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Vascular Flora of the Megamalai Hills, Southern Western Ghats, India: A Comprehensive Floristic Inventory and Annotated Checklist.

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ABSTRACT

Western Ghats has been called a global biodiversity hot spot whereby there is a richness of species as well as endemism. The southern Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu at Megamalai Hills host a variety of vegetation and plant species of ecological significance. The objective of the study was to record the floristic richness and come up with a rough checklist of the vascular flora at the specified sites within the Megamalai. Field surveys were made in different habitats and species were identified using standard taxonomic references. A wide variety of herbs, shrubs, climbers and trees of various families and genera were noted. Some of the dominant families were Fabaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Rubiaceae, Asteraceae and Poaceae. A number of medicinally important and endemic species were also noted. The results give initial data in the conservation of biodiversity, ecological control and the sustainability of the Megamalai ecosystem management.

Keywords: Floristic diversity; Vascular flora; Megamalai Hills; Southern Western Ghats; Plant checklist; Endemic species; Biodiversity conservation; Tamil Nadu.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most basic, and highly essential methods in botanical and ecological studies is floristic inventories. Systematic records of the lady flora have useful data on taxonomy, conservation biology, vegetation ecology, environmental assessment, ecosystem management, and sustainable use of natural resources. Floristic work aids in determining the richness, distribution and endemism of species, at any given area; ecological association among species and their environment (Gamble and Fischer, 1915-1936). In addition, plant checklists can be used as a basis dataset to monitor ecological shifts that occurs due to climate change, habitats fragmentation, human intrusions, biological invasions, and land-use alterations. These inventories are necessary in the realization of useful conservation plans and sustainable existence of biodiversity-abundant ecosystems in the long-term (Nayar et al., 2014). India is considered as one of the megadiverse countries of the world that carry an immense number of plant species on its head under the influence of the diverse climatic conditions, topological differences, and ecological heterogeneity. The subcontinent of India is a habitat of rich diversities with a variety of ecosystems such as tropical rainforests, dry deciduous forests, alpine meadows, mangroves, grasslands and coastal ecosystems (Ahmedullah & Nayar, 1987). Such heterogeneous environmental conditions have led to the development and maintenance of rich floristic heritage. The Western Ghats take center stage within the biodiversity rich regions of India due to their outstanding level of species, high endemism as well as ecological value (Pascal, 1988). The Western Ghats is a stretch along the western coast of the peninsular India, reputed with the world as being one of the thirty-six biodiversity hotspots of the world. The mountain chain contains 6 states in India and forms a very huge

diversity of flora and fauna (Myers et al., 2000). The area has a rich flora with thousands of plant species with many being endemic and confined to a particular ecological niche. The development of a diverse vegetation type and special habitats have taken place due to the unique geological history, altitudinal gradients, and topography, and monsoonal climatic conditions of the Western Ghats (Myers, 1988). Due to its excellent ecological quality and impressive biological diversity, a number of places in the Western Ghats have been considered as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The Megamalai Hills are an ecologically important mountainous terrain in the southern region of the Western Ghats in the Theni District of Tamil Nadu. Also known as the High Wavy Mountains, Megamalai is a component of a greater Periyar landscape and a vital aspect of the Western Ghats ecosystem. The topography is distinguished by wavy land forms, relative heights, and high rainfall and appropriate climatic conditions that facilitate plant life of all kinds (Daniels, 2003). Some of the ecological heterogeneities of the landscape include evergreen forests, semi evergreen forests, moist deciduous forests, montane grasslands, riparian habitats, and plantation ecosystems. Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary is vital in terms of preserving a biodiversity and ecological equilibrium in the region (Davidar et al., 2010). The sanctuary serves as a central watershed which sustains a number of perennial streams and river systems which supply water resources to the regions in the surroundings. Moreover, the region provides a crucial wildlife pathway between neighboring existing conserved zones and movement within the region of different animal species (Ramesh et al., 2010). The wide range of habitats present in Megamalai hosts many endemic, threatened, rare and medicinally valuable plant taxa, giving the area a high conservation importance. Ecological complexity and species richness are also boosted by the availability of heterogenous microclimatic conditions and habitat types ((Magurran, 2004). Although ecologically essential, detailed flora studies of various areas of Megamalai are deficient. The previous botanical studies work on the southern Western Ghats has merely been based on taxonomic revisions and species descriptions as well as on medicinal plant resources, vegetation studies and ecological research (Krebs, 1999). In spite of the contribution these studies have made towards the knowledge of the biodiversity of the regions, more current and locality-based floristic inventories are still needed. They should constantly record the diversity of the vegetation since the vegetation structure can vary with time as a result of ecological processes and the rise of anthropogenic factors. Over the last few decades, most forest ecosystems in the Western Ghats have been impacted more as human activities continued to increase including plantation farming, infrastructure development, tourism, habitat modification and spread of invasive alien species (Kent, 2012). Such pressures can change the composition of the species, decrease the quality of habitats and endanger the native biodiversity. In turn, systematic floristic surveys will be required to determine conservation priorities, assess the health of the ecosystem, and provide the scientific data during managerial and restoration programs. Properly documented plant catalogs may also be valuable in future research studies involving vegetation dynamics, ecological surveillance, climate change and how to deal with the biosphere and maintain biodiversity sustainably (Simpson, 1949). Thus, the floristic diversity of the chosen localities in the Megamalai Hills was recorded in the current study to develop a preliminary checklist of the vascular flora. The study is intended to give baseline botanical data that will form a point of basis in future research, biodiversity measurements, conservation planning and ecological management of this ecologically sensitive area of the southern Western Ghats (Shannon and Weaver, 1949). The aims of the current research were: Aim: 1. To record plant diversity of vascular plants in Megamalai Hills. 2. To compile a preliminary list of plant species. 3. To examine family and habit distribution of species. 4. To discover ecologically and medically significant taxa. 5. To be able to offer baseline information on future biodiversity and conservation research.

