

with *Phyllachora* spp. and *Stigmina maculalata* (Cooke) Hughes.

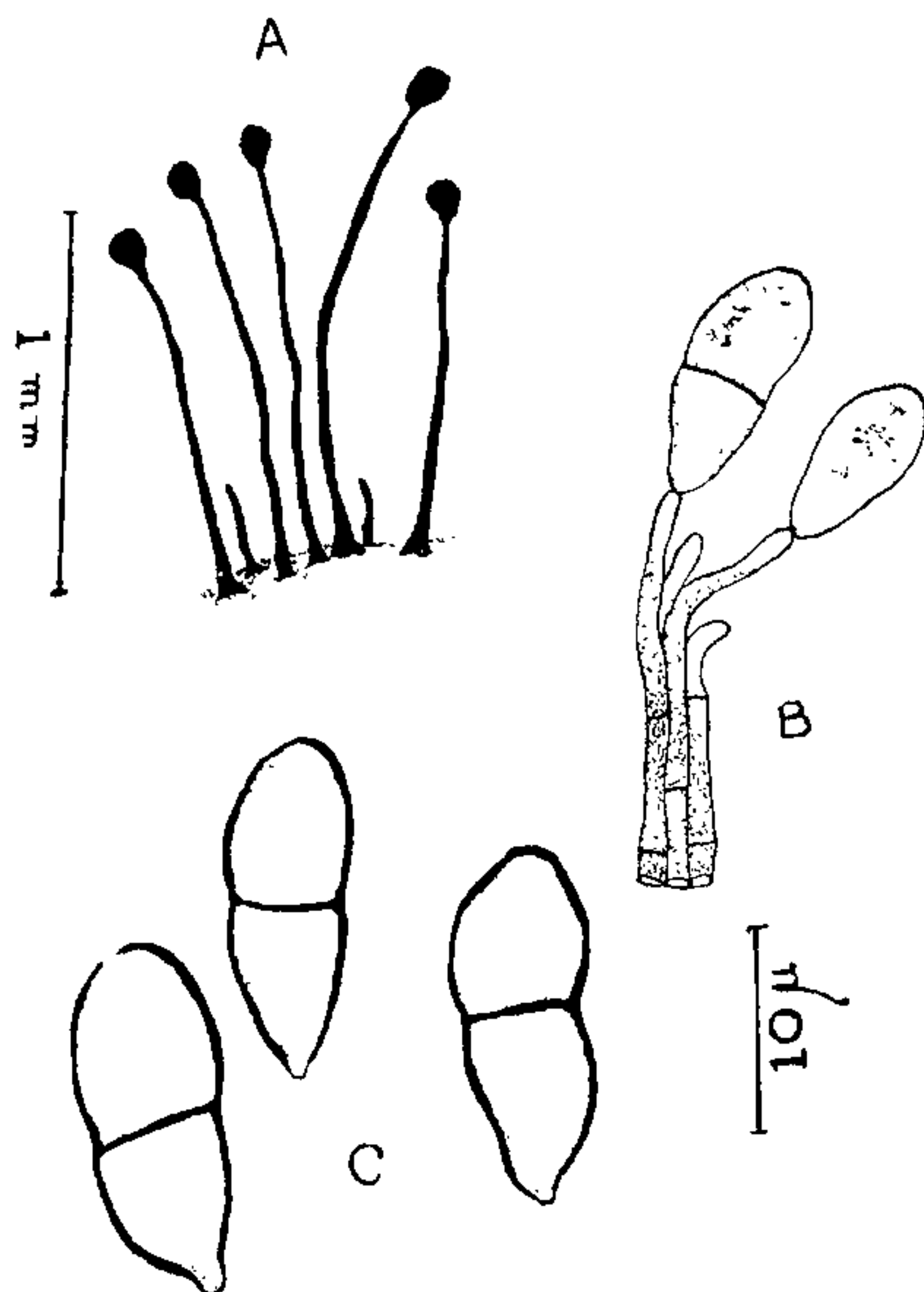


FIG. 1. *Didymobotryum atrum* Pat. A. A group of synnemata. B. Conidiophores and Conidia. C. Conidia.

