
SPIRULINA MENEGHINIANA ZANARD EX GOMONT VAR. CRASSA VAR. NOV. FROM WEST BENGA

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DURING the survey of the algal flora of Bankura (West Bengal), an interesting variety of Spirulina meneghiniiana named as Spirulina meneghiniiana var. crassa var. nov. was found and is described. The type material was deposited in the herbarium of the Department of Botany, Ranchi University, Ranchi, Bihar, under No. D.M./21.

Spirulina meneghiniiana var. crassa var. nov. (figure 1)
Trichome amidst other algae, free floating, bright blue-green, flexuous, 3-4 μ broad; spirals irregular, away from each other, 6.5-9.5 μ broad and 6.5-15 μ distant from each other. Collected from the paddy fields of Bishnupur and Kotalpur (Bankura district), West Bengal.

Latin diagnosis:

Spirulina meneghiniiana Zanard ex Gom. var. crassa var. nov. (figure 1)
Trichomata inter alias algas, 3-4 μ lata, libera, splindide caeruleo-viridia, flexuosa; spirae irregulares,

invicem aversae, 6.5-9.5 μ latae et 6.5-15 μ inter se distantes.

Typus lectus a D. M. Sub numero 21, ad locum India, Benghaia Occidentalis, Bishnupur, Kotalpur, die 2.10.1977, et positus in herbario, Sectione botanica, Universitatis Ranchiensis, Bihar.

The present taxon simulates S. meneghiniiana Zanard ex Gom.1,2, in irregular spirals that are away from one and another but differs in breadth of trichomes which are 3-4 μ in the present alga, from the type species which ranges from 1.2-1.8 μ broad. Further, the spirals are 6.5-9.5 μ broad as against 3.2-5 μ broad in the type. The distance between the spirals is 6.5-15 μ as compared to 3-5 μ.

This alga also differs from S. meneghiniiana1 in having broader trichomes, greater breadth and distance of spirals as compared to the form described by Desikachary1. The form presently described is therefore regarded as a new variety of S. meneghiniiana and named as S. meneghiniiana Zanard ex Gom. Var. crassa var. nov.

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NUCLEAR ALIGNMENT AND FUSION IN REGENERATING MUSCLE FIBRES OF MICE INJECTED WITH XYLOTOX

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Intramuscular injections of local anesthetics produce a variety of degenerative changes in the skeletal muscle1-5 followed by its regeneration1-6. This degeneration/regeneration process following local anesthetics administration has been well documented as far as histological alterations in skeletal muscle fibres are