SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE

for this protocol was reported to amplify a 687-bp region (from base pair 1055 to 1741) of the total 
PoI2 element for the specific detection of only the non-rice strains of 
M. grisea. The results of the PCR assay were quite reproducible for amplification of the 687-bp fragment in 
Setaria-infesting M. grisea, suggesting that this amplified region of the genome is common to 
M. grisea isolates that infect perennial ryegrass and foxtail millet. This specific detection procedure is also rapid and can be concluded within 3–4 h.

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Seedling mortality in two vulnerable tree species in the sacred groves of Western Ghats, South India

Sacred groves form a significant component of the traditional conservation movement in many parts of the tropical world1. The Western Ghats, one of the two mega-diversity centers in India, is dotted with sacred groves, with the highest concentrations located in the central Western Ghats2. Sacred groves are believed to serve as the last refugia for a number of taxa, particularly for rare, endangered and threatened species3,4. Of late due to encroachments and land-use changes, the sacred groves have been increasingly threatened and fragmented5. During the last century alone, the total area under the groves in Kodagu district in the central Western Ghats decreased by 42%. Besides, more than 46% of the sacred groves in the district are less than 0.4 ha in area. The increased fragmentation of the groves could undermine the utility of these groves in serving as a refugium for the rare, endangered and threatened (RET) species. Here we examine the effects of grove area on the seedling mortality of two economically important and vulnerable tree species.

The study was conducted in the sacred groves of Ponnampet range (12°N, 75°E), Kodagu district in the central Western Ghats of India (Figure 1). The groves are set against a matrix of coffee plantation and agricultural landscape6,7. The vegetation of the groves is predominantly evergreen, with a small proportion of semi-evergreen and deciduous patches. The sacred groves within 20-km radius of Ponnampet were visited and 15 groves with area ranging from 0.37 to 1.128 ha were selected for the study. The latitude and longitude of the sacred groves were recorded using a global positioning system (GPS) and digitized using GIS software (MAPINFO)8. Based on the GPS data, inter-grove distance was estimated for each grove.

The study was conducted on two economically important and vulnerable tree species, Artocarpus hirsutus Lam. (Moraceae) is a dominant canopy tree, vulnerable globally9 and endemic to the Western Ghats10. The fruits are yellow, ovoid, covered with spines, containing numerous white seeds, 0.5–0.7 inches long with viability period of three weeks11. Because of its edible fruit collection and extensive harvesting of highly prized timber, A. hirsutus has been threatened in the Western Ghats. Canarium strictum Roxb. (Burseraceae) is reportedly vulnerable in Karnataka4 and is known for its medicinal resin6. Fruits are ovoid or ellipsoid, often-trigonous drupe with 1–3 celled, 1–3 seeded stone12. C. strictum is being mainly threatened for its valuable resin extracted by partially burning the trees. The species is distributed sparsely in the evergreen forests of the Western Ghats and Eastern Himalaya in India12. Both species are pollinated by small insects and are animal-dispersed.

Seeds or fruits of both species were collected from randomly chosen trees from groves (n = 13 groves for Artocarpus, and n = 11 groves for Canarium). The seeds/fruits of the trees were collected during the respective fruiting phenologies (for Canarium strictum during January–February while for Artocarpus hirsutus during May–June). Immediately after collection, seeds/fruits were washed, weighed and a number of seed/fruit parameters (such as seed abortion, seed predation, etc.) were determined.

Sufficient care was taken to avoid sampling errors, including over- or under-representation for samples across the grove area. The seeds were sown separately in polythene bags filled with soil mixture, and allowed to germinate under shade in greenhouse conditions. Aborted seeds that were rudimentary and scleroterized were not considered. The germination percentage was calculated as the ratio of number of seeds germinated to the total number of sown seeds. The ratio of the number of dead seedlings (two months after germination for Artocarpus and three months for Canarium) to the total number of germinated seeds was computed for each grove and referred to as per cent seedling mortality. We found a significant decline in per cent seedling mortality with increase in area of the grove (P < 0.05 in both the species; Figure 2 a and b). For Artocarpus, the per cent seedling mortality ranged from as high as 100% in the small groves to none in the large groves. On the other hand, for
Figure 1. Distribution map of study sites (sacred groves) in Kodagu district, central Western Ghats, India.

