the branches; bracts 3-5 mm long, linear-subulate, puberulous; pedicels 2-3 mm long. Calyx ± 8 mm long; tube slightly curved, 10-ribbed, puberulous without, glabrous excepting the mouth within; mouth slightly oblique; teeth ± 0.5 mm long, always 10, almost equal in length, acute, not with spineous tip, puberulous. Corolla ± 2-2 cm long, bilabiate; tube ± 3 mm long, annulate within above the middle; upper lip ± 6 mm long, concave, densely bearded with white hairs; lower lip spreading; mid-lobe ± 9×11 mm, broadly obovate; lateral lobes ± 3×3 mm. Stamens didynamous, upper pair, ± 5.5 mm long, lower pair ± 6.5 mm long; anthers connivent, lobes divaricate. Disc ± 0.5 mm long, cupular, obscurely 4-lobed. Ovary ± 1.5 mm long, 4-partite; style ± 1.4 mm long, subulate at apex, upper lobe obsolete. Nutlets ± 4×1 mm, brownish black, oblong, triquetrous (Figs. 1-6).

The holotype Chandrabose 45228 A (CAL) and isotypes Chandrabose 45228 B-I (MH) were collected from Nagalapuram hills, Chittoor Dt., Andhra Pradesh on 4.10.1974.

Common along the slopes of the hills especially in the open grasslands in rocky, and gravelly soil, at an altitude of about 250 m.

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ON THE IDENTITY OF HOMALIUM CILIATUM MUKHERJEE (FLACOURTIACEAE)

During a study of some material of the family Flacourtiaceae, the authors came across the reference of species namely Homalium ciliatum Mukherjee, described by N. Mukherjee [J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 69(2): 390. 1971] based on the sheets Kanjilal 5221.

A critical study of the herbarium sheets deposited in the Central National Herbarium and in the Kanjilal Herbarium, all without Mukherjee's annotations, shows that these specimens perfectly match, Homalium bhamoense Cubit et Smith var. debbarmani Kanjilal f.

N. Mukherjee seems to have come across the binomial H. ciliatum Debb. in Fl. Assam i(2): (preface) which was without any description. Thinking it to be a nomen nudum he provided it with a detailed description and published it.

It is true that Debbarman also thought it to be a new species and labelled some of original sheets as H. ciliatum Debb. But, subsequently he changed his opinion and he never described this plant as new species. In the Kanjilal's manuscript and in one of
the herbarium sheets deposited in Kanjlal's Herbarium (ASSAM) it is seen that the original Homalium ciliatum Debb. has been scored and corrected as H. bhamoense cubitt et Smith var. debbarmani Kanjlal f. indicating that this was the final opinion of these authors.

Mukherjee (l.c.) stated that his species (H. ciliatum Mukherjee) is nearest to H. bhamoense cubitt et Smith but differs from the latter in having sub-coriaceous leaves with acute base and acuminate apex, inflorescence upto 10 cm long, flowers in 5-8 flowered glomerules. The characters on which he supposed to separate his new species are found in toto in H. bhamoense cubitt et Smith var. debbarmani Kanjlal f.

The full synonymy is as follows:


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SPOROBOLUS FESTIVUS HOCHST. EX A. RICH. (POACEAE)
—A NEW RECORD FOR INDIA

While compiling information on grasses of the Marathwada region of Maharastrha State, the author collected an interesting species. This could not be determined satisfactorily with the help of available literature on Indian grasses, and was referred to the authorities at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for determination/confirmation. This turned out to be a grass reported so far from Africa. Thus, its occurrence in Indian sub-continent is being reported here for the first time. The detailed description together with notes on ecology, as well as an illustration is provided in the following note.


Perennial herbs; base fibrous. **Culms** tufted, terete, 10-50 cm tall, simple, slender; nodes glabrous. **Leaves**: sheaths subterete, glabrous, smooth, lower very short and imbricating often forming a thicket, upper up to 3 cm long; ligule a rim of short hairs; blades convolute, 1.5-7 x 0.5-10.8 cm, glabrous, acute to setaceous at apex.

**Panicles** effuse, oblong, 4.5-15 x 1.3-4 cm; branches alternate, filiform, spreading; branchlets capillary, spreading; pedicels filiform, longer than the spikelets. **Spikelets** lanceolate, 1.3-1.7 mm long, slate-grey. Lower glume hyaline, oblong-lanceolate, 0.4-0.5 mm long, nerveless, subacute to acute with lacerate margin near the apex.

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