2. STUDY AREA

Megamalai Hills are located in the Tamil Nadu Theni district of the western ghats in the south part of the Ghats. The area is also topographically described as being undulated, wooded, and it has valleys, streams, and plateau. The altitude in the study area is highly variable, which provides a variety of climatic and ecological conditions. Megamalai is mainly tropical montane with moderate to heavy rainfall caused by southwest and northeast monsoons climate. Change of temperature along elevation gradient leads to occurrence of heterogeneous pattern of vegetation. The vegetation type of the area consists of tropical evergreen forests, semi-evergreen forests, moist deciduous forests, montane grasslands, riparian vegetation, and ecosystems of plantations. Such habitats sustain a variety of assemblage of herbs, shrubs, climbers, epiphytes, trees.

Megamalai has major ecological implications in the hydrological stability, soil conservation and continuity of wildlife habitats in the southern Western Ghats landscape **(Figure 1).**

Some of the vegetation types that were seen in the area are:

- Tropical evergreen forests
- Semi-evergreen forests
- Moist deciduous forests
- Montane grasslands
- Riparian vegetation
- Plantation-associated vegetation

High species richness and specialization in habitat are enhanced by the ecologically rich site of Megamalai.

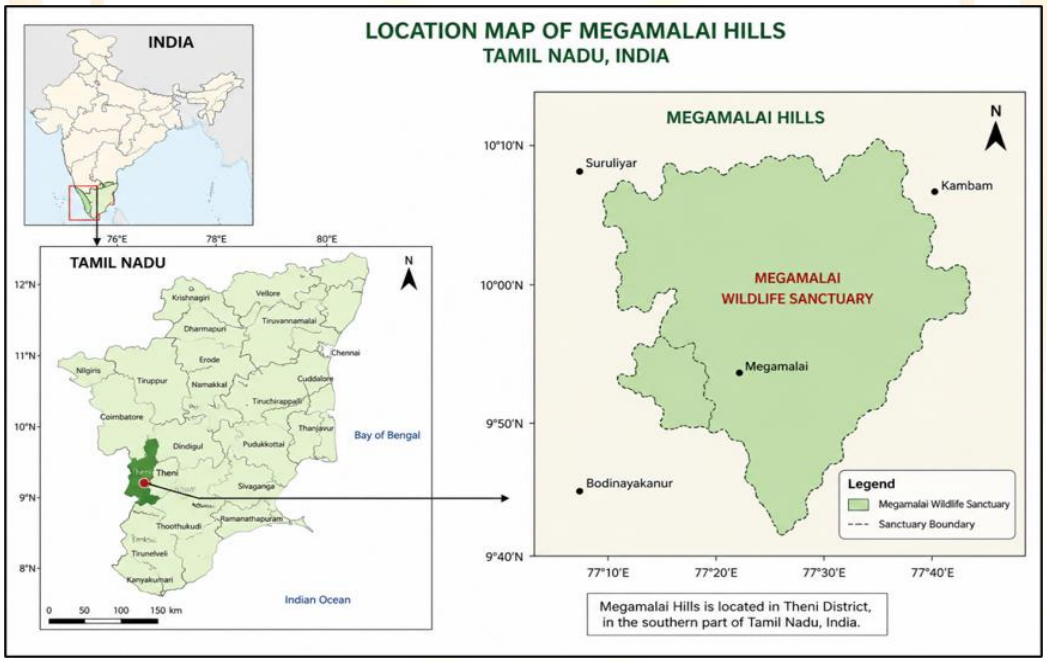


Figure 1: *Geographic location of the study area (Megamalai Hills) in Theni District, Tamil Nadu, India*

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1. FIELD SURVEY AND PLANT DOCUMENTATION

Extensive floristic surveys were conducted across various ecological habitats of Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary in the southern Western Ghats. Field investigations were carried out in different seasons to maximize the documentation of flowering and fruiting plant species (Bhaskar, 2012). and to capture seasonal variations in vegetation composition **(Figure 2-4)**.





