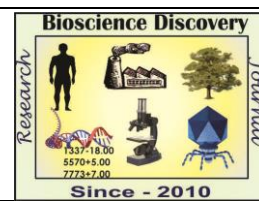


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Research Article



Additions of Convolvulaceae plants to the Flora of Adilabad, Telangana State, India

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Abstract

Botanical explorations of Adilabad district between 2010 to 2016 a total 03 plant species of Convolvulaceae family have been reported for the first time, which are listed over with detailed information.

Keywords:

New reports, Angiosperms, Convolvulaceae, Adilabad, Telangana State.

INTRODUCTION

The present study has been carried out in Adilabad district of Telangana State. It is situated between 77° 47' and 80° 0' of the eastern longitudes and 18° 40' and 19° 56' of northern latitudes. The district is bounded on North by Yeotmal and Chandrapur districts of Maharashtra on the East by Chandrapur district, on the South by Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts and on the west by Nanded district of Maharashtra state.

The Family Convolvulaceae can be recognized by their funnel-shaped, radially symmetrical corolla; the floral formula for the family has five sepals, five fused petals, five epipetalous stamens (stamens fused to the petals), and a two-part syncarpous and superior gynoecium. The stems of these plants are usually winding, hence their Latin name (from *convolvere*, "to wind"). The leaves are simple and alternate, without stipules. The fruit a capsule, berry, or nut, all containing only two seeds per one locule (one ovule/ovary).

The family Convolvulaceae is economically very important the leaves and starchy, tuberous

roots of some species are used as foodstuffs (e.g. sweet potato and water spinach), and the seeds are exploited for their medicinal value as purgatives. Some species contain ergoline alkaloids that are likely responsible for the use of these species as ingredients in psychedelic drugs (e.g. ololiuhqui). Members of the family are well known as showy garden plants (e.g. morning glory).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the enumeration, species have been arranged alphabetically and followed by vernacular name. The description provides a few notable characters. Distribution in the area, along with locality also been provided.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evolvulus nummularius (L.) L.

Vern.: Elukacheviaku.

Prostrate herbs, rooting at the nodes. Leaves oblong, entire, base subcordate or truncate glabrous, Flowers white, 1&2 per node.

Distribution: Occasional near field bunds, Kallor, Kuntal. (VDG 36)

***Ipomoea hederifolia* L.**

Vern.:Errapulateega.

Climbing herbs, branchlets pubescent, Leaves broadly ovate-cordate, entire or obscurely lobed, acuminate, Flowers red, in axillary racemes.

Distribution: Occasional along roadsides, Lolam, Dilawarpur. (VDG 11)

***Ipomoea nil* (L.) Roth.**

Vern.:Katukagingalu.

Twining stems, bristly-pilose. Leaves ovate, base cordate, 3-lobed. Flowers blue solitary or in lax, few flowered cymes.

Distribution: Occasional at marshy places along streams, Sunkidi, Talamadugu. (VDG 43)



Fig 1. *Evolvulus nummularius*



Fig 2. *Ipomoea hederifolia*



Fig 3. *Ipomoea nil*

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