substrate or the branches and trunk of the tree. The present variant morphs of *Parawixia dehaanii* have been observed in the same population of the same locality, but were not communally colonized.

The authors are of the opinion that spiders being carnivorous animals, feed on various invertebrate biomasses which might have a role to play in the colour variation among the spider populations inhabiting the same macro-ecosystems.

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15. *BOTHRIOCHLOA INSCULPTA* (HOCHST.) A. CAMUS (POACEAE) – A NEW RECORD FOR RAJASTHAN[1]

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During a plant collection visit to Sadhuwali, Sriganganagar district, north-west Rajasthan, we collected *Bothriochloa insculpta* (Hochst.) A. Camus from the beds of IGC and nearby fields. A perusal of the literature shows that this species has hitherto not been reported from Rajasthan (Shetty and Singh 1987-93).

It is known so far from Madras (now Chennai) (Gamble 1967). The specimens have been deposited in the Herbarium, Department of Botany, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner, Rajasthan. The identification of the species is based on Bor (1960).

Bothriochloa insculpta (Hochst.) A. Camus in Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1930, n.s. 76, 165 (1931) (Fig. 1). *Andropogon insculptus* Hochst. ex A. Rich. Tent. Fl. Abyss. 2, 458 (1851). *Amphilophis insculpta* (Hochst.) Stapf in Prain, Fl. Trop. Afr. 9, 176 (1917).

A stoloniferous perennial, 30-100 cm high. Sessile spikeletes shiny, shallowly grooved below the pit and glabrous, rarely with the margins finely hairy, pedicelled spikelets with one pit. It being scented and having a pit on one side of the seed hull. Leaves, stems and seed-heads are aromatic and aroma persists in stored hay.

Ecology: Fairly common in marshy and hilly habitats.

Specimen Examined: Near IGC, Sadhuwali, Sriganganagar. Sharma & Purohit DCH 671.

Fl. & Fr.: November-January.

We are grateful to Dr. R.P. Pandey, Senior Scientist, Botanical Survey of India, Port Blair for encouragement.

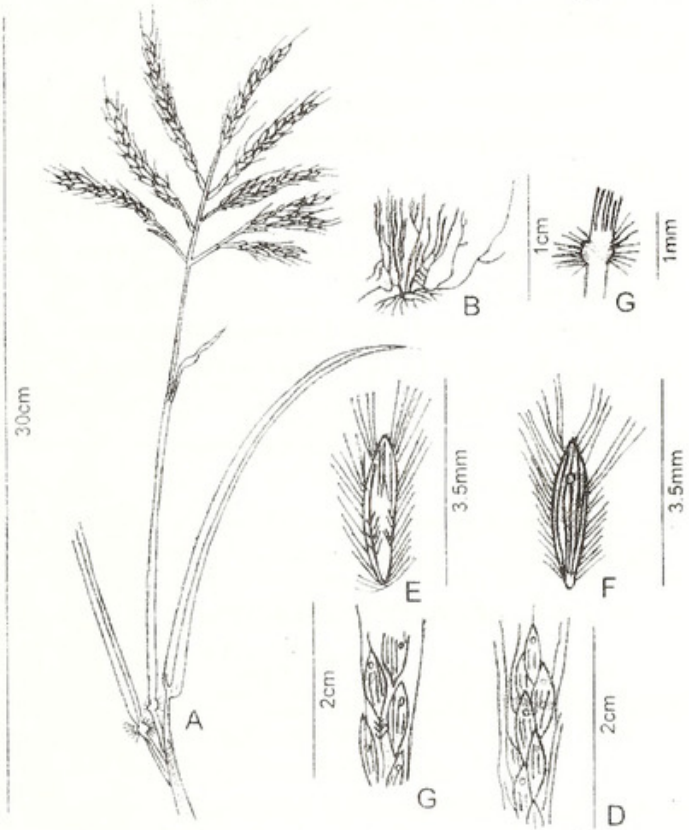


Fig. 1: *Bothriochloa insculpta* (Hochst.) A. Camus
A. Habit; B. Creeping Stem; C. Upper Sterile Spikelets; D. Lower Sterile Spikelets; E, F. Seed; G. Nose

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16. *ENTEROPOGON MONOSTACHYOS* (VAHL) K. SCHUM. EX ENGL. (POACEAE) - A NEW RECORD FOR RAJASTHAN[1]

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During one of the plant collection visits to Kailana lake, district Jodhpur, Rajasthan, we collected *Enteropogon monostachyos* (Vahl.) K. Schum. ex Engl. (Fig. 1) from a rocky area near the Lake. A perusal of the literature shows that this genus has not been reported from Rajasthan (Shetty and Singh 1987-93).

