inii, S. jambolanum DC. var. *axillare* Gamble needs a new combination, according to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. Hence, this new combination is made:

Syzygium cuminii (Linn.) Skeels (1912) U.S. Dep. Agric. Bull. Bur. Pl. Industr., No. 248:25.

Myrtus cumini(i) Linn. (1753) *Sp. Pl.* 471.

Eugenia jambolana Lam. (1789) *Encyclopédie méthodique. Botanique., 3*:198.

E. caryophyllifolia Lam. *loc. cit.*

Syzygium jambolanum (Lam.) DC. (1828) *Prodromus systematis naturals regni vegetabilis, 3*:259.

Eugenia cumini(i) (Linn.) Druce (1913) *Rep. Bot. Exch. Cl. Brit. Isles,* 1914, *3*:418.

E. cumini(i) (Linn.) Merrill (1917) *Interpr. Rumph. Herb. Amboin.* 394. var. *axillare* (Gamble) Tenjarla *et* Kashyapa.

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HILLSIDE ROAD, NEW DELHI 110 012,
September 25, 1974.

TENJARLA C. S. SASTRY
K. KASHYAPA

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GAMBLE, J. S. (1919): Flora of the Presidency of Madras. Adlard & Sons Ltd., London. pp. 480-81.

SKEELS (1912): *U.S. Dep. Agric. Bull., Bur. Pl. Industr.,* No. 248:25.

30. SOME NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION, NATURE OF HOSTS AND SYMPTOMS OF A FLOWERING PARASITE, *MACROSOLEN COCHINCHINENSIS* (LOUR.) VAN TIEGH. IN WEST BENGAL

Macrosolen cochinchinensis (Lour.) Van Tiegh. (= *Loranthus cochinchinensis* Lour.) a flowering parasite under Loranthaceae parasitizes a large number of wild and economically important plants in different regions of West Bengal. The slow and steady destructive nature of the parasite causes gradual growth reduction, loss of vigour and timber quality of the hosts. The characteristic symptoms in the hosts are the swelling or formation of small burrs on the stems, which ultimately cause death of the surounding tissues and later the branches. It has been

TABLE 1

Name of the Hosts	Family	Distribution of Hosts	Economic Importance	Type of Infection	Type of Host
1. *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Del. sub. sp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan	Mimosaceae	Frequently distributed throughout the province	Important for wood	S	R
2. *Acacia linearifolia* A. Cunn. ex Maiden & Blakely	„	Rarely available in most of the districts	—	S	R
3. *Manilkara zapota* (L.) Vanroyen	Sapotaceae	Cultivated	Fruits	M	C
4. *Aegle marmelos* Corr	Rutaceae	Commonly in all the districts	Sacred plant. Important for fruit & wood	M	C
5. *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lamk.	Moraceae	Cultivated throughout the province	Fruit and for wood	S	R
6. *Bischoffia javanica* Blume	Euphorbiaceae	Planted in Indian Botanic Garden	—	S	R
7. *Bombax ceiba* L.	Bombacaceae	Very common in the province	Cotton and wood	M	C
8. *Carya arborea* Roxb.	Lecythidaceae	Common in Central Bengal	Medicinal	S	R
9. *Citrus grandis* Osbeck	Rutaceae	Cultivated throughout the province	Fruit	S	R
10. *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.	Papilionaceae	Planted for economic use and avenue tree throughout the province	Timber yielding	S	R
11. *Diospyros perigrina* Gurk.	Ebenaceae	Wild throughout the province	—	S	R
12. *Elaeodendron roxburghii* Wt. & Arn.	Celastraceae	Wild in North Bengal	Medicinal	M	R
13. *Ervatamia parviflora* (Decne.) Meizer Dress	Apocynaceae	Planted in gardens	Ornamental	S	R
14. *Ficus bengalensis* L.	Moraceae	Wild throughout the province	Religious plant	S	R

TABLE 1 (Contd.)

