

### Statistical Synopsis

The total number and percentage of families, genera and species enumerated in the present work are summarised in the table given below :

	-- DICOTYLEDONS --		-- MONOCOTYLEDONS --		TOTAL
	%	Number	%	Number	
Families	81.8	99	18.2	22	121
Genera	80.0	366	20.0	91	457
Species	81.2	592	19.8	146	738

Of the total number of 121 families 99 belong to dicotyledons and 22 belong to monocotyledons. Dicotyledons are represented by 592 species distributed among 366 genera, while monocotyledons are distributed among 91 genera and 146 species. Of these 592 species of dicotyledons, 315 are distributed in 11 families like Fabaceae (82), Asteraceae (40), Acanthaceae (27), Euphorbiaceae (30), Convolvulaceae (23), Malvaceae (23), Cucurbitaceae (20), Lamiaceae (20), Scrophulariaceae (19), Amaranthaceae (16) and Rubiaceae (15). Among monocotyledonous species 99 out of 146 belong to families Poaceae (70) and

Cyperaceae (29). The ratio of genera to species for the entire area is 1: 1.5 in contrast to 1 : 7 for the whole of India (Hooker, 1907). This confirms the general rule that within the same floral region the smaller the area, the smaller is the genera species ratio. The ratios of monocotyledons to dicotyledons are 1: 4.5 of families, 1: 4 of genera and 1: 4 of species.

Families	ORDER OF DOMINANCE OF FAMILIES			
	Kawant Range	Fl. of Ratan Mahal (Bedi, 1968)	Fl. of Pavagadh (Chavan & Oza, 1966)	Fl. of Brit. India (Hooker, 1907)
Fabaceae	I	I	I	II
Poaceae	II	II	II	III
Asteraceae	III	III	III	VII
Cyperaceae	IV	IV	-	VIII
Acanthaceae	V	V	IV	VI
Euphorbiaceae	VI	VI	V	V
Convolvulaceae	VII	VII	VI	-
Malvaceae	VIII	VIII	VII	-
Cucurbitaceae	IX	IX	VIII	-
Lamiaceae	X	X	IX	-
Scrophulariaceae	-	-	X	-
Rubiaceae	-	-	-	IV
Orchidaceae	-	-	-	I
Urticaceae	-	-	-	X

From the above data it could be concluded that the order

of dominance of families in the area under study is more or less similar to that of Ratan Mahal (Bedi, 1968) and Pavagadh (Chavan & Oza, 1966). However, it very much differs from the analysis of Hooker's Flora of British India (1907).