Figure 2 **Figure 3**



Figure 4

Figure 3-4: *Entrance signboard and Panoramic view of Megamalai region*

The survey included various types of habitats such as:

- Evergreen forest interiors
- Semi-evergreen forest patches
- Hill slopes

Stream and river sides.

- Montane grasslands
- Moist valleys
- Plantation fringes
- Disturbed roadside vegetation

The plant taxa were recorded and recorded using direct field notes, photographs and unintentional collection techniques. During field visits, species with distinguishable morphological or ecological features were keenly documented. Taxonomic verification of photographs of vegetative and reproductive structures including leaves, flowers, fruits, bark and inflorescences was taken and used in the future as a reference (Whittaker, 1972).

The provided specimens were identified with the aid of the standard taxonomic literature such as regional, monographs, and herbarium. Authenticated botanical databases and nomenclatural resources were used to perform taxonomic verification **(Figure 3-4)**.

Field Observation Details:

- Location: Megamalai Hills, Theni District, Tamil Nadu, India
- Date of Observation: 05 May 2026
- Time: 11:48 AM (IST)
- Region: Southern Western Ghats
- State: Tamil Nadu
- Country: India
- Elevation: Approximately 1,000–1,600 m above mean sea level
- Habitat Type: Roadside vegetation adjoining evergreen forest ecosystem
- Vegetation Type: Tropical Evergreen / Semi-evergreen Forest Landscape
- Climate: Tropical montane climate
- Weather Condition: Daytime, clear sky with moderate sunlight
- Survey Method: Direct field observation and photographic documentation
- Purpose of Survey: Documentation of vascular plant diversity and endemic flora
- Research Area: Megamalai Wildlife Landscape, Southern Western Ghats Biodiversity Hotspot





Figure 5
Figure 6

***Figure 5-6**: Field observation and in situ documentation of plant diversity during floristic surveys conducted in Megamalai Hills, Tamil Nadu.*

The following taxonomic resources were utilized for species verification:

- Regional floras of the Western Ghats
- Herbarium specimens and botanical monographs
- Plants of the World Online
- World Flora Online

Scientific names, author citations, and family classifications were standardized according to currently accepted botanical nomenclature.

3.2. DATA CLASSIFICATION

Systematic classification was conducted on the documented species of plants so that they could be interpreted using floristic and ecological values. The classification was done using:

- Family
- Genus
- Growth habit
- Habitat preference
- Ecological significance
- Endemism status
- Medicinal importance

Classification of growth habit was conducted to have an insight into the vegetation structure and species distribution patterns in the study area (Joseph, 1987). The flora was classified into the following:

- Trees
- Shrubs
- Herbs
- Climbers
- Epiphytes

Particular focus was put on the endemic taxa that are limited to the southwestern part of the Ghats. There were also ecologically sensitive and habitat-specific species which were identified during the classification process.

In the ethnobotanical practice; medicinally important plants were traditionally written separately on the basis of the literature available and field observations.

3.3. DIVERSITY ANALYSIS

P Standard biodiversity assessment methods that are mostly used in vegetation ecology and floristic studies were used to evaluate floristic composition, species richness and family dominance (Sathish Kumar & Manilal, 1994).

Species richness was defined by the total number of taxa that were recorded in the survey. The family dominance was compared in terms of the number of species represented in each family.

The diversity indices were taken in order to determine vegetation heterogeneity and distribution patterns.

Shannon Diversity Index,

$$H' = -\sum pi \ln pi$$

Where:

H′ = Shannon diversity index

pi = Proportion of individuals belonging to the ith species

The Shannon index is widely used for evaluating species diversity and ecological complexity within plant communities.

Simpson Diversity Index

$$D = 1 - \sum pi2$$

Where:

D = Simpson diversity index

pi = Relative abundance of each species

The Simpson index provides information regarding species dominance and probability distribution within ecological communities ((Manickam & Irudayaraj, 1992).

These biodiversity indices are useful for understanding vegetation heterogeneity, species richness, and ecological stability across different habitats of Megamalai Hills.

4. RESULTS

4.1. FLORISTIC COMPOSITION

The current floristic survey of recognition indicated all 105 plant taxa that were found in various angiosperm families across the Megamalai landscape. A large variety of growth was recorded (herbs, shrubs, vines, epiphytes and trees) related to evergreen woodland, and montane ecosystems (see Figure 7A-7F).



