyperaceae	Herb
144.	*Cyperus exaltatus* Retz.	Cyperaceae	Herb
145.	*Cyperus flavidus* Retz.	Cyperaceae	Herb
146.	*Cyperus rotundus* L.	Cyperaceae	Herb
147.	*Fimbristylis cymosa* R. Br.	Cyperaceae	Herb
148.	*Fimbristylis dichotoma* (L.) Vahl	Cyperaceae	Herb
149.	*Fimbristylis miliacea* (L.) Vahl	Cyperaceae	Herb
150.	*Fimbristylis ovata* (Burm.f.) J. Kern	Cyperaceae	Herb
151.	*Fuirena ciliaria* (L.) Roxb.	Cyperaceae	Herb
152.	*Kyllinga brevifolia* Rottb.	Cyperaceae	Herb
153.	*Kyllinga bulbosa* P. Beauv.	Cyperaceae	Herb
154.	*Pycreus polystachyos* (Rottb.) P. Beauv.	Cyperaceae	Herb
155.	*Schoenoplectiella articulata* (L.) Lye	Cyperaceae	Herb
156.	*Bergia ammannioides* Roxb.	Elatinaceae	Herb
157.	*Acalypha alnifolia* Willd.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb
158.	*Acalypha indica* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb
159.	*Croton bonplandianum* Bail.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb
160.	*Codiaeum variegatum* (L.) Rumph. ex A. Juss.	Euphorbiaceae	Succulent shrub
161.	*Euphorbia heterophylla* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb
162.	*Euphorbia milii* Des Moul.	Euphorbiaceae	Succulent shrub
163.	*Euphorbia hirta* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb
164.	*Euphorbia rosea* Retz.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb
165.	*Jatropha glandulifera* Roxb.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub
166.	*Jatropha gossypiifolia* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub

S. No	Name of the species	Family	Habit
167.	*Pedilanthus tithymaloides* (L.) Poit.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub
168.	*Tragia involucrata* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub
169.	*Tragia plukenetii* Radcl.-Sm.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub
170.	*Abrus precatorius* L.	Fabaceae	Twiner
171.	*Acacia aurculiformis* A. Cum ex. Benth.	Fabaceae	Tree
172.	*Acacia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Willd.	Fabaceae	Tree
173.	*Acacia nilotica* (L.) Del.	Fabaceae	Tree
174.	*Aeschynomene aspera* L.	Fabaceae	Herb
175.	*Aeschynomene indica* L.	Fabaceae	Herb
176.	*Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Willd	Fabaceae	Tree
177.	*Albizia saman* (Jacq.) F. Muell.	Fabaceae	Tree
178.	*Alysicarpus bupleurifolius* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Herb
179.	*Alysicarpus hamosus* Edgew.	Fabaceae	Herb
180.	*Atylosia scarabaeoides* (L.) Benth.	Fabaceae	Twiner
181.	*Bauhinia acuminata* Vell.	Fabaceae	Tree
182.	*Bauhinia purpurea* L.	Fabaceae	Tree
183.	*Bauhinia racemosa* Vahl	Fabaceae	Tree
184.	*Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Sw.	Fabaceae	Shrub
185.	*Canavalia gladiata* (Jacq.) DC.	Fabaceae	Twiner
186.	*Cassia auriculata* L.	Fabaceae	Shrub
187.	*Cassia fistula* L.	Fabaceae	Tree
188.	*Cassia occidentalis* L.	Fabaceae	Shrub
189.	*Cassia senna* L.	Fabaceae	Herb
