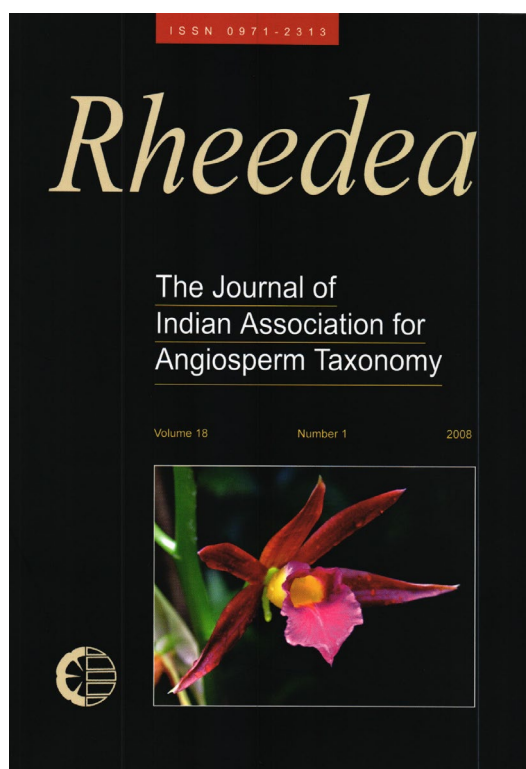




New Records for Indian States: Maharashtra

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Maharashtra

Juncus prismatocarpus R. Br. is the only species of the genus reported from Maharashtra (Sharma *et al.*, 1996). Now we report *J. maritimus* Lam. though it has already been reported from Gujarat (Cooke, 1958; Shah, 1978) and Karnataka States (Sharma *et al.* 1984).

Juncus maritimus Lam. Encycl. 3:264. 1789; Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 6:395. 1892; Cooke, Fl. Pres. Bombay 3:308. 1958 (Repr.); Shah, Fl. Gujarat 691. 1978.

Flowering & Fruiting: October-December

Habit and Habitat: Caespitose herbs in the saline soil in abandoned sugarcane cultivated fields.

Distribution: India (Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra), Afganistan, West world of the Atlantic, North and South America and Australia.

Specimen Examined: India, Maharashtra, Sangli district, Padalwadi, 05.12.2006, *Shimpale 1695; Yadav 3546* (Herbarium of Botany Department of Shivaji University, Kolhapur).

Note: The species is known for bioaccumulation of heavy metals such as Cd, Cu and Zn. It is used for phytoremediation of soils and estuarine ecosystems (Almeida *et al.*, 2004).

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Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Sunil & Sivadasan (2000) reported *Kyllinga polyphylla* Willd. ex Kunth from Kerala as an addition to the flora of India. However, Karthikeyan *et al.* (1989) had included this species in their *Flora Indicae Enumeratio: Monocotyledonae* without specifying the locality. While revising the genus *Kyllinga* Rottb. for Flora of India project, one specimen collected from the Nicobar Islands was found at CAL. Therefore, at present, this species is distributed in the country in two widely separated geographical zones.

Kyllinga polyphylla Willd. ex Kunth, Enum. Pl. 2:134.1837; Koyama, Gard. Bull. 30:163.1977 & in Dassan. Fosb., Rev. Handb. Fl. Ceylon 5:247.1985; Karthikeyan *et al.*, Fl. Ind.

Enum. Monocot. 61.1989; Sunil & Sivadasan, Rheede 10:81.2000. *Kyllinga aromatica* Ridl., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 2: 146.1884. *Cyperus aromaticus* (Ridl.) Mattf. & Kükenth. in Engl. Pflanzenr. IV. 20(101):581.1936; Koyama, Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 83: 186.1970; Kern, Fl. Males. I, 7(3): 656.1974.

The species can be differentiated from the most allied *Kyllinga melanosperma* Nees by the presence of 6-8 leafy involucre bracts subtending the inflorescence. It is indigenous to E. Africa and was introduced in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Malesia and Sri Lanka (Kern, 1974). The plant is found near brackish water, close to coastal areas.

Specimens Examined: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, North Nicobar, Car Nicobar, Mus, 28-9-1976, N.G. Nair 4525, (CAL). Kerala, Alleppy dist., Aroor, 16-5-2001, B. Sreedevi s.n., (Herbarium, S.D. College, Alleppy); Ernakulam dist., Moothakunnam, 30-12-2007, V.P. Prasad, 192732 (BSI).

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