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Reassessment And Status Quo Of Monotypic Angiosperm Genera In India

Devanjal Bora[1a,b*] & Raj Kumar Pegu[2]

1a. Dept. of Botany, Assam Don Bosco University, Tapesia, Kamrup (Assam) PIN- 782402
1b. NEHAR, Central Ayurveda Research Institute, Borsojai, Guwahati (Assam) PIN- 781028
2. Dept. of Botany, Assam Don Bosco University, Tapesia, Kamrup (Assam) PIN- 782402
*Correspondence: devanjalbora@gmail.com

Abstract
Angiosperms are the largest and highly diversified groups of plants dominating the earth's vegetation. In India, about 20,000 species are recorded within 213 Dicot and 44 Monocot families covering 4300 endemic species (15% of world population) and 1240 species under various threatened categories. A taxon is considered monotypic when it represents a single lower taxon within it. About 38% of the monotypic taxa are endemic to India and restricted to different bio-geographic regions of the country. As per the existing record, Indian flora has 236 Monotypic genera within 63 families. In recent time, enormous works have been carried out for up gradation of the world checklist of plants, and the need for re-visit to the Monotypic taxa of India is felt and for this reason, status evaluation of Monotypic Angiosperm taxa are conducted and severe changes in the results of the enumeration of Monotypic taxa is noticed. On the basis of results of the present study, it can be concluded that at present, there is no any monotypic Angiosperm plant family in India and Indian Angiosperm flora consists of 166 Monotypic genera represented by 61 families where members of Poaceae (26) are dominant followed by Bignoniaceae (10); Rubiaceae (9); Fabaceae and Asteraceae (8 each) and others with varying numbers covering 88 herbs, 4 epiphytes, 4 climbers, 22 shrubs, 2 under shrubs, 8 woody climbers, 8 short trees and 30 tree genera. The results of the present communication clearly signified the need for rectification of records in all botanical forum and public portals with regard to the enumeration of Monotypic Angiosperm taxa in India. The results of the present study may be considered by IUCN for evaluation of the monotypic genera as threatened taxa in general and the endemic ones in particular for framing future conservation policy.

Key words: *Angiosperm; Monotypic genera; present status; endemism; India.*

Introduction

Angiosperms occupy almost every habitat on earth, from deserts to high mountain peaks and from freshwater ecosystems to marine estuaries. Angiosperms are comparatively recent group of seed plants, and considered to be young, evolved about 130 million years ago, and flourished from the Jurassic Period to early the Cretaceous Period. Based on the number of cotyledons developed upon germination, the angiosperms have traditionally been divided into the monocotyledons and the dicotyledons (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group, 2016). In India, about 20,000 flowering plants are recorded so far including cultivated and naturalized ones with approximately 15% endemic species. Total 257 families are listed with currently accepted genera, of which 213 families belong to dicotyledons and 44 to monocotyledons (Botanical Survey of India, 2020). Among these, more than 4300 species are endemic and more than 1240 species are in threatened categories (Botanical Survey of India, 2018).

A taxa is said to be monotypic if it represents a single taxa within it, i.e., a family is monotypic if represented by a single genus with a single species and a genus is monotypic if represented by the 'type species' only. Many monotypic genera have been described, as they possess a number of distinct autapomorphies, i.e., character unique to that species, making it easily distinguishable from other related species having divergence with synapomorphies (Schrire & Lewis, 1996). Monotypic taxa are different from endemic plants in the sense that all monotypic taxa are likely to be endemic to a region, but all endemic plants are not monotypic taxa (Rana & Ranade, 2009). About 38% of the monotypic taxa are endemic to India and restricted to different bio-geographic regions of the country (Rana & Ranade, 2009). Geographical isolation of the species is a barrier to complete circumscription of the plants. Though the Himalayan range acts as a geographical barrier, it also functions as a crucible for the evolution of new species complexes in the ecological niches and habitats offered by the Himalayan mountain systems (Nayar, 1996).

India, due to its geographical variations, is rich in all the three levels of biodiversity (species diversity, genetic diversity and habitat diversity). The total number of flowering plant species although only 18,000, the intra-specific variability found in them make it one of the highest in the world. Previously it was reported that 38% of the

flowering plants and 18% of the total flora are endemic to this country (Nayar, 1977). Detailed studies by Irwin and Narasimhan (2011) reported 49 genera and later, Singh et al. (2015) have reported 58 endemic genera for India. These studies were again reassessed by Irwin et al. (2021) and presented 46 genera as endemic to the political boundary of India. The wide range of plant diversity is also reflected within each taxonomic level in the total flora. Amongst the flowering plants, several families show great diversity and are represented by more than 100 species. On the other end of the spectrum, enumeration of monotypic Angiosperms of India was first attempted by Uniyal & Mathur, 1994 who reported 189 such genera with 32 members of Poaceae in the list as dominant family. The same was again rectified by Rana & Ranade, 2009 stating 236 monotypic genera representing 63 monotypic families in the Indian flora including 176 genera of dicotyledons and 60 of monocotyledon genera where Leguminosae and Poaceae are the dominant families with 15 and 32 genera respectively (Rana & Ranade, 2009). Among all, four monotypic families were also recognized in India having only one genus and one species within it which are Circaesteraceae, Plagiopteraceae, Tetracentraceae and Trichopodaceae (Rana & Ranade, 2009; BSI, 2020). Further Contribution to the monotypic genera of Angiosperms in Indian flora was done by Khanna & Kumar in 2016 where they analyse the status and added 39 more to the list of 189 previously reported by Uniyal & Mathur and make the list to 228 in total. These datasets are available in all major botanical forums in India, including the Botanical Survey of India and all databases in the world is following the same outdated data from India.

