

**BALIOSPERMUM RAZIANA — A NEW SPECIES OF EUPHORBIACEAE FROM COORG DISTRICT, KARNATAKA**

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DURING the floristic survey of Coorg District, a new species of *Baliospermum* Bl., was collected which is described.

*Baliospermum raziana* Keshav. et Yog. sp. nov.

*Baliospermum montana* (Willd.) Muell-Arg, affinis sed marginibus folii ubique serraturis glandulosis et racemis longi-pedunculatis differt.

Allied to *Baliospermum montana* (Willd.) Muell-Arg., but differs in having glandular serrations all along the margins and long peduncled racemes.

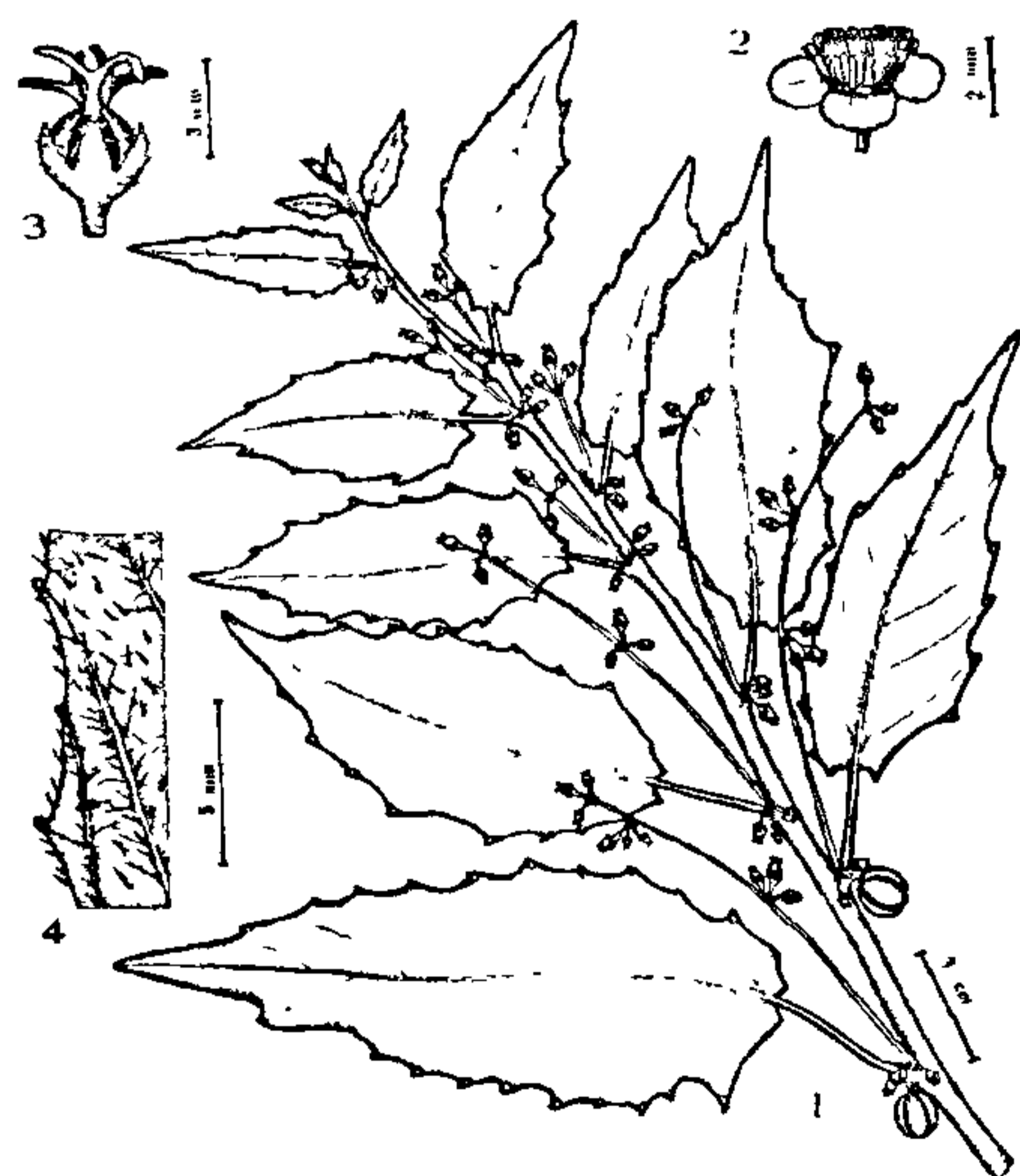
Undershrubs, 1.5 to 2 m tall; branchlets pubescent. Leaves 7-16 × 2.5-7.5 cm, lower leaves ovate-lanceolate, upper smaller and lanceolate, acuminate

at apex, cordate at base, tomentose on both surfaces, glandular-serrate along margins; petiole of upper leaves 2 to 4 mm long, of lower 1 to 4.2 cm long. Flowers unisexual, few to many, fascicled, on 2.5 to 14 cm long racemes. Calyx in male flowers 4 to 5-lobed, 1 to 1.5 mm across, orbicular; in female 5-lobed, 2.5 to 3 mm long, lanceolate, acute, toothed along margins, hairy. Corolla absent. Disc of 5 to 6 glands in male, annular in female. Stamens 15 to 20; filaments 0.75 to 1.5 mm long, free, slender. Ovary 2 to 3 mm across, globose, 3-lobed, densely hairy; locules 3, with solitary ovule in each locule; style 2 to 3 mm long, bifid, glabrous. Capsule 1 to 1.3 cm across, obovoid; cocci 3, each bivalved; seeds 7 to 8 mm long, ellipsoid, smooth (figures 1-4).

*Holotype* K. R. Keshava Murthy and Party 4218A and *Isotypes* 4218B-C, collected in flowers and fruits from the forests of Nagarahole, on 24 October 1983 are deposited at the Herbarium of the Regional Research Centre, Bangalore (RRCBI).

This species is named in honour of Professor Basheer Ahmed Razi for his valuable contributions to the Flora of Karnataka.

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Figures 1-4. *Baliospermum raziana* Keshav. et Yog. sp. nov. 1. flowering and fruiting twig; 2. male flower; 3. female flower; and 4. portion of leaf enlarged.

**INDUCED RESISTANCE IN RICE TO SHEATH BLIGHT DISEASE**

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*RHIZOCTONIA SOLANI* is the incitant of rice sheath blight disease. The soil-borne nature of the pathogen, the subterranean occurrence and prolonged survival of its propagules (sclerotia) make the chemical control of this disease a tough proposition. Phenyl acetic acid (PAA) and its hydroxy derivatives (*m*-HPAA, *o*-HPAA, and *p*-HPAA) are some of the phytotoxins produced by *R. solani*<sup>1</sup>. These toxins induce lesions comparable to those caused by the pathogen<sup>2</sup>, at concentrations above 100 ppm. Induction of resistance in rice to sheath