190.	*Clitoria ternatea* L.	Fabaceae	Twiner
191.	*Crotalaria angulata* Mill.	Fabaceae	Herb
192.	*Crotalaria hebecarpa* (DC.) Rudd.	Fabaceae	Herb
193.	*Crotalaria medicaginea* var. *medicaginea* Lam.	Fabaceae	Herb
194.	*Crotalaria ramosissima* Roxb.	Fabaceae	Herb
195.	*Delonix regia* (Hook.) Rafin.	Fabaceae	Tree
196.	*Desmodium triflorum* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Herb
197.	*Dichrostachys cinerea* (L.) Wight & Arn.	Fabaceae	Tree
198.	*Indigofera linifolia* (L.f.) Retz	Fabaceae	Herb
199.	*Indigofera linnaei* Ali	Fabaceae	Herb
200.	*Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) Dewit	Fabaceae	Tree
201.	*Macroptilium atropurpureum* (DC.) Urb.	Fabaceae	Herb
202.	*Mimosa pudica* L.	Fabaceae	Herb
203.	*Neptunia triquetra* (Vahl) Benth.	Fabaceae	Herb
204.	*Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) Heyne	Fabaceae	Tree
205.	*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre	Fabaceae	Tree
206.	*Prosopis chilensis* (Molina)Stuntz	Fabaceae	Tree
207.	*Pterocarpus santalinus* L.f.	Fabaceae	Tree
208.	*Rhynchosia capitata* DC.	Fabaceae	Twiner
209.	*Rhynchosia minima* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Twiner
210.	*Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) J.J.de Wilde	Fabaceae	Tree
211.	*Senna uniflora* (Mill.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby	Fabaceae	Herb
212.	*Stylosanthes fruticosa* (Retz.) Alston	Fabaceae	Shrub
213.	*Stylosanthes hamata* (L.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Herb
214.	*Tephrosia pumila* (Lam.) Pers.	Fabaceae	Herb
215.	*Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.	Fabaceae	Herb
216.	*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek	Fabaceae	Climber
217.	*Vigna trilobata* (L.) Verdc.	Fabaceae	Climber
218.	*Enicostemma axillare* (Lam.) Rayn	Gentianaceae	Herb
219.	*Halophila ovalis* (R.Br.) Hook.f.	Hydrocharitaceae	Herb
220.	*Hydrilla verticillata* (L.f.) Royle	Hydrocharitaceae	Submerged Aquatic Herb
221.	*Ottelia alismoides* (L.) Pers.	Hydrocharitaceae	Herb
222.	*Vallisneria spiralis* Roxb.	Hydrocharitaceae	Submerged Aquatic Herb

S. No	Name of the species	Family	Habit
223.	*Curculigo orchioides* Gaertn.	Hypoxidaceae	Herb
224.	*Gmelina arborea* Roxb. ex Sm.	Lamiaceae	Tree
225.	*Gmelina asiatica* L.	Lamiaceae	Tree
226.	*Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit.	Lamiaceae	Shrub
227.	*Ocimum americanum* L.	Lamiaceae	Herb
228.	*Ocimum basilicum* L.	Lamiaceae	Herb
229.	*Ocimum sanctum* L.	Lamiaceae	Herb
230.	*Leonotis nepetiifoila* (L.) R. Br.	Lamiaceae	Shrub
231.	*Leucas aspera* (Willd.) Link	Lamiaceae	Herb
232.	*Leucas cephalotes* (Roth.) Spreng.	Lamiaceae	Herb
233.	*Cassytha filiformis* L.	Lauraceae	Parasite
234.	*Lemna aequinoctialis* Welw.	Lemnaceae	Herb
235.	*Ammannia baccifera* Roth.	Lythraceae	Herb
236.	*Lawsonia inermis* L.	Lythraceae	Tree
237.	*Abutilon hirtum* (Lam.) Sweet.	Malvaceae	Shrub