Name of the Hosts	Family	Distribution of Hosts	Economic Importance	Type of Infection	Type of Host
15. *Ficus hispida* L.F.	Moraceae	Wild throughout the province	Fruit edible	S	R
16. *Ficus lacore* (Bush.) Ham.	,,	,,	,,	S	R
17. *Ficus religiosa* L.	,,	,,	Religious plant	S	C
18. *Kigelia pinnata* DC.	Bignoniaceae	Planted as avenue tree in drier districts	Avenue tree	S	R
19. *Labramia bojeri* A.DC.	Sapotaceae	Planted in Parmadan forest, 24-Parganas	Avenue tree	S	R
20. *Lannea coromandelica* (Houtt.) Merr.	Anacardiaceae	Wild throughout the province	—	S	R
21. *Mangifera indica* L.	,,	Planted in gardens	Fruits and wood	P	C
22. *Mimusops elengi* L.	Sapotaceae	Wild or planted as avenue tree	Ornamental tree	S	R
23. *Morus alba* L.	Moraceae	Cultivated in drier districts	—	S	R
24. *Sapium sebiferum* Roxb.	Euphorbiaceae	Wild in 24-Parganas	—	M	C
25. *Syzygium jambos* (L.) Alston.	Myrtaceae	Cultivated as avenue tree	Fruits	S	R
26. *Swietenia mahagoni* (L.) Jacq.	Meliaceae	Planted as avenue tree		S	R
27. *Terminalia catappa* L.	Combretaceae	,,		S	R

P = Profuse infection
M = Moderate infection
S = Slight infection
C = Common host
R = Rare host

noted that the intensity of the infection to different host species as well as their distribution in certain regions are variable. The cause for the varied range of pathogenecity and their irregular distribution may be due to local climatic effect on parasitism. It has been observed that the humid zone is rich in parasites whereas dry zone has less parsities. Similarly the industrial belt exhibits reduction of parasitic activity perhaps due to the gases and fumes covering the area. These effects may have bearings on the physiological processes of the germinating seeds on the host species and thereby control the parasitic activity. It has been also recorded that gymnosperms or monocotyledon taxon do not have this parasitic infection.

The observations are summarised in Table 1.

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ASUTOSH COLLEGE,
CALCUTTA 700 026.

PABITRANANDA GANGULY

HABRA, 24 PARGANAS,
WEST BENGAL,
March 14, 1975.

DULAL PAL

31. NOTES ON SOME INTERESTING CYPERACEAE OF GUJARAT

During the course of a critical study of the Cyperaceae of Gujarat, we came across a few cyperaceous plants which are either little known or unrecorded for Gujarat. Where the plant was recorded by Cooke (Fl. Pres. Bombay Vol. III. 1958), the name adopted by him is given in parenthesis.

Cyperus polystachyos Rottb.

(*Cyperus odoratus* Linn.)

This plant is listed by Cooke (p. 372) from Gujarat on the authority of Woodrow who collected it from Surat. Blatter (*Journ. Bombay nat. Hist Soc. 19*:162. 1909) has also reported it from Kutch. It is included by Sabnis (*Bull. bot. Surv. India 4*:195. 1962) in his Cyperaceae of Gujarat.

Since the reports of Cooke and Blatter, it has not been reported to occur in Gujarat. One specimen (*G.L. Shah* 10477) from Baroda, kept in the Blatter Herbarium, Bombay as an unidentified *Cyperus*, collected in December 1954, is of this species. The present report thus confirms its occurrence in Gujarat but this herbarium specimen consists of two distinct taxa, which, following Kukenthal (Pfreich. 101:367-370. n. 328. 1936), are varieties *polystachyos* and *laxiflorus*.



Ganguly, Pabitrananda and Pal, D. 1975. "Some Notes on the Distribution Nature of Hosts and Symptoms of a Flowering Parasite Macrosolen cochinchinensis in West Bengal." *The journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* 72, 883–886.

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