

ramosa ramis primariis non-nullis repentibus et radices producentibus; spatia internodalia 1800–1850 μ longa, 130–140 μ lata. Ramuli 4–6 in verticillo; radii secundarii 4–6; tertiarii 2–4, dactylis bicellulatis; cellula ultima normalis sed paulum tumescens and basin, apice conico, acuto vel paulum acuminato. Reproductio monoica, absque surculo speciali fertili; antheridia apparent primo ut nodi terminales vel basales; tum et antheridia et oogonia apparent simul, antheridia supra oogonia. Antheridia quadriscutata, alte brunnea, 160–170 μ diam.; oogonium luteobrunneum, 260–270 μ longum, et 190–200 μ latum. Cellulae spirales monstrant spiras 7–8. Coronula parva, 26 μ alta, non-persistens; membrana exteriora oogonii reticulata; involucrum spirale dilabitur.

Lect. mense septembri anni 1965 ad Mulakkulam, 40 km. ex Palai in dist. Kottayam, in ditone Kerala.

St. Thomas College,
Palai, Arunapuram P.O.,
Kerala State, June 4, 1966.

P. M. CHACKO.

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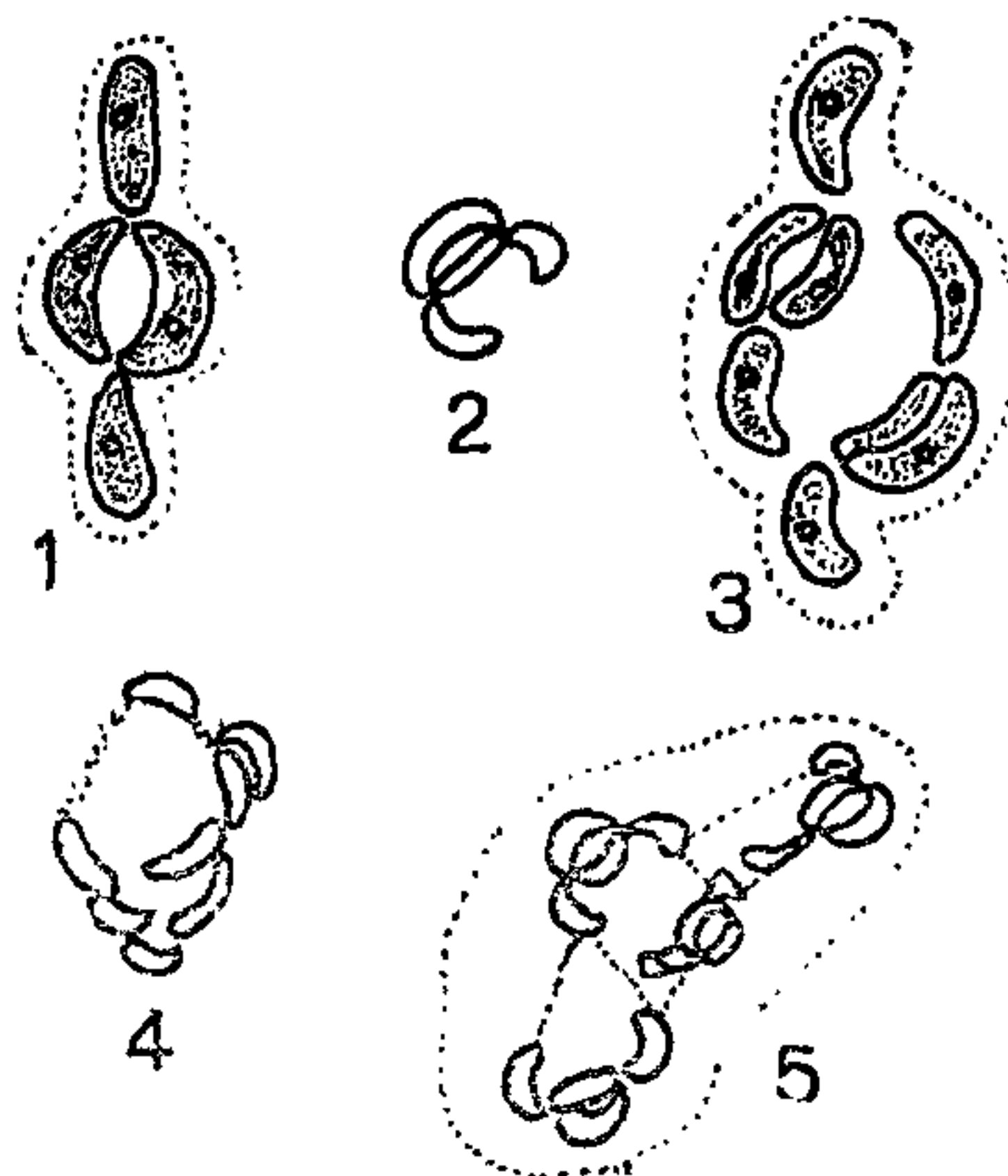
NOTE ON *TETRALLANTOS* *LAGRERHEIMII* TEILING

Tetrallantos lagerheimii Teiling was collected in the month of August 1964, from the ditches near Engineering College, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat State. It was found growing mixed with Desmids and some other members of Chlorococcales.

The plants are usually found in 4-celled cœnobia surrounded by a mucilagenous sheath. Sometimes four or more colonies are embedded within a common mucilagenous matrix (Fig. 5). The cells are sausage-shaped, curved, with rounded apices (Figs. 1–5). In a cœnobium, two cells placed centrally, form a pair and face each other by their concave faces, touching only at their poles. The other two cells which are in vertical plane, touch by one pole to the first pair, the second pole remaining free (Figs. 1–2). The cells are 4.5–7.5 μ in diameter and 13.0–17.0 μ long. Each cell has a parietal chloroplast with a pyrenoid.

The present plant agrees in general with the descriptions of *Tetrallantos lagerheimii* Teiling given by earlier workers.^{1–3} However, the dimensions in this plant are more than those given by Forest³ and the cells are longer than those given by Prescott.² *Tetrallantos lagerheimii*

Teiling is considered to be a rare species.^{2,3} In the present area also, it is a rare plant, seen only once during the exploration of the area for over 12 years. As far as the author is aware, it is a new record for India.



FIGS. 1–5. *Tetrallantos lagerheimii* Teiling show the nature of the cœnobia and cell structures, $\times 520$.

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Gujarat State, India, June 21, 1966.

1. Smith, G. M., *The Freshwater Algae of the United States*, 1950, p. 274.
2. Prescott, G. W., *Algae of the Western Great Lake Area*, 1951, p. 287.
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A SPONTANEOUS MACROMUTANT IN JUTE (*CORCHORUS OLITORIUS* L.)

A NEW type of mutant in jute (*Corchorus olitorius* L.), reported here, was collected from a fallow land in Science College, Ballygunj, Calcutta. The conspicuous characters of this mutant were deep green pigment, palmate type of leaf, notched cotyledon resulting in varied amount of polycotyly, acute petal tip and cone-shaped pod with soft septum. A comparison between this mutant and a standard variety, JRO 632, regarding these characters, is presented in Table I. To ascertain the nature of inheritance, hybrids between mutant and standard varieties and test crosses were raised. Hybrids and segregating generations have shown that these phenotypes are inherited as a single unit.