It is known so far from the states of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu (Moulik 1997), India. The specimens have been deposited in the Herbarium, Department of Botany, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner (Rajasthan). The identification of the species is based on Bor (1960).

Enteropogon monostachyos (Vahl.) K. Schum. ex Engl. in Abh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. 17. 1894.

Cynosurus monostachyos Vahl, Sym. Bot. 2: 20. 1791.

Rottboellia pilosa Roth in Roem. et Schult, Syst. Veg. 2: 785. 1817.

Rottboellia triacatha Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. 43. 1821.

Enteropogon badamicus Bhide in Journ. et Proc. Asiat. Soc. Beng.n.s. 7: 517. 1912.

Slender, Perennial grass; Inflorescence a solitary spike; Spikelets 2 flowered; Lower flower hermaphrodite; Upper male or barren; Glumes unequal, 1-3 nerved; Lemma awned, 3 nerved; Awns of the spikelets 8 mm long.

Fl. & Fr.: April-October.

Specimen Examined: Rocky Area, Near Kailana Lake, Jodhpur, Rajasthan. Purohit & Sharma, 3464.

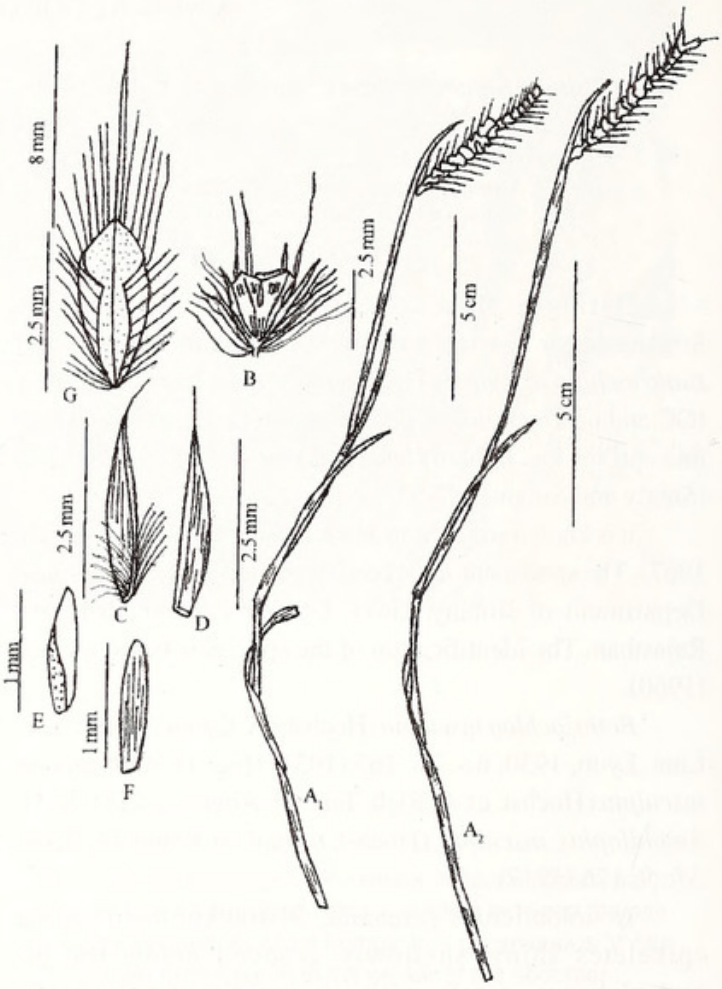


Fig. 1: *Enteropogon monostachyos* (Vahl.) K. Schumach ex Engl. A_1 & A_2. Plant; B. Spikelet; C & G. Lower Glume; D. Upper Glume; E. Palea; F. Grain

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We are grateful to Dr. R.P. Pandey, Senior Scientist, Botanical Survey of India, for encouragement.

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