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Chinnaiyan RAJASEKAR^a and Rajendran SILAMBARASAN^c: **Notes on Distribution of
Tephrosia noctiflora (Leguminosae: Papilionoideae) in India**

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Summary: The distribution of *Tephrosia noctiflora* Bojer ex Baker (*Leguminosae: Papilionoideae*) in India was determined for the first time based on specimens collected from Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The recent report of this species from Andhra Pradesh was a misidentification for *T. villosa*.

The genus *Tephrosia* Pers. (*Leguminosae: Papilionoideae*) was first established by Persoon (1807). It is the largest genera in the tribe *Millettieae* Miq. (Kumar and Sane 2003) and contains 356 species (POWO 2021). Members of the genus are mostly found in the tropical and subtropical regions of the world with highest concentration in Africa (Cowie 2004, Schrire 2005, Mabberley 2017). About 29 species occur in India. Among them, *T. barberi* J.R.Drumm., *T. calophylla* Bedd., *T. canarensis* J.R.Drumm., *T. collina* V.S.Sharma, *T. fusca* Wight & Arn., *T. jamnagarensis* Santapau, *T. roxburgiana* J.R.Drumm., *T. sara-almeidae* M.R.Almeida, *T. travancorica* Thoth. & D.N.Das and *T. wynaadensis* J.R.Drumm. are endemic to India (Sanjappa 1992, Krishnaraj et al. 2013, Singh et al. 2015). Many species in India show continuous variation in morphology and some of them are grouped into the *T. purpurea* complex (Malik 1961, Raina et al. 1986). Since there is a complete lacuna of systematics for *Tephrosia* in India, a comprehensive revisionary approach is essential to solve the desperate condition of this genus in India.

During systematic studies on the legumes of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, India, the authors have collected some interesting specimens of *Tephrosia* which has characteristic nocturnal flowers. After a critical study of specimens along with scrutiny of literature and type specimens, the species is identified as *T. noctiflora* Bojer ex Bater. Scrutiny of literature also revealed that *T. villosa* (L.) Pers. and *T. hookeriana* Wight & Arn. are often misidentified with this species due to superficial resemblance. Based solely on the authority of Drummond (1918), Vajravelu (1983) included it in the Flora of Tamil Nadu, and Sanjappa (1992) also gave the areas of distribution for this species in India as Tamil Nadu alone. However, Livingstone and Henry (1994) did not include the species in flowering plants of Madras city and its immediate neighborhood in Tamil Nadu owing to the lack of authentic specimens. Furthermore, this species was not reported so far in any of the works pertaining to the flora of Tamil Nadu (Nair and Nayar 1986, Senthilkumar and Krishnamurthy 1993, Matthew 1991, 1999, Pallithanam 2001, Manickam et al. 2008, Sankar et al. 2012, Kottaimuthu 2014, Britto 2019) and Kerala (Nayar et al. 2006). Reported occurrence of this species from Orissa (Bairiganjan et al. 1985, Saxena and Brahmam 1994) is also doubtful because we are unable to locate the herbarium specimens at Regional Plant Resource Centre (RRPC) and

R.Kottaimuthu^a, M.V.N.Krishnaraj^b, C.Rajasekar^a,
R.Silambarasan^c: インドにおけるピロードナンバンク
サフジ (マメ科マメ亜科) の分布

マメ科マメ亜科のピロードナンバンクサフジ *Tephrosia noctiflora* Bojer ex Baker のインドにおける分布をケララ州とタミール ナードゥ州産の標本に基づいて、近縁種との検索表を付して、初めて報告した。本種はアフリカ原産で、セイロン、インド、ジャワへは導入された、あるいは逸出したという意見があるが、インドの自生植物と考えられる。なお、インド・アルナチャル プラデシュ

州からの本種の報告は *T. villosa* (L.) Pers. の誤同定である。

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