Monotypic taxa are important not only in floristic studies, but also in phytogeography and phylogenetic studies. They have the most important role in identifying the origin and route of migration of those taxa with the help of the distribution pattern. It helps in tracing the evolutionary line among the lower taxa. They represent species that could be lost forever and their related genomes do not exist anywhere else in the region, which opens up further attention to the study of molecular biology and cytogenetics to tap into the information as they are threatened in terms of related taxa and from conservational point of view. Likewise, the region harbours numerous plant species having medicinal, aromatic and other economic uses that deserve immediate attention for conservation and sustainable use. As the evolutionary processes are directional, it is important to establish the phylogenetic status of monotypic taxa to determine the evolutionary direction of a particular taxon, its higher levels have going through. It is difficult to imagine that in the same higher taxonomic unit, different subunits are subjected to different or opposing evolutionary directions and pressures. Some effort is also required to trace the distribution limits for a monotypic taxon and to then explain how this distribution is linked to geographic and geological factors. Further, time to take up studies in this interesting group of taxa in a comprehensive and holistic way was also felt (Rana & Ranade, 2009).

In the present communication, a study is undertaken to re-visit and evaluate the present status of Monotypic taxa under different families, having different life forms (herbs, shrubs and trees, etc.) in India. The study is aimed for evaluating the present status of Monotypic Angiosperm taxa in India to clarify the enigma with its enumeration.

Materials and Methods

The status evaluation of Monotypic taxa in India for the first instance, all the previously reported monotypic genera in India (Rana & Ranade, 2009; Botanical Survey of India, 2020) are taken into consideration. The earlier report on the respective species under the genus and family concerned was taken as reference material and studied their present taxonomic status with respect to monotypic status and distribution in India. Further, all the other families and genera reported after 2009 until 2023 in different literatures (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group, 2016; BSI, 2021; Plants of the World Online, 2024; The Plant List, 2020; World Flora Online, 2023) were also consulted for the purpose of meeting the objective of the present study. The International Legume Database and Information Service (ILDIS) is a long-term program of cooperation among legume specialists worldwide to create a biodiversity database for the Leguminosae family (the dominant family having the highest monotypic genus) providing a taxonomic checklist with basic factual data on distribution, common names, life-forms, uses, literature references to descriptions, illustrations and maps (Roskov et al. 2006). More than 40,000 records derived from ILDIS are included in The Plant List (The Plant List, 2020), which is the recent updated worldwide taxonomic database of Taxonomic Expert Networks recognized by Kew Botanic Garden, Missouri Botanical Garden, Royal Botanic Garden, etc. and most of the leading taxonomic institutions of the world and discussing the newly reported plant species and other taxa from India after 2007 till date (BSI, 2007-2020). All the materials are scrutinized in Plants of the World online, 2024. Previous reports and new status are enumerated and monotypic status is critically analyzed.

Results and Discussion

The results of the present study are enumerated in **Table-1** where name of monotypic taxa at the genus level are recorded, followed by their family (APG IV, 2016), distribution in India and other parts of the world (Barooah & Ahmed, 2014; Khanna & Kumar, 2016; Rana & Ranade, 2009, BSI, 2021) and original publication references. Distributional records were also verified with records of Plants of the World Online database along with the original publication record (POWO, 2024) maintained by Royal Botanic Garden, Kew.

The results of the present study provide a different scenario than those reported earlier. Previously, there were four Monotypic families reported from India having only one genus and species within it, viz, Circaesteraceae, Plagiopteraceae, Tetracentraceae and Trichopodaceae (Rana & Ranade, 2009; BSI, 2020). But, now Circaesteraceae bear two monotypic genera; Circaeaster agrestis Maxim. and Kingdonia uniflora Balf. f. & W.W. Sm. where only the previous one is distributed in India. Interestingly Nicobariodendron sleumeri Vasudeva Rao & Chakrab., a tree species earlier endemic to Nicobar Islands (Katchal Island) in India is presently extinct (POWO, 2024). Plagiopteraceae is now merged with Celastraceae along with Flacourtiaceae; and Celastraceae is bearing Plagiopteron genus with Plagiopteron suaveolens Griff. as a monotypic species. The family, Tetracentraceae, is now changed to Trochodendraceae having two monotypic genera; Tetracentron sinense Oliv. and Trochodendron aralioides Siebold & Zucc. Again, the previous one is only distributed in India. The family, Trichopodaceae is merged with Dioscoreaceae along with Avetraceae, and thereby loosing monotypic family status as Dioscoreaceae has 4 accepted genera that are not monotypic at all.

Earlier, within the dominant Dicot family, Leguminosae, 15 genera were enlisted. But even after merging the same with Fabaceae along with other families and after careful scrutiny, only eight genera retain the status of monotypic taxa within Fabaceae, securing the third dominant family within Dicots and Rubiaceae having 9 members of monotypic taxa secures the second position in dominant family of monotypic genera. At the same time, Bignoniaceae with 10 members, secure the most dominant position among dicotyledons. Poaceae has retained its overall dominance with 26 members of monocot genera. Similarly, in many cases, in due course, second or number of species of the previously reported monotypic genus are discovered and reported from India and other parts of the world as well and hence, as a consequence they lose monotypic status.