238.	*Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet.	Malvaceae	Shrub
239.	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.	Malvaceae	Shrub
240.	*Hibiscus vitifolius* L.	Malvaceae	Shrub
241.	*Malvastrum coromandelianum* (L.) Garcke	Malvaceae	Shrub
242.	*Sida acuta* Burm.f.	Malvaceae	Herb
243.	*Sida cordata* (Burm.f) Borssum	Malvaceae	Herb
244.	*Sida cordifolia* L.	Malvaceae	Herb
245.	*Thespesia populnea* (L.) Corr.	Malvaceae	Tree
246.	*Urena lobata* L.	Malvaceae	Shrub
247.	*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Tree
248.	*Melia azedarach* L.	Meliaceae	Tree
249.	*Swietenia mahagoni* (L.) Jacq.	Meliaceae	Tree
250.	*Cocculus hirsutus* (L.) Diels	Menispermaceae	Twiner
251.	*Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Hook.f. & Thoms.	Menispermaceae	Twiner
252.	*Nymphoides hydrophylla* (Lour.) Kuntze	Menyanthaceae	Herb
253.	*Magnolia champaca* (L.) Baill. ex Pierre	Magnoliaceae	Tree
254.	*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.	Moraceae	Tree
255.	*Ficus benghalensis* L.	Moraceae	Tree
256.	*Ficus benjamina* L.	Moraceae	Tree
257.	*Ficus hispida* L.f.	Moraceae	Tree
258.	*Ficus racemosa* L.	Moraceae	Tree
259.	*Ficus religiosa* L.	Moraceae	Tree
260.	*Ficus variegata* Blume	Moraceae	Tree
261.	*Morus alba* L.	Moraceae	Tree
262.	*Moringa pterigosperma* Gaertn.	Moringaceae	Tree
263.	*Glinus oppositifolius* (L.) A. DC.	Molluginaceae	Herb
264.	*Mollugo nudicaulis* Lam.	Molluginaceae	Herb
265.	*Mollugo pentaphylla* L.	Molluginaceae	Herb
266.	*Muntingia calabura* L.	Muntingiaceae	Tree
267.	*Psidium* guajava L.	Myrtaceae	Tree
268.	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Tree
269.	*Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn.	Nymphaeaceae	Aquatic herb
270.	*Nymphaea nouchali* Burm.f.	Nymphaeaceae	Aquatic herb
271.	*Nymphaea pubescens* Willd.	Nymphaeaceae	Aquatic herb
272.	*Nymphaea rubra* Roxb. ex Andrews	Nymphaeaceae	Aquatic herb
273.	*Boerhavia diffusa* L.	Nyctaginaceae	Herb
274.	*Boerhavia erecta* L.	Nyctaginaceae	Herb
275.	*Bougainvillea glabra* Choisy	Nyctaginaceae	Shrub
276.	*Bougainvillea spectabilis* (pink)	Nyctaginaceae	Shrub
277.	*Jasminum flexile* Vahl	Oleaceae	Shrub
278.	*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* L.	Oleaceae	Tree

S. No	Name of the species	Family	Habit
279.	*Ludwigia adscendens* (L.) H. Hara	Onagraceae	Herb
280.	*Ludwigia octovalvis* (Jacq.) P.H. Raven	Onagraceae	Herb
281.	*Ludwigia perennis* L.	Onagraceae	Herb
282.	*Biophytum sensitivum* (L.) DC.	Oxalidaceae	Herb
283.	*Passiflora foetida* L.	Passifloraceae	Climber
284.	*Martynia annua* L.	Pedaliaceae	Herb
285.	*Pedalium murex* L.	Pedaliaceae	Herb
286.	*Flueggea leucopyrus* Willd.	Phyllanthaceae	Shrub
287.	*Phyllanthus amarus* Schumach. & Thonn.	Phyllanthaceae	Herb
288.	*Phyllanthus emblica* L.	Phyllanthaceae	Tree
289.	*Phyllanthus maderaspatensis* L.	Phyllanthaceae	Herb
290.	*Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir.	Phyllanthaceae	Shrub
