

tions, it is evident that the species grows fairly common in selected habitats along Mahabaleshwar and Panchgani plateau, particularly along the protected slopy rocky crevices and also during specific period, particularly mid-monsoon (Possibly August-September) and this may be the reason for its not being located along the other wet regions of the Western ghats besides the Mahabaleshwar ranges. However, the nature of growth and the availability of the species along the Mahabaleshwar ranges, suggest the possibility of its distribution along the Western ghats from the Igatpuri ranges to as far as Coorg or even Kerala ghats. But it is also equally possible that the taxon might be endemic to the Mahabaleshwar ghats only including a few adjoining slopes as the intensive collections so far made by the Western Circle of the Botanical Survey of India from the various parts along the Western ghats even during mid-monsoon periods, did not reveal this species. However, with the present note which clarifies the species considerably, further records of the same along the Western ghats, if not from other parts of India may also be possible.

Specimens examined: Panchgani plateau near Mahabaleshwar, *Ansari* 105095A (*Neotype*, CAL); *Ansari* 105095B (BSI); *Ansari* 105095C (K); *Ansari* 105095D (L); *Ansari* 105095E (B); Bhikauli forest, Mahabaleshwar-Satara road, *Rolla* 62344 (BSI). Near Wilson point, Mahabaleshwar, *Bole* 1961 (BLATT). Near bus stand, Mahabaleshwar, *Bole* 2011 (BLATT). Madhu kosh, Mahabaleshwar, *Santapau* 13088, 13089 (BLATT).

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A NEW VARIETY OF *LEUCAS MOLLISSIMA* WALL. FROM ANDHRA PRADESH

Leucas mollissima* Wall. var. *sebastiana
Subbarao et Kumari var. novo.

Accedit ad Leucas mollissima Wall. var. *mollissimam*; differt tamen foliis utrinque dense velutinis magis vero in facie inferiore, foliorumque basibus generatim cordatis vel rotundatis et nonnumquam cuneatis.

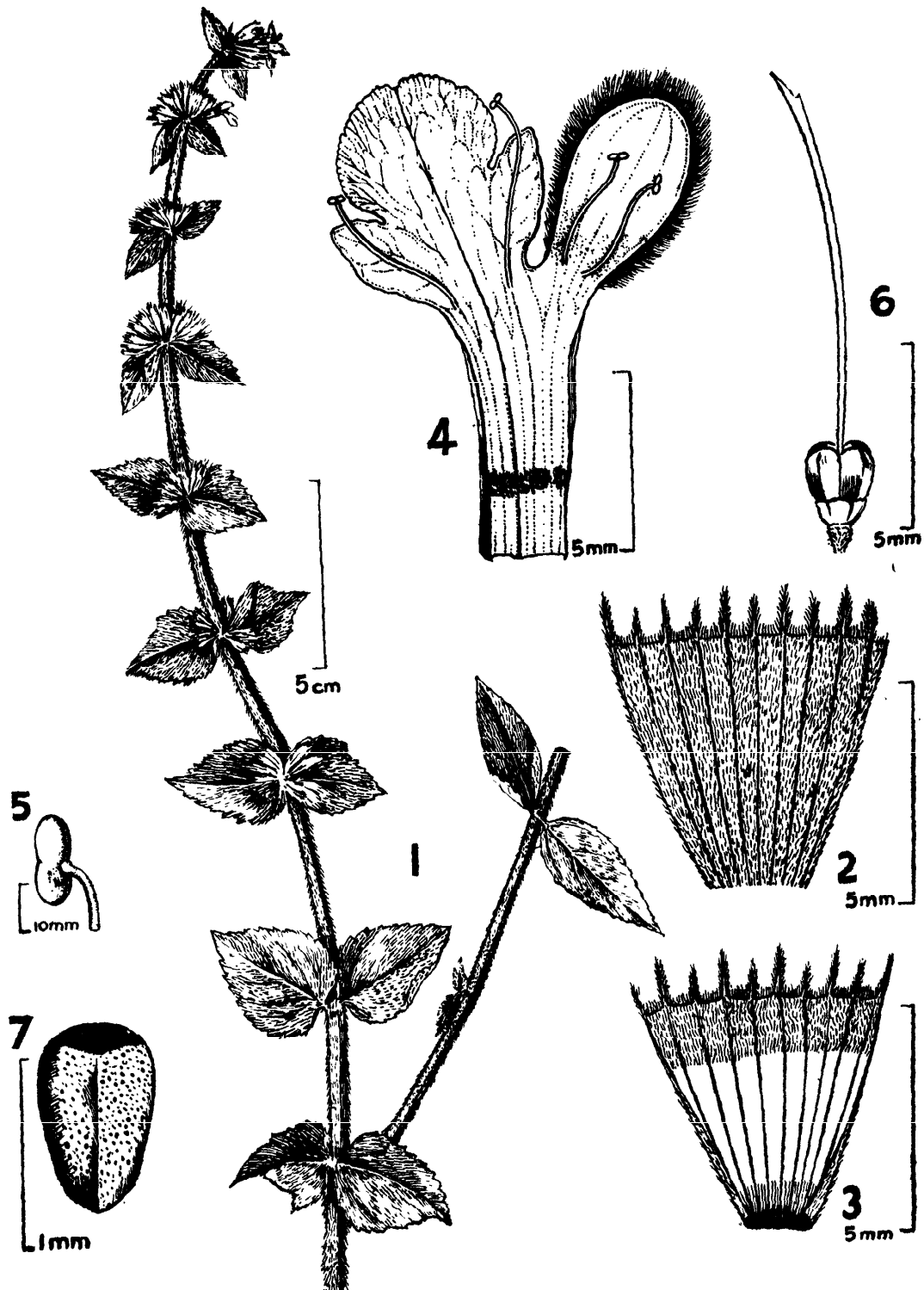
Allied to *Leucas mollissima* Wall. var. *mollissima* but differs from it in having leaves densely velvety tomentose on both sides, more so on the lower surface; the leaf base variable cordate or rounded or sometimes cuneate.