Conclusion

The Indian Angiosperm flora consists of 166 monotypic Angiosperm genera represented by 61 families including some recently introduced plants where members of Poaceae (26) are dominant, followed by Bignoniaceae (10); Rubiaceae [9]; Fabaceae and Asteraceae (8 each) and others with varying numbers covering 88 herbs, 4 epiphytes, 4 climbers, 22 shrubs, 2 under shrubs, 8 woody climbers, 8 short trees and 30 tree genera. At present there is no any monotypic family in India. It is worth mentioning that most of the less reported and rarely distributed species are not evaluated by the IUCN (IUCN, 2020) for their conservation status. It is found that among 29 endemic monotypic genera of India, only 50% genera were evaluated by IUCN so far, which signifies the need to access the conservation status of these monotypic genera in general in India and endemic ones in particular, in different geographical regions. At the same time, the results of the present study clearly signify the need for a rectification of records in all botanical forum and portals from the present enumeration of monotypic Angiosperm taxa in India.

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Table-1: Monotypic Angiosperm taxa of India

Sl. No.	Name of monotypic taxa	Family (APG IV, 2016)	Habit	Distribution (POWO, 2024; Khanna & Kumar, 2016; Rana & Ranade, 2009; Irwin et al., 2021)		Original publication (POWO, 2024)
				World	India	
1	Adenoon indicum Dalzell	Asteraceae	H	India	Western Ghats	Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 2 344 (1850)
2	Aldrovanda vesiculosa L.	Droseraceae	H	India, Central Europe, Australia	West Bengal, Manipur	Sp. Pl.: 281 (1753)
3	Anamirta cocculus (L.) Wight & Arn.	Menispermaceae	WC	India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Indonesia, Thailand to Malaysia	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Prodr. Fl. Ind. Orient. 1: 446 (1834)

4	Anthogonium gracile Wall. ex Lindl.	Orchidaceae	EH	India, China, Thailand	Sikkim, Nagaland and Meghalaya	Intr. Nat. Syst. Bot. 2: 341 (1836)
5	Arcyosperma primulifolium (Thomson) O.E.Schulz	Brassicaeae	H	India, Pakistan, Bhutan and Nepal	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim	H.G.A.Engler (ed.), Pflanzenr., IV, 105(86): 182 (1924)
6	Aspidocarya uvifera Hook. f. & Thomson	Menispermaceae	WC	India, Bhutan, Myanmar and SW China	Eastern Himalayan region	Fl. Ind. 1: 180 (1855)
7	Atelanthera perpusilla Hook. f. & Thomson	Brassicaceae	H	India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and China	Jammu & Kashmir	J. Proc. Linn. Soc., Bot. 5: 138 (1861)
8	Blepharistemma membranifolium (Miq.) Ding Hou	Rhizophoraceae	T	India	Western Peninsula	Fl. Males. 5: 489 (1958)
9	Boenninghausenia albiflora (Hook.) Rchb. ex Meisn.	Rutaceae	H	India, Japan	Himalayas in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and W. Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya	Pl. Vasc. Gen.: 44 (1837)
10	Brachycaulos simplicifolius Dixit & Panigrahi	Rosaceae	S	India (East Himalaya)	Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh	Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., B, Adansonia 3: 58 (1981)
11	Brachystemma calycinum D. Don	Caryophyllaceae	H	India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, China and Indo-China	Uttarakhand, North East India including Assam	Prodr. Fl. Nepal.: 216 (1825)
12	Brasenia schreberi J.F. Gmel.	Cabombaceae	H	India, Bhutan, North America, East Australia, East Africa	Meghalaya	Syst. Nat., ed. 13[bis].: 853 (1791)
13	Bryocarpum himalaicum Hook. f. &Thomson	Primulaceae	H	India (East Himalaya), Nepal, Tibet	Eastern Himalaya	Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 9: 200 (1857)
14	Butomopsis latifolia (D. Don) Kunth	Alismataceae	H	India, Tropics of the Old World	Plains, Assam and the Deccan	Enum. Pl. 3: 165 (1841)
15	Butomus umbellatus L.	Butomaceae	H	Temperate Europe and Asia including India, North West Africa	Jammu Kashmir, Uttarakhand	Sp. Pl.: 372 (1753)

16	Bythophyton indicum (Hook.f. & Thomson) Hook.f.	Plantaginaceae	H	India (NE region)	Assam, Meghalaya	Fl. Brit. India 4: 286 (1884)
17	Caesulia axillaris Roxb.	Asteraceae	H	India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar	North India and Deccan	Pl. Coromandel 1 (1798)
18	Calacanthus grandiflorus (Dalzell) Radlk.	Acanthaceae	S	India	Maharashtra and Karnataka	Sitzungsber. Math.-Phys. Cl. Königl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. München 13: 279 (1884 publ. 1883)
19	Cannabis sativa L.	Cannabaceae	H	India, Central Asia	Throughout India	Sp. Pl.: 1027 (1753)
20	Catamixis baccharoides Thomson	Asteraceae	S	India, Nepal, West Himalaya	Uttarakhand – Siwalik & Tehri Garhwal	J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 9: 343 (1866)
21	Centrostachys aquatica (R.Br.) Moq.	Amaranthaceae	H	India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Burma, Tropical Africa	Assam, Eastern coastal areas	A.P.de Candolle, Prodr. 13(2): 321 (1849)
22	Chandrasekharania keralensis V.J.Nair, V.S.Ramach. & Sreek.	Poaceae	H	India	Kerala	Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci. 91: 80 (1982)
23	Chionocharis hookeri (C.B.Clarke) I.M.Johnst.	Boraginaceae	S	India, Bhutan, China, Nepal, Tibet	Eastern Himalayan region	Contr. Gray Herb. 73: 66 (1924)
24	Chloroxylon swietenia DC.	Rutaceae	S	India, Sri Lanka	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Prodr. 1: 625 (1824)
25	Chukrasia tabularis A.Juss.	Meliaceae	T	India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Andaman Islands, North-eastern India	Bull. Sci. Nat. Geol. 23: 241
26	Chydenanthus excelsus (Blume) Miers	Lecythidaceae	T	India, Burma, Indonesia	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 1: 112 (1875)
27	Circaeaster agrestis Maxim.	Circaeasteraceae	H	India, Bhutan, China, Tibet	Western Himalayan region	Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Pétersbourg, sér. 3, 27: 557 (1882)
28	Cocos nucifera L.	Arecaceae	T	India, East Malesia	Cultivated in most of the regions but	Sp. Pl.: 1188 (1753)