\[ y = -21.942\ln(x) + 50.286 \]
\[ n = 12, r = 0.62 P < 0.05 \]

Figure 2. Per cent mortality of seedling (a) Artocarpus hirsutus and (b) Canarium strictum across grove area. Data points from 1.411 ha grove for Artocarpus and 2.711 ha grove for Canarium are not included in the regression analysis, since only single seedling was recovered from these groves. Numbers next to datapoint indicate number of seedlings used for analysis from that grove.

\[ y = -17.182\ln(x) + 59.548 \]
\[ n = 10, r = 0.69 P < 0.05 \]

The mortality ranged from about 60% in the smaller groves to about 10% in the larger groves. Per cent seed germination increased nonlinearly with grove area though not significantly (for Artocarpus \( y = 9.591\ln(x) + 41.014, R^2 = 0.070 \) and for Canarium \( y = 3.721\ln(x) + 11.37, R^2 = 0.111 \)).

Thus, in both species, seedling fitness decreased with increased fragmentation of sacred groves. Seedling mortality was not correlated to other seed features such as seed weight or seed predation. There was no significant differences in the densities of adult trees of both species across the size of the groves; however it likely that the smaller groves harbour fewer individuals compared to the larger groves. Thus the observed increase in per cent seedling mortality with decrease in grove size could be due to the closed mating among the fewer individuals in the small groves compared to the large. The average distance separating the selected groves is about 6.5 km, a distance that might constrain pollinator movements such as small insects (e.g. moths in Artocarpus and flies in Canarium). Thus the increased mortality in the smaller groves could reflect the consequences of inbreeding and the accumulation of developmental lethals. While the consequences of fragmentation on seed-
Seed-like structure in dinosaurian coprolite of Lameta Formation (Upper Cretaceous) at Pisdura, Maharashtra, India

Lameta Formation (Late Cretaceous) at Pisdura, Maharashtra has yielded a large number of dinosaurian coprolites (faecal mass) (Figure 1). These coprolites generally occur in different shapes and sizes. Depending on their external morphology, the coprolites have been categorized under four main types (A, B, Ba and C).

Type-A coprolites contain exclusively large amount of vegetal parts and their association with titanosaurid skeletal remains in the same bed suggests that the titanosaur sauropods were the producers. Among the remaining categories not much is known about their producers, though some may belong to chelonians. Plant-bearing coprolites are significant from the viewpoint of understanding feeding habits of these animals and their palaeoecology.

Records of megafossil remains in the coprolites are poorly known, except for a few small plant structures of uncertain affinities and some softer parts of pteridophytic and gymnospermous origin. In this context the recovery of a large monocotyledonous seed-like structure embedded in the coprolite (Type-A) is noteworthy.

The coprolite measures about 6 cm long and 4.5 cm broad, greyish in colour, ovoid in shape containing two silicified seed-like structures (Figure 2b) measuring 2.0 cm in length and 1.5 cm in width. However, the complete seed partially embedded in the coprolite is slightly smaller, measures 0.9 cm in width (Figures 2a and 3a); light grey in colour; ovoid in shape (as seen in the sectional view; Figures 2b and 3b). It is enclosed in a thin endocarp (about 0.5 mm thick) (Figure 2a and d). Endosperm cells are compact and seem to be ruminated (Figure 2c). A degenerated embryo occupies the lateral position in the seed (Figures 2b, c and 3b); cellular details of the embryo could not be resolved due to its poor preservation. The seed could not be generically assigned to an extant taxon due to the lack of more recognizable features. However, in extant palms, seeds can be distinguished on the basis of the position of the embryo; in arecoid, borassoid, cocosoid, and cycophyoid groups, it is basal or apical; in the lepidocaroid group it is ventral, while in the phoenicoid group the embryo is always lateral in position.

Based on the shape, size, presence of single cotyledon and lateral position of the embryo, the seeds indicate close resemblance to the phoenicoid group of Arecales.

Records of Upper Cretaceous seeds/ fruits referable to Arecales as Palma-carpen araceoides, the fruits characterized...