Erect herbs, 80-120 cm high; stem quadrangular, covered with silky villous deflexed adpressed hairs; branches slender, slightly bending at the top. Leaves opposite, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, acute, serrate to dentate, cordate or rounded or occasionally cuneate at the base, densely velvety tomentose on both sides more so on the lower surface; lamina 1.4-6 × 0.8-3.8 cm; lateral nerves and midrib obscure above and prominent below; petiole upto 8 mm long. Inflorescence in whorls, distant, axillary, many flowered; bracts minute, villous, Flowers subsessile,

Calyx tube straight, 5-7 mm long, 10 nerved, softly silky, villous outside, pubescent within at throat; teeth 10, minute, filiform, silky, alternately shorter. Corolla bilabiate, white, exerted, tube annulate within; upper lip concave, covered with white stiff hairs without; lower lip 3 lobed, middle lobe larger, emarginate. Stamens didynamous, anthers connivent, divaricate. Disc 4-lobed. Ovary 4 lobed; style gynobasic, bifid, upper lobe minute. Nutlets 4, 1.5-2 mm long, obovoid, triquetrous, grey, rugose, dull, glabrous.

Holotype *Subbarao et Kumari* 29743 A (deposited at CNH., CAL) and isotypes *Subbarao et Kumari* 29743 B to N (Regional Herbarium MH) were collected on Jan. 4th, 1968 at Cherukonda (alt. 900 m) in Visakhapatnam Dt. of Andhra Pradesh. Paratypes *Subbarao et Kumari* 29633A-F (Reg. Herbarium MH) were collected on Dec. 24th, 1967 on way from Minumuluru to Kappakonda (at an alt. of 1000 m) in Visakhapatnam Dt. of Andhra Pradesh.

This variety is named in honour of late Dr. K. M. Sebastine, Regional Botanist, Southern Circle, Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore.



Leucas mollissima Wall. var. *Sebastiana* Subbarao et Kumari
Figs. 1-7: 1. Part of the plant. 2. Calyx split open (outer view). 3. Calyx split open (Inner view).
4. Corolla (Split open). 5. Stamen. 6. Gynoeceium. 7. Nutlet.

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NEW CHROMOSOME REPORTS IN ANGIOSPERMS

TAXON	NUMBER	ORIGIN AND VOUCHER	TAXON	NUMBER	ORIGIN AND VOUCHER
ANNONACEAE			SCROPHULARIACEAE		
<i>Polyalthia suberosa</i> (Roxb.) Thw.	n=9	West Bengal : Panpur, Howrah, 2/8, 1966, Chatterjee 1736. CBLH.	<i>Russelia sarmentosa</i> Jacq.	n=10	West Bengal : Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, 4/12, 1969, Chatterjee 10772. CBLH.
BORAGINACEAE			STERCULIACEAE		
<i>Cordia aubletii</i> DC.	n=18	West Bengal : Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, 13/12, 1968, Chatterjee 10808. CBLH.	<i>Abroma augusta</i> (Linn.) Linn. f.	n=10	West Bengal : Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, 4/7, 1968, Chatterjee 10653. CBLH.
FABACEAE			<i>Melochia borbonica</i> Cav.	n=9	West Bengal : Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, 30/1, 1969, Chatterjee 10829. CBLH.
<i>Teramnus labialis</i> Spreng.	n=14	West Bengal : Garia, 24 Parganas, 14/11, 1969, Chatterjee 10758. CBLH.	TILIACEAE		
PORTULACACEAE			<i>Grewia abutifolia</i> Vent. ex Juss.	n=9	West Bengal : Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, 28/4, 1969, Chatterjee 10861. CBLH.
<i>Talinum calycinum</i> Engelm.	n=22	West Bengal : Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, 26/11, 1969, Chatterjee 10767. CBLH.			
RUBIACEAE					
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> Linn.	n=22	West Bengal : Eden Garden, Calcutta, 4/8, 1969, Chatterjee 10713. CBLH.			

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SOME INTERESTING PLANTS FROM UPPER GANGETIC PLAIN

During the course of an intensive botanical exploration of some areas in the Upper Gangetic Plain, the authors collected and studied the following plants which are new and noteworthy additions to the flora of the region. The tropical American species, *Desmodium neomexicanum* A. Gray, was collected from

Ambaji near Mount Abu and Ajmer, and constitutes a new record for the Upper Gangetic Plain. The species, *Dactyliandra welwitschii* Hook. f. and *Heliotropium curassavicum* Linn. are new to the flora of Delhi and have extended their range in the Upper Gangetic Plain. The specimens cited in this paper