					wild in Andaman and Nicobar islands	
29	Coldenia procumbens L.	Boraginaceae	H	India, Subtropical and Tropical regions of the Old world	Throughout India	Sp. Pl.: 125 (1753)
30	Colebrookea oppositifolia Sm.	Lamiaceae	S	India, Burma	Subtropical Himalaya, Madhya Pradesh and Deccan Peninsula	Exot. Bot. 2: 111 (1806)
31	Cottonia peduncularis (Lindl.) Rchb.f.	Orchidaceae	EH	India, Sri Lanka	Deccan Peninsula	Cat. Orch.-Samml. Schiller, ed. 3: 22 (1857)
32	Craniotome furcata (Link) Kuntze	Lamiaceae	H	India, Bhutan	Temperate Himalaya and Meghalaya	Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 516 (1891)
33	Cyathopus sikkimensis Stapf	Poaceae	H	India (East & West Himalaya), China South-Central	Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir	Hooker's Icon. Pl. 25: t. 2395 (1895)
34	Cydonia oblonga Mill.	Rosaceae	S	India (NW), China, East and South Europe	North Western region of India	Gard. Dict., ed. 8.: n.° 1 (1768)
35	Danthonidium gammiei (Bhide) C.E. Hubb.	Poaceae	H	India	Maharashtra and Karnataka	Hooker's Icon. Pl. 34: t. 3331 (1937)
36	Deccania pubescens (Roth) Tirveng.	Rubiaceae	H	India (Deccan)	Deccan region	Nordic J. Bot. 3: 456 (1983)
37	Desmostachya bipinnata (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	H	India, Indo-China, South Asia, Africa (Sahara to Tanzania)	Cosmopolitan in India	W.H.Harvey & auct. suc. (eds.), Fl. Cap. 7: 632 (1900)
38	Digera muricata (L.) Mart.	Amaranthaceae	H	Throughout the plains, Tropical regions of Old world	Throughout India	Nova Acta Phys.-Med. Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur. 13: 285 (1826)
39	Eleutharrhena macrocarpa (Diels) Ecrman	Menispermaceae	WC	India, China	Meghalaya	Kew Bull. 30: 99 (1975)
40	Ellisiophyllum pinnatum (Wall. ex Benth.) Makino	Plantaginaceae	H	India, Bhutan, China, Nepal, Japan, New Guinea, Philippines	Nagaland, Sikkim, West Bengal	Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 20: 91 (1906)
41	Enhalus acoroides (L.f.) Royle	Hydrocharitaceae	H	India, Australia	South India and Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Ill. Bot. Himal. Mts. 1: 377 (1839)

42	Erinocarpus nimmonii J.Graham	Malvaceae	T	India	Western Peninsula and Deccan	Cat. Pl. Bombay: 21 (1839)
43	Eriodes barbata (Lindl.) Rolfe	Orchidaceae	EH	India, Burma, China, Vietnam	Meghalaya	Orchid Rev. 23: 326 (1915) Orchid Rev. 23: 326 (1915)
44	Euryale ferox Salisb.	Nymphaeaceae	H	India, Bangladesh, China, Japan, Russia, Taiwan	Wild or cultivated in most of the regions	Ann. Bot. (König & Sims) 2: 74 (1805)
45	Fergusonia zeylanica Hook. f.	Rubiaceae	H	India, Sri Lanka	Karnataka	Hooker's Icon. Pl. 12: t. 1124 (1872)
46	Getonia floribunda Roxb.	Combretaceae	S	India, China (West Yunan), Singapore, Peninsula Malaysia	Deccan, Andaman and North-eastern region	Pl. Coromandel 1: 61 (1795)
47	Goniocaulon indicum (J.G.Klein ex Willd.) C.B.Clarke	Asteraceae	H	India, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Sudan	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Central India, Deccan and West Bengal	Compos. Ind.: 236 (1876)
48	Gontscharovia popovii (B.Fedtsch. & Gontsch.) Boriss.	Lamiaceae	H	India, Central Asia	Jammu & Kashmir	Bot. Mater. Gerb. Bot. Inst. Komarova Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 15: 324 (1953)
49	Gynocardia odorata R. Br.	Achariaceae	S	India, Bangladesh, Burma	Sikkim , Assam and Meghalaya	W.Roxburgh, Pl. Coromandel 3: 95 (1820)
50	Halopyrum mucronatum (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	H	India, NE Africa, Southern Arabia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu	Hooker's Icon. Pl. 25: t. 2448 (1896)
51	Haplothismia exannulata Airy Shaw	Burmanniaceae	H	India	Kerala	Kew Bull. 7: 277 (1952)
52	Hedinia tibetica (Thomson) Ostenf.	Brassicaceae	H	India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China (Tibet) and Central Asia	Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim	S.Hedin, S. Tibet 6(3): 77 (1922)
53	Helicanthes elastica (Desr.) Danser	Loranthaceae	S	India	South India	Verh. Kon. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Sect. 2, 29(6): 55 (1933)