7A 7B 7C



7D

7E 7F

***Figure 7A-7F**: Representative plant species recorded during the floristic survey conducted at Megamalai, Theni District, Tamil Nadu, India.*

(7A) Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth, (7B) Clerodendrum infortunatum L., (7C) Callicarpa tomentosa (L.) L., (7D) Solanum torvum Sw., (7E) Lantana camara L., and (7F) Ageratina adenophora (Spreng.)

There was a high level of ecological heterogeneity in vegetation of Megamalai depending on the factors of altitude, rainfall, humidity, variation in slope, and habitat diversity.The moist valleys and greater species richness was observed using evergreen forest interior and those in the damp southern valleys; in balsams, orchids, or understorey shrubs.

According to the floristic checklist, the high representation of endemic and habitat-specific taxa that are typical of the southern Western Ghats was evident. Some of the species recorded in the research have limited geographical ranges, and are ecologically sensitive species.

The presence of a variety of angiosperm families in the study area supports the fact that Megamalai Hills is a valuable biodiversity repository in the state of Tamil Nadu.

4.2. DOMINANT PLANT FAMILIES

The highest species richness was observed in the family of Balsaminaceae, which was among the taxa recorded, because of the wide distribution of the genus Impatiens. The preponderance of balsams in the area indicates the wet weather conditions, low-lying areas and moist soil conditions characteristic of the montane ecologies.

There was also a high level of diversity in the family Rubiaceae with genera Lasianthus, Pavetta, Ixora, Psychotria and Hedyotis. Rubiaceae were mainly found in understorey of evergreen forests and wet environments.

Another ecologically important family in the study area was Orchidaceae. The orchid taxi were primarily epiphytes and lithophytes found in the moist forest ecosystems which were featured by the stable micro climatic conditions **(Table 1).**

Celastraceae and Melastomataceae were also represented well with a significant contribution to the floristic diversity of Megamalai.

Major Dominant Families Recorded

***Table 1:** Major Dominant Families in Megamalai*

Family	Representative Genera
Balsaminaceae	*Impatiens*
Rubiaceae	*Lasianthus, Pavetta, Ixora, Hedyotis*
Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum, Eria, Dendrobium*
Melastomataceae	*Memecylon, Sonerila, Osbeckia*
Celastraceae	*Euonymus, Microtropis*

The dominance of these families reflects the tropical montane climatic conditions and ecological complexity of the Megamalai landscape.

4.3. DIVERSITY OF BALSAMS (*IMPATIENS*)

The genus Impatiens showed high species diversity in the study area and was the most dominant floral element of the observed taxa. Many Guilds were recorded during the survey such as Impatiens acaulis, I. campanulata, I. clavicornu, I. cuspidata, I. elegans, I. grandis, I. latifolia, I. leschenaultii, I. munnarensis, I. rosea, and I. tomentosa. The majority of balsams species were found on dark shaded hill slopes, stream edges, and forest openings and in evergreen understories. The presence of a few habitat-specific and endemic balsams suggests ecological sensitivity of the montane habitats in Megamalai. The richness and heterogeneity of the Impatiens species indicate good environmental conditions such as

- High humidity
- Moderate temperature
- Seasonal rainfall
- Moist soil conditions
- Dense canopy cover

The genus is a valuable ecological indicator of unaltered montane forest ecosystems in the southern Western Ghats.

4.4. ORCHID DIVERSITY

Several ecologically significant genera such as: represented the orchid diversity within Megamalai Hills.

- Bulbophyllum
- Dendrobium
- Eria
- Habenaria
- Oberonia

Evergreen forest ecosystems and epiphytic habitats in relation to moist microclimatic conditions showed the occurrence of such species like Bulbophyllum aureoflavum and Eria pseudoclavicaulis.

The vast majority of orchid taxa were epiphytes on tree trunks and tree branches in areas untouched by fire. Some species were also seen in lithophytic areas of moist rocky surface.

Both the richness of vegetation in orchids and the fact that the vegetation is orchid-rich show:

- Stable humidity conditions
- Well-preserved evergreen forests
- High atmospheric moisture
- Ecological stability

Orchids are regarded as delicate keys to changes in the environment and disruptions to habitats. Their presence in Megamalai demonstrates the ecological significance and conservation importance of the area.

4.5. ENDEMIC AND ECOLOGICALLY IMPORTANT SPECIES

A number of endemic and conservation important taxa found in the southern Western Ghats had been captured in the current study. These species have limited geographical distribution and also play a very significant role in floristic uniqueness of Megamalai Hills.Important endemic taxa recorded include:

- *Elaeocarpus gaussenii*
- *Nothopegia vajravelui*
- *Schefflera maduraiensis*
- *Syzygium travancoricum*
- *Sonerila pulneyensis*
- *Hedyotis rajasekaranii*

The occurrence of these endemic species reflects the role of Megamalai as an important center of plant endemism within the Western Ghats biodiversity hotspot.