291.	*Phyllanthus rotundifolius* Klein ex Willd.	Phyllanthaceae	Herb
292.	*Phyllanthus virgatus* Forst.f.	Phyllanthaceae	Herb
293.	*Ricinus communis* L.	Phyllanthaceae	Shrub
294.	*Sauropus bacciformis* (L.) Airy Shaw	Phyllanthaceae	Herb
295.	*Plumbago zeylanica* L.	Plumbaginaceae	Herb
296.	*Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst.	Plantaginaceae	Herb
297.	*Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms	Pontederiaceae	Herb
298.	*Monochoria vaginalis* (Burm.f.) C. Presl	Pontederiaceae	Herb
299.	*Portulaca oleracea* L.	Portulacaceae	Herb
300.	*Portulaca quadrifida* L.	Portulacaceae	Herb
301.	*Polygala arvensis* Willd.	Polygalaceae	Herb
302.	*Antigonon leptopus* Hook. & Arn.	Polygonaceae	Creeper
303.	*Alloteropsis cimicina* (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	Herb
304.	*Andropogon pumilus* Roxb.	Poaceae	Herb
305.	*Apluda mutica* L.	Poaceae	Herb
306.	*Aristida adscensionis* L.	Poaceae	Herb
307.	*Aristida hystrix* L.f.	Poaceae	Herb
308.	*Aristida funiculata* Trin & Rupr.	Poaceae	Herb
309.	*Aristida setacea* Retz.	Poaceae	Herb
310.	*Brachiaria distachya* (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	Herb
311.	*Brachiaria ramosa* (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	Herb
312.	*Brachiaria remota* (Retz.) Haines	Poaceae	Herb
313.	*Cenchrus biflorus* Roxb.	Poaceae	Herb
314.	*Cenchrus ciliaris* L.	Poaceae	Herb
315.	*Chloris barbata* Sw.	Poaceae	Herb
316.	*Chloris quinquesetica* Bhide	Poaceae	Herb
317.	*Chrysopogon fulvus* (Spr.) Chiov.	Poaceae	Herb
318.	*Chrysopogon zizanioides* (L.) Roberty	Poaceae	Herb
319.	*Coelachyropsis lagopoides* Bor	Poaceae	Herb
320.	*Cynodon barberi* Rang. & Tadul.	Poaceae	Herb
321.	*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.	Poaceae	Herb
322.	*Cymbopogon coloratus* (Hook.f.) Stapf	Poaceae	Herb
323.	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (L.) Beauv.	Poaceae	Herb
324.	*Dichanthium annulatum* (Forssk.) Stapf	Poaceae	Herb
325.	*Dichanthium caricosum* (L.) A. Camus	Poaceae	Herb
326.	*Digitaria bicornis* (Lam.) Roem & Schult.	Poaceae	Herb
327.	*Digitaria ciliaris* (Retz.) Koeler	Poaceae	Herb
328.	*Echinochloa colona* (L.) Link	Poaceae	Herb
329.	*Echinochloa crusgalli* (L.) Beauv.	Poaceae	Herb
330.	*Enteropogon monostachyos* (Vahl) Schum. ex Engl.	Poaceae	Herb
331.	*Eragrostiella bifaria* (Vahl) Bor	Poaceae	Herb
332.	*Eragrostis nutans* (Retz.) Steud	Poaceae	Herb
333.	*Eragrostis pilosa* (L.) Beauv.	Poaceae	Herb
334.	*Eragrostis tenella* (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.	Poaceae	Herb

S. No	Name of the species	Family	Habit
335.	*Eragrostis unioloides* (Retz.) Nees ex Steud.	Poaceae	Herb
336.	*Eragrostis viscosa* (Retz.) Trin.	Poaceae	Herb
337.	*Heteropogon contortus* (L.) Beauv.	Poaceae	Herb
338.	*Imperata cylindrica* (L.) P. Beauv.	Poaceae	Herb
339.	*Iseilema anthephoroides* Hack.	Poaceae	Herb