54	Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R. Br. ex Schult.	Apocynaceae	WC	India, SE Asia	North India, Sikkim, southwards to Kerala	W.T.Aiton, Hortus Kew., ed. 2, 2: 75 (1811)
55	Hemiphragma heterophyllum Wall.	Plantaginaceae	H	India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Taiwan, Central Malesia	Temperate Himalaya in Assam, Meghalaya	Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13: 612 (1822)
56	Hippobroma longiflora (L.) G.Don	Campanulaceae	S	India, America, Hawaii islands, Madagascar, Mauritius, South East Asia, Sri Lanka	Cultivated, also found as weed	Gen. Hist. 3: 717 (1834)
57	Hippuris vulgaris L.	Plantaginaceae	H	Subarctic and Temperate region of the world	Western to Eastern Himalayan region	Sp. Pl.: 4 (1753)
58	Holmskioldia sanguinea Retz.	Lamiaceae	S	India, Myanmar, Nepal, West Himalaya	North East India, West Himalaya	Observ. Bot. 6: 31 (1791)
59	Houttuynia cordata Thunb.	Saururaceae	H	Himalaya to Temp. E. Asia and Indo-China	North East India	Kongl. Vetensk. Acad. Nya Handl. 4: 149 (1783)
60	Hydrilla verticillata (L.f.) Royle	Hydrocharitaceae	H	India, Old World	Throughout India	Ill. Bot. Himal. Mts.: t. 376 (1839)
61	Hydrocera triflora (L.) Wight & Arn.	Balsaminaceae	H	India, Sri Lanka, Burma	Throughout Bengal, Deccan Peninsula	R.Wight, Cat. Ind. Pl.: 28 (1833)
62	Hygroryza aristata (Retz.) Nees ex Wight & Arn.	Poaceae	H	India, Sri Lanka	Throughout India	Edinburgh New Philos. J. 15: 380 (1833)
63	Indobanalia thyrsiflora (Moq.) A.N.Henry& B.Roy.	Amaranthaceae	H	India	Tamil Nadu	Bull. Bot. Surv. India 10: 274 (1969)
64	Indopiptadenia oudhensis (Brandis) Brenan	Fabaceae	T	India, West Nepal	Uttar Pradesh	Kew Bull. 10: 179 (1955)
65	Indopoa paupercula (Stapf) Bor ex Ramamoorthy	Poaceae	H	India	Western Ghats	Fl. Hassan Dist.: 735 (1976)
66	Ivanjohnstonia jaunsariensis Kazmi	Boraginaceae	S	India	North West Himalaya	Sultania 1: 1 (1975)

67	Jerdonia indica Wight	Gesneriaceae	H	India	South West region	Icon. Pl. Ind. Orient. 4: t. 1352 (1848)
68	Karnataka benthamii (C.B.Clarke) P.K.Mukh. & Constance	Apiaceae	H	India	Maharashtra, Karnataka	Brittonia 38: 145 (1986)
69	Kashmiria himalaica (Hook. f.) D.Y. Hong	Plantaginaceae	H	India	Western Himalayan region	Bot. Not. 133: 565 (1980)
70	Kendrickia walkeri Hook. f.	Melastomaceae	C	India, Sri Lanka	Tamil Nadu	G.Bentham & J.D.Hooker, Gen. Pl. 1: 752 (1867)
71	Khasiaclunea oligocephala (Havil.) Ridsdale	Rubiaceae	T	India, Burma, China	Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya	Blumea 24: 347 (1978)
72	Kigelia africana (Lam.) Benth.	Bignoniaceae	T	India, Tropical Africa	Planted in different regions	W.J.Hooker, Niger Fl.: 463 (1849)
73	Kleinhovia hospita L.	Malvaceae	T	India, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Java, Philippines	Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu	Sp. Pl., ed. 2.: 1365 (1763)
74	Lamarckia aurea (L.) Moench	Poaceae	H	India, Mediterranean, Middle East	North West and North India	Methodus: 201 (1794)
75	Lasiurus scindicus Henrard	Poaceae	H	India, Iraq, Ethiopia, Egypt, Mali, Somalia, tropical Arabia	North West region	Blumea 4: 514 (1941)
76	Lawsonia inermis L.	Lythraceae	S	India, Afghanistan, Iran	Throughout India	Sp. Pl.: 340 (1753)
77	Lepionurus sylvestris Blume	Opiliaceae	ST	India, Nepal, Myanmar, S. China, Thailand, Vietnam, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and Borneo	Eastern Himalaya in Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya	Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind.: 1148 (1827)
78	Leucoblepharis subsessilis Arn.	Asteraceae	H	India	South India	Mag. Zool. Bot. 2: 422 (1838)
79	Limnopoa meeboldii (C.E.C.Fisch.) C.E.Hubb.	Poaceae	H	India	Kerala	Hooker's Icon. Pl. 35: t. 3432 (1943)