8A 8B 8C

Figure 8A-8C: *Ecologically Important Species of Megamalai (8A) Carissa spinarum L.(8B) Jatropha gossypiifolia L.(8C) Solanum incanum L.*

Several endemic taxa were associated with evergreen forest interiors and moist valleys, indicating the ecological significance of undisturbed habitats for species survival.

The documentation of ecologically important taxa provides valuable baseline information for:

- Biodiversity conservation
- Habitat restoration
- Ecological monitoring
- Conservation prioritization

4.6. MEDICINALLY IMPORTANT PLANTS

Most of the plant taxa that were identified in the course of study have medicinal and ethnobotanical value. They are species that have been traditionally used in indigenous medicine to treat a variety of ailments.

Some of the taxa recorded in the survey that are medically important are:

- Garcinia travancorica

- Ehretia wightiana
- Psychotria nudiflora
- Lasianthus dichotomus

Such taxa can have possible pharmacological value in the presence of bioactive compounds. The future existence of medicinal plants species in the natural ecosystems is vital to the conservation of the traditional knowledge systems as well as future phytochemical studies.

The presence of the medicinally important taxa further highlights the ecological and socio-economic significance of Megamalai Hills.

4.7. FLORISTIC COMPOSITION OF MEGAMALAI HILLS

The total number of the vascular taxa included in the present study are 105 taxa (30 families and 58 genera) of plants in different habitats of Megamalai Hills in the southern Western Ghats. The documented flora covered a wide range of diverse growth forms such as trees, shrubs, herbs, vines, epiphytes which were found in the evergreen forests, streams, damp valleys, and montane units. The taxa represented in the records included herbaceous species which comprised of a substantial proportion of all the observed flora, due to the conducive climatic factors and heterogeneity of habitat of the area. The abundance of flora present in Megamalai underscores its ecological worth as a significant hub of plant diffusion to the rich Western Ghats biodiversity hot spot.

Family-wise analysis showed that the most dominant family was Balsaminaceae with many species of Impatiens followed by Rubiaceae, Orchidaceae, Melastomataceae, Symplocaceae, and Celastraceae. Some of the species observed in the survey, such as Elaeocarpus gaussenii, Nothopegia vajravelui, Syzygium travancoricum, and Schefflera maduraiensis are endemic to the southern Western Ghats and have a significant conservation value. Endemicity, existence of medicinally valuable, and habitat-specific taxa demonstrate that the Megamalai is an ecological peculiarity, and that further biodiversity surveys and conservation actions are necessary in this ecologically vulnerable area **(Table 2)**.

Table 2: *Annotated Checklist of Endemic Plant Species Collected from Megamalai, Western Ghats.*

S.no	Scientific name	Common name	Family name
1.	*Elaeocarpus gaussenii*	Gaussen's Elaeocarpus	Elaeocarpaceae
2.	*Nothopegia vajravelui*	Vajravelu Nothopegia	Anacardiaceae
3.	*Memecylon flavescens*	Yellow Memecylon	Melastomataceae
4.	*Symplocos oligandra*	Oligandra Sweetleaf	Symplocaceae
5.	*Symplocos wynadense*	Wynad Sweetleaf	Symplocaceae
6.	*Meiogyne ramarowii*	Ramarow's Meiogyne	Annonaceae
7.	*Garcinia travancorica*	Travancore Garcinia	Clusiaceae
8.	*Microtropis stocksii*	Stocks Microtropis	Celastraceae
9.	*Ehretia wightiana*	Wight's Ehretia	Boraginaceae
10.	*Euonymus crenulatus*	Crenulate Spindle Tree	Celastraceae
11.	*Monosis travancorica (Helicia travancorica)*	Travancore Helicia	Proteaceae
12.	*Schefflera maduraiensis*	Madurai Schefflera	Araliaceae

