The system of classification and order of families adopted in the present work is that followed by J.D.Hooker in his Flora of British India, as adopted by Naik (1998).

**Class: Monocotyledons**

**Series: Nudiflorae**

**Family: Lamiaceae**

**Genus: *Spirodela* Schleid.**

1) *Spirodela polyrhiza* (L.) Schleid.

(Pl. 7.1 Fig.1)

It is very small; free floating aquatic plant with frond like leaves; which are circular to oval and bright green in colour; about 8 mm long and 6 mm wide. Inflorescence is minute with 2 female flowers and 1 male flower.

Flowering and Fruiting: After rainy season.

Distribution: Dahiphal, Ramdoh, Sonewadi

**Series: Microspermae**

**Family: Hydrocharitaceae**

**Genus: *Hydrilla* Rich**

2) *Hydrilla verticillata* (L.f) Royle

(Pl. 7.1 Fig.2)

Dioecious, submerged, aquatic herbs forming tangled masses; stem slendor, 30-60 cm long, often rooting from the nodes. Leaves sessile, 3-7 in a whorl, linear or linear-oblong, 0.5-1.5 x 0.2-0.3 cm, entire or serrulate, obtuse or acute and
apiculate, lower sometimes opposite. Flower solitary, axillary, subtebbed by spathes; males shortly pedicellate, enclosed in muricate spathes; females sessile, in tubular spathes. Outer perianth segments sepaloid, ovate, inner ones white, petaloid, oblong, 6.7 mm long. Stamens 3. Ovary beaked, longer than the spathe. Fruits ovoid, smooth or muriculate. Seeds 2-3, oblong, minute, dark brown, smooth.

Flowering and Fruiting: January to April

Distribution: Dahiphal, Pravara Sangam, Ramdoh, Sonewadi.

Series: Microspermae
Family: Hydrocharitaceae
Genus: Ottelia Pers.

3) Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.

(Pl. 7.1, Fig.3)

It is submerged, glabrous, fresh water herb. Leaves are radicle, the submerged leaves narrow with tapering base. The floating leaves are with rounded base; petals white, obovate with fleshy appendages.

Flowering and Fruiting: May to November.

Distribution: Dahiphal, Pravara Sangam

Genus: Vallisneria L.

4) Vallisneria natans (Lour.) Hara

(Pl. 7.1, Fig.4)

It is a submerged, rhizomatous aquatic herb, scattered in shallow water areas with tufted, long, ribbon like leaves. Flowers are unisexual. Male flowers enclosed in a spathe at the base of the plant in leaf axis. Female flowers floating on water
surface on a very long slender pedicel. Fruit is a long capsule, submerged due to coiling of the pedicel.

Flowering and Fruiting: October to May.

Distribution: Ramdoh, Sonewadi

Series: Apocarpace
Family: Najadaceae
Genus: *Najas* L.

5) *Najas minor* All.

(Pl. 7.1, Fig.5)

It is a slender, submerged aquatic herb with dichotomous branches. Leaves are linear-narrow, toothed at margin, sheathing at base. Male flowers enclosed in a spathe. Female flowers not enclosed in a spathe; ovary one, fruit 3 mm long and ellipsoid

Flowering and Fruiting: March to May; August to November.

Distribution: Dahiphal, Pravara Sangam, Ramdoh, Sonewadi

Family: Potamogetonaceae
Genus: *Potamogeton* L.

6) *Potamogeton crispus* L.

(Pl. 7.1, Fig.6)
It is submerged brownish or green aquatic herb with creeping rhizome. Leaves are sessile, linear with crisped margin. Inflorescence axillary, flowers bisexual. Fruit oblique-ovoid, with curved beak.

Flowering and Fruiting: February to April.

Distribution: Pravara Sangam, Ramdoh, Sonewadi

7) *P. perfoliatus* L.

(Pl. 7.1, Fig.7)

It is submerged aquatic perennial herb. Leaves are sessile, ovate, lanceolate, and cordate and amplexicaute at base, undulate, obtuse. Flowers axillary, dense spike, peduncle stout, tepals elliptic, ovate and greenish brown.

Flowering and Fruiting: October to February.

Distribution: Dahiphal, Pravara Sangam, Ramdoh, Sonewadi

Series: *Nudiflorae*
Family: *Typhaceae*
Genus: *Typha* L.

8) *Typha domingensis* Pers.

(Pl. 7.1, Fig.8)

Plant body erect, perennial, up to 3 m high. Leaves linear, 2 m long, 1.5 cm wide. Flowers are minute and densely crowded, male and female spikes separated by 2 cm long naked stem. Male flowers in the upper yellow spike, female flowers in the lower brown spike, subtended by leafy spathes. Female flowers intermixed with filiform bracteoles.
Flowering and Fruiting: Throughout the year.

Distribution: Dahiphal, Pravara Sangam, Ramdoh, Sonewadi

Class: Dicotyledons
Sub-class: Gamopetalae
Series: Bicarpellatae
Order: Polemoniales
Family: Convolvulaceae
Genus: Ipomoea L.

9) Ipomea aquatica Forsk.

(Pl. 7.1, Fig.9)

It is an aquatic habitat plant, abundant at all the 4 locations of the water reservoir. Perennial herb, creeping in mud, and also floating on water surface. Stem is hollow commonly rooting at the nodes. Leaves are alternate and lanceolate. Flowers are rosy to pink in color, about one to six on a common, long, axillary peduncle.

Flowering and Fruiting: Most of the year with peak periods from April to May and October to November.

Distribution: Dahiphal, Pravara Sangam, Ramdoh, Sonewadi

Order: Lamiales
Family: Verbenaceae,
Genus: Phylla Lour.
10) *Phylla nodiflora* (L.) Greene

(Pl. 7.1, Fig.10)

It is a branched, creeping herb, rooting at the nodes. Leaves opposite, spathulate to obovate, 2 cm long, narrow at the base, flowers pink, crowded on a short axillary spike. Fruits globose-oblong, with 2 seeds.

Flowering and Fruiting: Throughout the year.

Distribution: Dahiphal, Ramdoh, Sonewadi

**Family: Scrophulariaceae**

**Genus: Limnophila** R. Br. *nom. cons.*

11) *Limnophila heterophylla* Benth.

(Pl. 7.1, Fig.11)

Stem is erect which bears many capillary leaves below the water level, often arise from the nodes of a long under water horizontal stem. Upper leaves opposite, middle ones whorled, pinnatifid; lowest multifid. Flowers are solitary, axillary.

Flowering and Fruiting: September to December.

Distribution: Dahiphal, Ramdoh