80	Limonia acidissima L.	Rutaceae	T	India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, North-eastern region, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andaman	Sp. Pl., ed. 2.: 554 (1762)
81	Litchi chinensis Sonn.	Sapindaceae	ST	India, Borneo, Southeast China, Hainan, Jawa, Laos, Malaya, Myanmar, New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam	East Himalayan region including North East India and Assam, Introduced in Andaman & Nicobar islands	Voy. Indes Orient., ed. 2, 3: 255 (1782)
82	Lygeum spartum Loefl. ex L.	Poaceae	H	India, Mediterranean	Jammu & Kashmir	Gen. Pl., ed. 5.: 522 (1754)
83	Manisuris myurus L.	Poaceae	H	India	Southern region	Mant. Pl. 2: 300 (1771)
84	Martynia annua L.	Martyniaceae	H	India, Mexico	Tropical and Sub tropical regions	Sp. Pl.: 618 (1753)
85	Mecopus nidulans Benn.	Fabaceae	H	India, South China, Malaysia	Andaman islands, Himalayan regions	Pl. Jav. Rar.: 154 (1840)
86	Millingtonia hortensis L.f.	Bignoniaceae	T	India, Malesia, South East Asia	Cultivated throughout India	Suppl. Pl.: 291 (1782)
87	Mischodon zeylanicus Thwaites	Picrodendraceae	T	India, Sri Lanka	Southern region, Andaman	Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 6: 300 (1854)
88	Modiola caroliniana (L.) G.Don	Malvaceae	H	W. & S. South America to S. Brazil, Introduced in India	Introduced in India	Gen. Hist. 1: 466 (1831)
89	Muntingia calabura L.	Muntingiaceae	T	Mexico to S. Tropical America, Introduced into India	Introduced into India	Sp. Pl.: 509 (1753)
90	Myagrum perfoliatum L.	Brassicaceae	H	India, Europe, Mediterranean	Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	Sp. Pl.: 640 (1753)
91	Myriopteron extensum (Wight &Arn.) K. Schum.	Apocynaceae	WC	India, Bangladesh, Burma, Indonesia	Assam, NE India	H.G.A.Engler&K. A.E.Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4(2): 215 (1895)

92	Myriostachya wightiana (Nees ex Steud.) Hook.f.	Poaceae	H	India, Sri Lanka, Burma, Malay Peninsula, Indo-China	Tamil Nadu	Fl. Brit. India 7: 327 (1896)
93	Nandina domestica Thunb.	Berberidaceae	S	Central & S. China, Introduced into India	Introduced in parts of North East India	Nov. Gen. Pl. 1: 14 (1781)
94	Naringi crenulata (Roxb.) Nicolson	Rutaceae	ST	India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, SW China, Thailand and Java	North West Himalaya, Bihar, Assam and western Peninsula	C.J.Saldanha&D. H.Nicolson, Fl. Hassan Distr.: 387 (1976)
95	Natsiatum herpeticum Buch.-Ham. ex Arn.	Icacinaceae	C	Bangladesh, China South-Central, East Himalaya, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam	North East India	Edinburgh New Philos. J. 16: 314 (1834)
96	Nayariophyton zizyphifolium (Griff.) D.G.Long & A.G.Mill.	Malvaceae	T	India, Bhutan, China	Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and West Bengal	Edinburgh J. Bot. 47: 357 (1990)
97	Neodistemon indicus (Wedd.) Babu & A.N.Henry	Urticaceae	S	India, Burma, Indonesia	Assam and Uttarakhand	Taxon 19: 651 (1970)
98	Nicobariodendron sleumeri Vasudeva Rao & Chakrab.	Celastraceae	T	India	Nicobar Islands	J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 7: 514 (1985 publ. 1986)
99	Nothosaerva brachiata (L.) Wight	Amaranthaceae	H	India, Sri Lanka, Burma	Upper Gangetic Plain, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu	Icon. Pl. Ind. Orient. 6: 1 (1853)
100	Nypa fruticans Wurmb	Arecaceae	H	India, Sri Lanka, Malay Peninsula, Australia	West Bengal	Verh. Batav. Genootsch. Kunsten 1: 349 (1779)
101	Oroxylum indicum (L.) Kurz	Bignoniaceae	T	India, Indo-Malesia	Throughout India	Forest Fl. Burma 2: 237 (1877)
102	Otonephelium stipulaceum (Bedd.) Radlk.	Sapindaceae	T	India	Peninsular India	H.G.A.Engler & K.A.E.Prantl, Nat.

						Pflanzenfam. 3(5): 329 (1895)
103	Pachystylidium hirsutum (Blume) Pax & K.Hoffm.	Euphorbiaceae	H	India, Indo-China, Indonesia, Thailand	Peninsular India	H.G.A.Engler (ed.), Pflanzenr., IV, 147, IX: 108 (1919)
104	Pajanelia longifolia (Willd.) K.Schum.	Bignoniaceae	T	India, Bangladesh, Burma	Meghalaya and Andaman & Nicobar Islands	H.G.A.Engler & K.A.E.Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4(3b): 244 (1895)
105	Pamburus missionis (Wall. ex Wight) Swingle	Rutaceae	ST	India, Sri Lanka	Peninsular region and West Bengal	J. Washington Acad. Sci. 6: 338 (1916) J. Washington Acad. Sci. 6: 338 (1916)
106	Pangium edule Reinw.	Achariaceae	T	India, Malaysia and Micronesia	Great Nicobar Islands	Syll. Pl. Nov. 2: 12 (1825)
107	Parakaempferia synantha A.S.Rao &D.M.Verma	Zingiberaceae	H	India	Assam	Bull. Bot. Surv. India 11: 206 (1968 publ. 1971)
108	Paroxygraphis sikkimensis W.W.Sm.	Ranunculaceae	H	India, Nepal and Bhutan	Sikkim	Rec. Bot. Surv. India 4: 344 (1913)
109	Pauldopia ghorta (Buch.-Ham. ex G.Don) Steenis	Bignoniaceae	C	India, China, SE Asia	North-eastern region	Acta Bot. Neerl. 18: 427 (1969)
110	Pedalium murex L.	Pedaliaceae	H	India, Sri Lanka, tropical Africa	Deccan peninsular region	Syst. Nat., ed. 10. 2: 1123 (1759)
111	Pentapetes phoenicea L.	Malvaceae	H	India, Burma	Throughout the hotter parts and western Peninsula	Sp. Pl.: 698 (1753)
112	Peracarpa carnosa (Wall.) Hook. f. & Thomson	Campanulaceae	H	India, Myanmar, South China, Indo-China, Thailand to Malaysia	Eastern and Western Himalaya, NE region in hills, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands	J. Proc. Linn. Soc., Bot. 2: 26 (1857)
113	Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton	Lamiaceae	H	S. Russian Far East to India, Pakistan, Bangladesh	Throughout India	Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 5: 277 (1894)
114	Phaenosperma globosum Munro ex Benth.	Poaceae	H	India, China, Bhutan, South Tibet	North-eastern region, Eastern Himalaya	J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 19: 59 (1881)
115	Philydrum lanuginosum Banks & Sol. ex Gaertn.	Philydraceae	H	India, Australia, China, Burma, Malay Peninsula	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Fruct. Sem. Pl. 1: 62 (1788)