13.	*Psychotria nudiflora*	Naked-flowered Psychotria	Rubiaceae
14.	*Lasianthus dichotomus*	Dichotomous Lasianthus	Rubiaceae
15.	*Pavetta oblanceolata*	Oblanceolate Pavetta	Rubiaceae
16.	*Impatiens acaulis*	Stemless Balsam	Balsaminaceae
17.	*Impatiens campanulata*	Bell-shaped Balsam	Balsaminaceae
18.	*Impatiens clavicornu*	Club-horned Balsam	Balsaminaceae
19.	*Impatiens cordata*	Heart-leaved Balsam	Balsaminaceae
20.	*Impatiens cuspidata*	Pointed Balsam	Balsaminaceae
21.	*Impatiens dasysperma*	Hairy-seeded Balsam	Balsaminaceae
22.	*Impatiens elegans*	Elegant Balsam	Balsaminaceae
23.	*Impatiens flaccida*	Drooping Balsam	Balsaminaceae
24.	*Impatiens floribunda*	Many-flowered Balsam	Balsaminaceae
25.	*Impatiens goughii*	Gough's Balsam	Balsaminaceae
26.	*Impatiens grandis*	Giant Balsam	Balsaminaceae
27.	*Impatiens henslowiana*	Henslow's Balsam	Balsaminaceae
28.	*Impatiens herbicola*	Herb-loving Balsam	Balsaminaceae
29.	*Impatiens inconspicua*	Inconspicuous Balsam	Balsaminaceae
30.	*Impatiens latifolia*	Broad-leaved Balsam	Balsaminaceae
31.	*Impatiens leschenaultii*	Leschenault's Balsam	Balsaminaceae
32.	*Impatiens maculata*	Spotted Balsam	Balsaminaceae
33.	*Impatiens minae*	Mina's Balsam	Balsaminaceae
34.	*Impatiens minor*	Small Balsam	Balsaminaceae
35.	*Impatiens modesta*	Modest Balsam	Balsaminaceae
36.	*Impatiens munnarensis*	Munnar Balsam	Balsaminaceae
37.	*Impatiens omissa*	Omitted Balsam	Balsaminaceae
38.	*Impatiens oppositifolia*	Opposite-leaved Balsam	Balsaminaceae
39.	*Impatiens parasitica*	Epiphytic Balsam	Balsaminaceae
40.	*Impatiens parvifolia*	Small-leaved Balsam	Balsaminaceae
41.	*Impatiens scapiflora*	Scape-flowered Balsam	Balsaminaceae

42.	*Impatiens rosea*	Rose-coloured Balsam	Balsaminaceae
43.	*Impatiens verticillata*	Whorled Balsam	Balsaminaceae
44.	*Impatiens viscosa*	Sticky Balsam	Balsaminaceae
45.	*Impatiens tomentosa*	Hairy Balsam	Balsaminaceae
46.	*Bulbophyllum aureoflavum*	Golden-yellow Bulbophyllum Orchid	Orchidaceae
47.	*Eria pseudoclavicaulis*	False-club Eria Orchid	Orchidaceae
48.	*Habenaria spp.*	Rein Orchids	Orchidaceae
49.	*Bulbophyllum spp.*	Bulbophyllum Orchids	Orchidaceae
50.	*Oberonia spp.*	Fairy Orchids	Orchidaceae
51.	*Dendrobium spp.*	Dendrobium Orchids	Orchidaceae
52.	*Hedyotis rajasekaranii*	Rajasekaran's Hedyotis	Rubiaceae
53.	*Hedyotis shettyi*	Shetty's Hedyotis	Rubiaceae
54.	*Ixora johnsonii*	Johnson's Ixora	Rubiaceae
55.	*Ixora monticola*	Mountain Ixora	Rubiaceae
56.	*Ixora saulierei*	Sauliere's Ixora	Rubiaceae
57.	*Lasianthus acuminatus*	Pointed Lasianthus	Rubiaceae
58.	*Ophiorrhiza brunonis*	Brunon's Snake-root Herb	Rubiaceae
59.	*Sonerila parameswaranii*	Parameswaran's Sonerila	Melastomataceae
60.	*Sonerila pulneyensis*	Pulney Sonerila	Melastomataceae
61.	*Osbeckia spp.*	Osbeckia / Melastome	Melastomataceae
62.	*Syzygium travancoricum*	Travancore Jamun	Myrtaceae
63.	*Symplocos anamallayana*	Anaimalai Sweetleaf	Symplocaceae
64.	*Anaphalis beddomei*	Beddome's Pearly Everlasting	Asteraceae
65.	*Euonymus angulatus*	Angular Spindle Tree	Celastraceae
66.	*Palaquium ellipticum*	Indian Butter Tree	Sapotaceae
67.	*Cullenia exarillata*	Cullenia Tree	Malvaceae
68.	*Mesua ferrea*	Ceylon Ironwood	Calophyllaceae
69.	*Hopea parviflora*	Small-flowered Hopea	Dipterocarpaceae