340.	*Iseilema prostratum* (L.) Andersson	Poaceae	Herb
341.	*Melanocenchris jacquemontii* Jaub. & Spach	Poaceae	Herb
342.	*Melanocenchris monoica* (Rottl.) Fischer	Poaceae	Herb
343.	*Oropetium thomaeum* (L.f.) Trin.	Poaceae	Herb
344.	*Panicum notatum* Retz.	Poaceae	Herb
345.	*Panicum repens* L.	Poaceae	Herb
346.	*Panicum trypheron* Schult.	Poaceae	Herb
347.	*Perotis indica* (L.) O. Ktze.	Poaceae	Herb
348.	*Saccharum spontaneum* L.	Poaceae	Herb
349.	*Setaria pumila* (Poir.) Roem. & Schult.	Poaceae	Herb
350.	*Setaria verticillata* (L.) Beauv.	Poaceae	Herb
351.	*Sporobolus coromandelianus* (Retz.) Kunth	Poaceae	Herb
352.	*Trachys muricata* (L.) Pers. ex Trin.	Poaceae	Herb
353.	*Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash	Poaceae	Herb
354.	*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam.	Rhamnaceae	Tree
355.	*Ziziphus oenopolia* (L.) Mill.	Rhamnaceae	Shrub
356.	*Catunaregum spinosa* (Thumb.) Tirv.	Rubiaceae	Shrub
357.	*Canthium parviflorum* Lam.	Rubiaceae	Shrub
358.	*Dentella repens* (L.) J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.	Rubiaceae	Herb
359.	*Hedyotis aspera* Roth.	Rubiaceae	Herb
360.	*Hedyotis corymbosa* (L.) Lam.	Rubiaceae	Herb
361.	*Hedyotis puberula* (G. Don.) Arn.	Rubiaceae	Herb
362.	*Ixora arborea* G. Lodd.	Rubiaceae	Shrub
363.	*Ixora chinensis* Lam.	Rubiaceae	Shrub
364.	*Ixora coccinea* L.	Rubiaceae	Shrub
365.	*Spermacoce hispida* L.	Rubiaceae	Herb
366.	*Spermacoce pusilla* Wall.	Rubiaceae	Herb
367.	*Cardiospermum halicacabum* L.	Sapindaceae	Twiner
368.	*Dodonaea viscosa* Jacq	Sapindaceae	Shrub
369.	*Mimusops elengi* L.	Sapotaceae	Tree
370.	*Sopubia delphinifolia* (L.) G. Don.	Scrophulariaceae	Herb
371.	*Striga angustifolia* (D. Don) C.J. Saldanha	Scrophulariaceae	Herb
372.	*Striga asiatica* (L.) O. Ktze.	Scrophulariaceae	Herb
373.	*Striga densiflora* (Benth.) Benth.	Scrophulariaceae	Herb
374.	*Limnophila indica* (L.) Druce	Scrophulariaceae	Herb
375.	*Lindernia antipoda* (L.) Alston	Scrophulariaceae	Herb
376.	*Scoparia dulcis* L.	Scrophulariaceae	Herb
377.	*Physalis minima* L.	Solanaceae	Herb
378.	*Waltheria indica* L.	Sterculiaceae	Herb
379.	*Corchorus capsularis* L.	Tiliaceae	Herb
380.	*Corchorus olitorius* L.	Tiliaceae	Herb
381.	*Corchorus trilocularis* L.	Tiliaceae	Herb
382.	*Triumfetta pentandra* A. Rich	Tiliaceae	Herb
383.	*Triumfetta rhomboidea* Jacq.	Tiliaceae	Herb
384.	*Turnera ulmifolia* L.	Turneraceae	Herb
385.	*Typha angustata* Bory & Chaub.	Typhaceae	Herb
386.	*Duranta erecta* L.	Verbenaceae	Shrub
387.	*Lantana camara* L.	Verbenaceae	Shrub
388.	*Phyla nodiflora* (L.) Greene	Verbenaceae	Herb
389.	*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* (L.) Vahl.	Verbenaceae	Herb
390.	*Tectona grandis* L.f.	Verbenaceae	Tree

S. No	Name of the species	Family	Habit
391.	*Cissus quadrangularis* L.	Vitaceae	Climber
392.	*Hybanthus enneaspermus* (L.) F.V. Muell	Violaceae	Herb

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