

This apparently indicates that GA activates the effect of niacin. There are reports to show that these natural growth substances, viz, gibberellins, IAA and cytokinins activate vitamin activity. Digby and Skoog¹¹ showed cytokinin activation of thiamine biosynthesis in tobacco callus cultures. Thus, the final enhancement of growth to 900% with niacin and GA interaction appears to be synergistic although niacin is antagonistic to the synthesis of gibberellin endogenously. That the endogenous level of GA is inhibited is evident from growth inhibition by niacin and its reversal by added GA. Finally, it is concluded that niacin at higher concentrations (unlike other vitamins) can inactivate GA thus inhibiting the growth.

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**LEPTURUS RADICANS (STEUD.) A. CAMUS—
A NEW RECORD FOR INDIA**

DURING studies on Poaceae of Karnataka State the authors came across 4 herbarium specimens of *Lepturus repens* (G. Forst.) R. Br., all belonging to a single collection of R. K. Bhide from Karka Forest, Naka, near Halyal in North Kanara District of Karnataka State dated 9th February, 1920 and the same are cited by Blatter and McCann (1935)¹. But on a scrutiny it was found that these specimens belong to another species, viz. *L. radicans* (Steud.) A. Camus. A consultation of BSI herbarium and literature revealed that this species is not reported from India so far and

hence the present note. The above-stated two species differ from each other in the following characters:

<i>L. radicans</i> (Steud.) A. Camus	<i>L. repens</i> (G. Forst.) R. Br.
1. Spikes 3-5 cm long	Spikes 5-15 cm long
2. Spikelets 3-5 mm or the terminal 5-8 mm long	Spikelets 5-14 mm or the terminal upto 18 mm long
3. Upper glume ovate-oblong or lanceolate-oblong, acute or acuminate but not drawn out into a short arista.	Upper glume lanceolate, tailed or finely acuminate
4. Lemma 2.5-4 mm long	Lemma 4-5.5 mm long

Bor (1960)² gives its distribution as Madagascar, Mascarene Islands, Tanganyika Territory and Ceylon, which, with the present report, now extends to India as well. A brief description has been given by Senaratna (1956)³ and Clayton *et al.* (1974)³. The former has given the illustrations as well. However, the description given by Blatter & McCann (*l.c.*)¹ under *L. repens* (G. Forst.) R. Br. belongs to that species only but his citation of the above-said Bhide's specimens now belongs to *L. radicans* (Steud.) A. Camus.

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MALE STERILITY IN SUNNHEMP (*CROTALARIA JUNCEA* L.)

MALE sterility in *Crotalaria striata* has been reported^{1,2} in literature. The present note deals with the male sterility in sunnhemp.

Meiosis and the subsequent tetrad formation in the case of the sterile sunnhemp plant were found normal but the pollen was contorted and devoid of