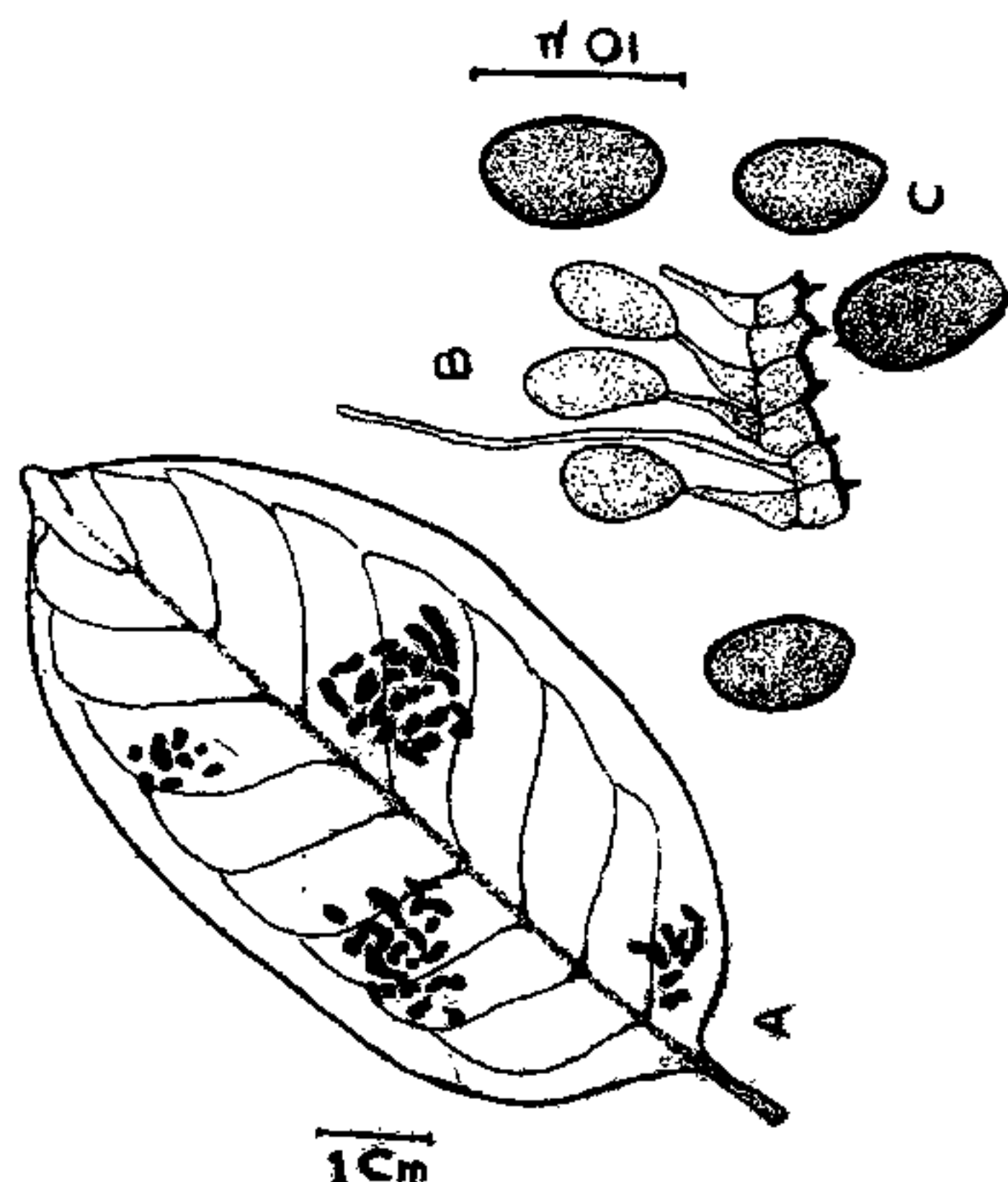


FIG. 1. *Lasmenia ficina* Sydow, H. & P. A. Leaf of *Ficus glomerata* Roxb. showing the stromata. B. Conidiophores, paraphyses and spores. C. Spores.

From the available literature, it would appear that *Lasmenia globulifera* (Rab.) von Höhnel [= *Lasmeniella globulifera* (Rab.)

Petrak & Sydow] was described by Sydow and Butler¹ from India on *Bauhinia vahlii* W. & A.

The author is grateful to the General Manager, Fertiliser and Pesticides Division, Rallis India Limited, for permission to publish this note and to Dr. C Booth and Dr. M. B. Ellis of Commonwealth Mycological Institute for their help with the literature.

Rallis India Limited, V. AGNIHOTHRUDU.
F. & P. Division,
P.O. Box No. 68,
Bangalore-1, October 30, 1965.

1. Sydow, H. & P. and Butler, E. J., *Ann. Myc.*, 1916, **14**, 194.

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF NATURAL POPULATION OF *RAUWOLFIA* *SERPENTINA* IN JAMMU

Rauwolfia serpentina is found growing wild in the Sub-Himalayan tracts and along the Gangetic plains in Bihar, Bengal and Assam as well as in parts of Central India, and along the Western Ghats. So far there has been no record of this plant growing west of the river Bias. The nearest region of collection made by us was Dehradun valley and Rishikesh.

In April of this year one of us (S. D. Singh) while out on a cross country track in the region of Gajansu, Kripalpur and Machial came across a plant, of *Rauwolfia serpentina* near Kripalpur. On proceeding further along the bank of the river Chenab, the plant was found growing gregariously. A second trip made in May by us revealed an area of about 4 miles in which the plant was abundant. It was found growing in association with *Murraya koenigii* and *Saccharum* species. It is probable that seeds of *R. serpentina* were brought down by the river from higher altitude to Jammu area. Cytogenetical studies showed it to be a diploid with $2n = 22$.

Chemical analysis of root showed the total alkaloid content to be 2.5% which is higher than the Dehradun form in which it is 1.0% only. It is closer to the Rishikesh form in which the alkaloid content was found to be 2.66% (R. D. Dhar in Press).

Regional Research Lab., E. K. JANAKI AMMAL.
Jammu, S. D. SINGH.
December 2, 1965. R. D. DHAR.

1. Dhar, R. D., Variation in the alkaloid content and morphology of 4 Geographical races of *Rauwolfia serpentina*, *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1965 (in press).