70.	*Vateria indica*	White Dammar Tree	Dipterocarpaceae
71.	*Calophyllum tomentosum*	Wild Alexandrian Laurel	Calophyllaceae
72.	*Persea macrantha*	Wild Avocado	Lauraceae
73.	*Litsea floribunda*	Litsea Tree	Lauraceae
74.	*Litsea stocksii*	Stocks Litsea	Lauraceae
75.	*Phoebe lanceolata*	Lance-leaved Phoebe	Lauraceae
76.	*Actinodaphne malabarica*	Malabar Actinodaphne	Lauraceae
77.	*Cinnamomum malabatrum*	Malabar Cinnamon	Lauraceae
78.	*Magnolia nilagirica*	Nilgiri Magnolia	Magnoliaceae
79.	*Myristica malabarica*	Malabar Nutmeg	Myristicaceae
80.	*Knema attenuata*	Wild Nutmeg	Myristicaceae
81.	*Holigarna arnottiana*	Black Varnish Tree	Anacardiaceae
82.	*Semecarpus travancorica*	Travancore Marking Nut	Anacardiaceae
83.	*Aglaia elaeagnoidea*	Priyangu Tree	Meliaceae
84.	*Dysoxylum malabaricum*	Malabar Mahogany	Meliaceae
85.	*Toona ciliata*	Red Cedar	Meliaceae
86.	*Canarium strictum*	Black Dammar	Burseraceae
87.	*Aporosa lindleyana*	Aporosa Tree	Phyllanthaceae
88.	*Mallotus philippensis*	Kamala Tree	Euphorbiaceae
89.	*Macaranga peltata*	Parasol Leaf Tree	Euphorbiaceae
90.	*Bridelia retusa*	Spinous Kino Tree	Phyllanthaceae
91.	*Drypetes elata*	Drypetes Tree	Putranjivaceae
92.	*Terminalia bellirica*	Beleric Myrobalan	Combretaceae
93.	*Terminalia chebula*	Chebulic Myrobalan	Combretaceae
94.	*Terminalia paniculata*	Kindal Tree	Combretaceae
95.	*Lagerstroemia microcarpa*	Crape Myrtle	Lythraceae
96.	*Syzygium densiflorum*	Dense-flowered Jamun	Myrtaceae
97.	*Syzygium gardneri*	Gardner's Jamun	Myrtaceae
98.	*Memecylon umbellatum*	Ironwood Shrub	Melastomataceae
99.	*Ardisia solanacea*	Ardisia	Primulaceae
100.	*Maesa indica*	Indian Maesa	Primulaceae
101.	*Rhododendron arboreum subsp. nilagiricum*	Nilgiri Rhododendron	Ericaceae
102.	*Gaultheria fragrantissima*	Wintergreen	Ericaceae

103.	*Gnetum edule*	Edible Gnetum	Gnetaceae
104.	*Entada rheedii*	Giant Liana	Fabaceae
105.	*Gymnema montanum*	Mountain Gymnema	Apocynaceae

5. DISCUSSION

The current work offers a good understanding of the floristic structure and botanical richness of the Megamalai Hills, a region of ecological importance of the southern Western Ghats. The records of 105 taxa of vascular plants of 30 families and 58 genera show the astonishing biodiversity that is provided by the montane ecosystem. The richness recorded among the species can be attributed to the combined effects of various environmental factors such as good climatic conditions, diverse topography, high rainfall every year, and the availability of various types of habitats. Evergreen forests, semi- evergreen forests, riparian habitats, grasslands and interfaces of plantations coexisting lead to a mosaic comprising an ecological niche that is able to sustain a wide range of plant communities ((Matthew, 1983). Its floristic richness patterns have also been reported in other montane areas in the Western Ghats, where the heterogeneity of habitat and environmental gradients are known to be the significant sources of biodiversity. The spectrum of life-forms observed in the course of the current study also points to the complexity of the vegetation types in terms of their structure (Henry et al., 1987). The depiction of trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers, and epiphytes show that the vegetation profile is well-developed and that there are different ecological interactions in the ecosystem. The forests are overgrown with trees that are the main structural framework and shrubs and herbs play a huge role in creating varieties of the understory (Chandrabose & Nair, 1988). Vertical stratification in climbers and lianas augments habitat complexity and enhance the presence of both climbers and lianas in the habitat, and epiphytic species make use of special micro-habitats under humid forests. This kind of structural diversity can be related to higher levels of ecosystem stability, productivity, and resistance to environmental disturbances (Sabu & Pradeep, 2005). The prevailing taxa in the sample of recorded taxa, and especially the family Balsaminaceae, is one of the most remarkable conclusions of the research. The Impatiens species are very supportive to wet and shady conditions, and are universally considered typical constituents of the tropical montane environments (Ravikumar & Ved, 2000). The fact that there are many species of balsam implies that the environment had the appropriate conditions of microclimate, such as high level of humidity, moderate temperatures, and constant supply of moisture. Western Ghats are noted to be a key control site of diversification among Impatiens, and they possess a high percentage of endemics. The abundance of this genus has been seen in Megamalai which is comparable to observations in other biodiversity-hosting mountain systems like Agasthyamalai, Anamalai and Nilgiri Hills. This observation underscores the value of Megamalai as a habitat of the specialized herbaceous flora and underlines its conservation importance in the larger Western Ghats paradigm (Reddy et al., 2015). The large occurrence of Rubiaceae that was traced in the study is uniform with past floristic research that considered tropical evergreen forest. Other genera like Lasianthus, Pavetta, Psychotria, Hedyotis and Ixora often feature in forest understories, and play a significant role in ecosystem operation. These groups are important in ecological terms as they are involved in nutrient recycling, soil stabilization and a source of food to insects, birds and even mammals (Karthikeyan, 2009). The species diversity of Rubiaceae has been found in the current study to reveal the relatively intact forest conditions and good ecological conditions to shade-adapted species in the region. Equally, the presence of such a huge number of orchid species only makes the ecological soundness of Megamalai Hills even more prominent. The plant family orchidaceae is both one of the most ecologically specialized and diverse species in tropical ecosystems (Singh et al., 2015). Bulbophyllum, Eria, Dendrobium, Habenaria and Oberonia, are some of the species that cannot grow and reproduce under certain environmental conditions. Numerous orchids rely on symbiotic relationships with mycorrhizal fungi and they are extremely vulnerable to habitat disruption. They are found in the study area, which suggests that there are a stable microclimate condition and relatively disturbed forest habitats. Moreover, orchids are also valuable bioindicators of the health of the ecosystem since their existence is strongly tied to environmental quality (Ganesan et al., 2011). The Orchid variety of the study underscores the need to preserve humid evergreen forest habitats in Megamalai. One of the most notable findings of the study is the description of a number of endemic and conservation-level taxa, such as Elaeocarpus gaussenii, Nothopegia vajravelui, Scheffer plants maduraiensis, Sonerila pulleyensis