116	Pistia stratiotes L.	Araceae	H	India, Sri Lanka, tropics of the world	Throughout India	Sp. Pl.: 963 (1753)
117	Plagiopteron suaveolens Griff.	Celastraceae	WC	India, South-West China	North-eastern region	Calcutta J. Nat. Hist. 4: 244 (1843)
118	Platystemma violoides Wall.	Gesneriaceae	H	India, China, Laos, Malaya, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Tibet, Vietnam	Throughout India	Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2: 42 (1831)
119	Pogonachne racemosa Bor	Poaceae	H	India	Maharashtra	Kew Bull. 4: 176 (1949)
120	Polytrias indica (Houtt.) Veldkamp	Poaceae	H	India, SE Asia	West Bengal, Assam	Blumea 36: 180 (1991)
121	Polyura geminata (Wall. ex G.Don) Hook.f.	Rubiaceae	H	India, Bhutan	Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh	Hooker's Icon. Pl. 11: t. 1049 (1868)
122	Pommereulla cornucopiae L.f.	Poaceae	H	India, Sri Lanka	South Indian region	Suppl. Pl.: 105 (1782)
123	Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre	Fabaceae	T	Tropical & Subtropical Asia to West Pacific	Throughout India	Fl. Forest. Cochinch. 4: t. 385 (1898)
124	Pseudodichanthium serrafalcoides (Cooke & Stapf) Bor	Poaceae	H	India, Oman	Maharashtra	Indian Forester 66: 272 (1940)
125	Pseudodiplospora andamanica (N.P.Balakr. & N.G.Nair) Deb	Rubiaceae	T	India	Andaman Islands	Phytotaxonomy 1: 53 (2001)
126	Pseudostachyum polymorphum Munro	Poaceae	H	India, Burma	Assam, Eastern Himalayan region	Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26: 142 (1868)
127	Pubistylus andamanensis Thoth.	Rubiaceae	ST	India	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Reinwardtia 7: 283 (1966)
128	Pycnoplinthus uniflora (Hook. f. & Thomson) O.E. Schulz.	Brassicaceae	H	India (Himalaya), Pakistan and China (Tibet)	Himalayan region	H.G.A.Engler (ed.), Pflanzenr., IV, 105(86): 199 (1924)
129	Pycnospora lutescens (Poir.) Schindl.	Fabaceae	H	India, Tropics of the Old World	Throughout India	J. Bot. 64: 145 (1926)
130	Quassia amara L.	Simaroubaceae	S	India (Introduced), Central Mexico to S.	Introduced into India as ornamental	Sp. Pl., ed. 2.: 553 (1762)

				Tropical America		
131	Ricinus communis L.	Euphorbiaceae	S	India (Cultivated and Naturalized), Asia, Tropical Africa	Cultivated and Naturalized in India	Sp. Pl.: 1007 (1753)
132	Risleya atropurpurea King &Prantl.	Orchidaceae	EH	India (East Himalaya), China, Myanmar, Tibet	East Himalaya, Sikkim	Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. (Calcutta) 8: 247 (1898)
133	Rivina humilis L.	Petiveriaceae	S	India, Asia, Tropical America	Cultivated and Naturalized in India	Sp. Pl.: 121 (1753)
134	Roylea cinerea (D.Don) Baill.	Lamiaceae	US	India, Nepal	Western Himalayan region	Hist. Pl. 11: 26 (1891)
135	Sanjappa cynometroides (Bedd.) E.R.Souza & Krishnaraj	Fabaceae	S	India	Kerala	Rheedea 26: 6 (2016)
136	Sarcochlamys pulcherrima (Roxb.) Gaudich.	Urticaceae	S	India, Bangladesh, Burma, Sumatra	Assam and Meghalaya	Voy. Bonite, Bot. 3: t. 89 (1844)
137	Schizolobium parahyba (Vell.) S.F.Blake	Fabaceae	T	India (Introduced), South American countries	Introduced in India	Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 20: 240 (1919)
138	Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken	Sapindaceae	T	Indian Subcontinent to Indo-China, Central & S. Malesia	Sub Himalayan, central and peninsular India	Allg. Naturgesch. 3(2): 1341 (1841)
139	Scyphiphora hydrophylacea C.F.Gaertn.	Rubiaceae	T	India, Australia, Caledonia	Andaman islands and Karnataka	Suppl. Carp.: 91 (1806)
140	Soymida febrifuga (Roxb.) A.Juss.	Meliaceae	T	India, Tropical Asia	Central, North West and South India	Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. 19: 251 (1832)
141	Spartium junceum L.	Fabaceae	S	Azores, South Europe to East Medit. region	Introduced in India	Sp. Pl.: 708 (1753)
142	Spathodea campanulata P.Beauv.	Bignoniaceae	T	India, Tropical Africa	Cultivated in India	Fl. Oware 1: 47 (1805)
143	Spermadictyon suaveolens Roxb.	Rubiaceae	US	India, Bhutan, China, Pakistan	Tropical and subtropical Himalaya, Madhya Pradesh, western	Pl. Coromandel 3: 32 (1815)