and Hedyotis rajasekaranii. These species have limited geographical distributions, and are highly restricted to certain ecological areas within the southern Western Ghats. The existence of such taxa evidences the high level of conservation of Megamalai and helps to approve the idea of considering it as the significant center of endemism. The limited number of species, limited dispersal ability, and limited habitat needs of endemic species usually lead them to be prone to environmental fluctuations and habitat destruction (Krishnamurthy, 2003). Conservation of these species is thus valuable in preserving biodiversity in the region as well as protecting unique lineages in evolution. It was also found that there are a number of medicinally important plant species such as either Garcinia travancorica, Ehretia wightiana, Psychotria nudiflora, Lasianthus dichotomus and other ethnobotanically important taxa are present at the location. The medicinal plants form a substantial part of traditional medical care, and have potential to serve as a valuable source of genetic material in pharmaceutical studies. The Western Ghats are home to ethnobotanical knowledge and the indigenous people using plant resources in therapeutic practices have their roots in the past. Medicinal plant diversity conservation is thus important not just ecologically, but also in terms of cultural heritage and ensuring sustainable use of biological resources (Gadgil & Meher-Homji, 1986). Further studies on phytochemical screening, pharmacology and ethnobotanical documentation could lead to a further scientific and economic enrichment of these species. Although high biodiversity was observed in the process of conducting the study, the ecological stability of Megamalai ecosystems is still facing numerous threats. This thus requires long term ecological care programs aimed at determining the population trend, environmental variations as well as the effects of climate change variability to the plant communities (Rodgers and Panwar, 1988). The results of the current research have clearly indicated that Megamalai Hills is a biodiversity hot spot entirely containing a spectacular pool of endemic, medicinally significant, ecologically special, and conservation priority vegetative species (Pullaiah, 2006). The floristic checklist as came about in this exploration offers useful background in prospective taxonomic research in addition to ecological evaluation, conservation strategies, rehabilitation initiatives and biodiversity management plans (Sasidharan, 2011). Further botanical studies, coupled with numerous years of ecological investigation and conservation-oriented management plans will be the key to the preservation of the unique floristic richness of Megamalai and will guarantee the existence of the biodiversity of this region in generations to come.

6. CONCLUSION

The present floristic study of the Megamalai Hills in the southern Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu documented considerable diversity of vascular plants across different habitats. The occurrence of diverse herbs, shrubs, climbers and trees belonging to several plant families highlights the ecological richness of the region. Families such as Fabaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Rubiaceae, Asteraceae and Poaceae were among the prominent groups recorded during the survey. The presence of medicinally valuable and endemic plant species further emphasizes the botanical and conservation importance of Megamalai. The checklist generated through this study provides useful baseline information on the existing vascular flora and can serve as a reference for future floristic and ecological investigations. Regular monitoring and detailed documentation are essential to understand changes in plant diversity resulting from habitat disturbance, climate change, invasive species and other anthropogenic pressures. The study therefore highlights the need for effective biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource utilization and long-term ecological management of the Megamalai Hills.

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