					Peninsula, Bihar and Karnataka	
144	Sphaerocaryum malaccense (Trin.) Pilg.	Poaceae	H	India, Sri Lanka, Burma, SE Asia, China	Assam and Manipur	Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 45: 2 (1938)
145	Sphaerosacme decandra (Wall.) T.D.Penn.	Meliaceae	T	India, Bhutan, Nepal	Sikkim	Blumea 22: 489 (1975)
146	Stilbanthus scandens Hook. f.	Amaranthaceae	C	India, Bangladesh	Eastern Himalayan region	Hooker's Icon. Pl. 13: t. 1286 (1879)
147	Struchium sparganophorum (L.) Kuntze	Asteraceae	H	India, Africa, Mexico, South America, West Indies	Nicobar Islands and Kerala	Revis. Gen. Pl. 1: 366 (1891)
148	Sumbaviopsis albicans (Blume) J.J.Sm.	Euphorbiaceae	H	India, China (S. Yunnan), Malesia,Thailand	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal	Meded. Dept. Landb. Ned.-Indië 10: 357 (1910)
149	Suriana maritima L.	Surianaceae	ST	India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Tamil Nadu	Sp. Pl.: 284 (1753)
150	Tamarindus indica L.	Fabaceae	T	India, Tropical Africa	Throughout India	Sp. Pl.: 34 (1753)
151	Tamilnadia uliginosa (Retz.) Tirveng. & Sastre	Rubiaceae	ST	Indian Subcontinent to Indo-China	Throughout India	Mauritius Inst. Bull. 8(4): 85 (1979)
152	Tecomella undulata (Sm.) Seem.	Bignoniaceae	ST	India, Pakistan, SW Asia	West, Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan	Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, 10: 30 (1862)
153	Tetracentron sinense Oliv.	Trochodendraceae	T	India, Bhutan, Burma, SW China	Eastern Himalayan region	Hooker's Icon. Pl. 19: t. 1892 (1889)
154	Tetrameles nudiflora R.Br.	Tetrameliaceae	T	China (S. Yunnan) to Tropical Asia including India and N. Queensland	East Himalayan region including Assam and Andaman Nicobar Islands	J.J.Bennett, Pl. Jav. Rar.: 79 (1838)
155	Thelepogon elegans Roth	Poaceae	H	India, Tropical Africa	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu	J.J.Roemer & J.A.Schultes, Syst. Veg., ed. 15[bis]. 2: 788 (1817)
156	Theropogon pallidus (Wall. ex Kunth) Maxim.	Asparagaceae	H	India, China, Myanmar, Nepal, Tibet	Temperate Himalaya, Meghalaya and Sikkim	Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Pétersbourg, sér. 3, 15: 90 (1870)

157	Thysanolaena latifolia (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Honda	Poaceae	H	India, tropical Asia	Throughout India	J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 3: 312 (1930)
158	Tinomiscium petiolare Miers ex Hook.f. & Thomson	Menispermaceae	WC	India, China, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines to New Guinea	Assam and Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Fl. Ind. 1: 205 (1855)
159	Treutlera insignis Hook.f.	Apocynaceae	WC	India, Nepal	Eastern Himalayan region	Hooker's Icon. Pl. 15: t. 1425 (1883)
160	Trichuriella monsoniae (L.f.) Bennet	Amaranthaceae	H	India, Burma	Orissa, West Bengal and the Deccan Peninsula	Indian J. Forest. 8: 86 (1985)
161	Trilobachne cookei (Stapf) Schenck ex Henrard	Poaceae	H	India, Myanmar	Maharashtra and Karnataka	Meded. Rijks-Herb. 67: 4 (1931)
162	Triplopogon ramosissimus (Hack.) Bor	Poaceae	H	India	Maharashtra	Kew Bull. 9: 501 (1954)
163	Tussilago farfara L.	Asteraceae	H	India, Africa, Mexico, South America, West Indies	Nicobar Islands and Kerala	Sp. Pl.: 865 (1753)
164	Urochondra setulosa (Trin.) C.E.Hubb.	Poaceae	H	India, Pakistan, NE tropical Africa	Gujarat	Hooker's Icon. Pl. 35: t. 3457 (1947)
165	Vanasushava pedata (Wight) P.K.Mukh. & Constance	Apiaceae	H	India	Southern India	Kew Bull. 29: 595 (1974)
166	Vossia cuspidata (Roxb.) Griff.	Poaceae	H	India, Burma, tropical Africa	Assam and West Bengal	Ic. Pl. Asiat.: t. 153 (1851)

N.B.: H: Herb; EH: Epiphytic herb; S: Shrub; US: under shrub; T: Tree; ST: Short tree; C: Climber; WC: Woody climber