majority of the species under *Urginea* from India have only white bulbs, a few (from South Africa) have red bulbs as well. Further, in Indian species of *Urginea*, it is also observed that perianth segments are spreading and get reflexed either partially or wholly when fully opened. The arguments put forth by Jessop are convincing and equally apply to the Indian species of *Urginea*. As a result new combinations have been suggested for the other 3 Indian species, the one *Urginea indica* being already changed to *Drimia indica* (Roxb.) Jessop *comb. nov.* along with other 22 new combinations effected by Jessop (l.c.).

1. **Drimia congesta** (Wt.) Ansari *et* Raghavan *comb. nov.*

Urginea congesta Wt. Icon. t. 2064 (Left-hand fig.) 1853; Baker in J. Linn. Soc. 13: 218, 1873. Deb & Dasgupta in Bull. bot. Surv. India 16: 121-122. 1974.

2. **Drimia polyantha** (Blatt. et McC.) Ansari *et* Raghavan, *comb. nov.*

Urginea polyantha Blatt. et McC. in J. Bomb. nat. Hist. Soc. 32: 735. Deb & Dasgupta *l.c.* 122-123. 1974.

3. **Drimia polyphylla** (Hook. f.) Ansari *et* Raghavan, *comb. nov.*

Urginea polyphylla Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 6: 348. 1892; Deb & Dasgupta *l.c.* 123. 1974.

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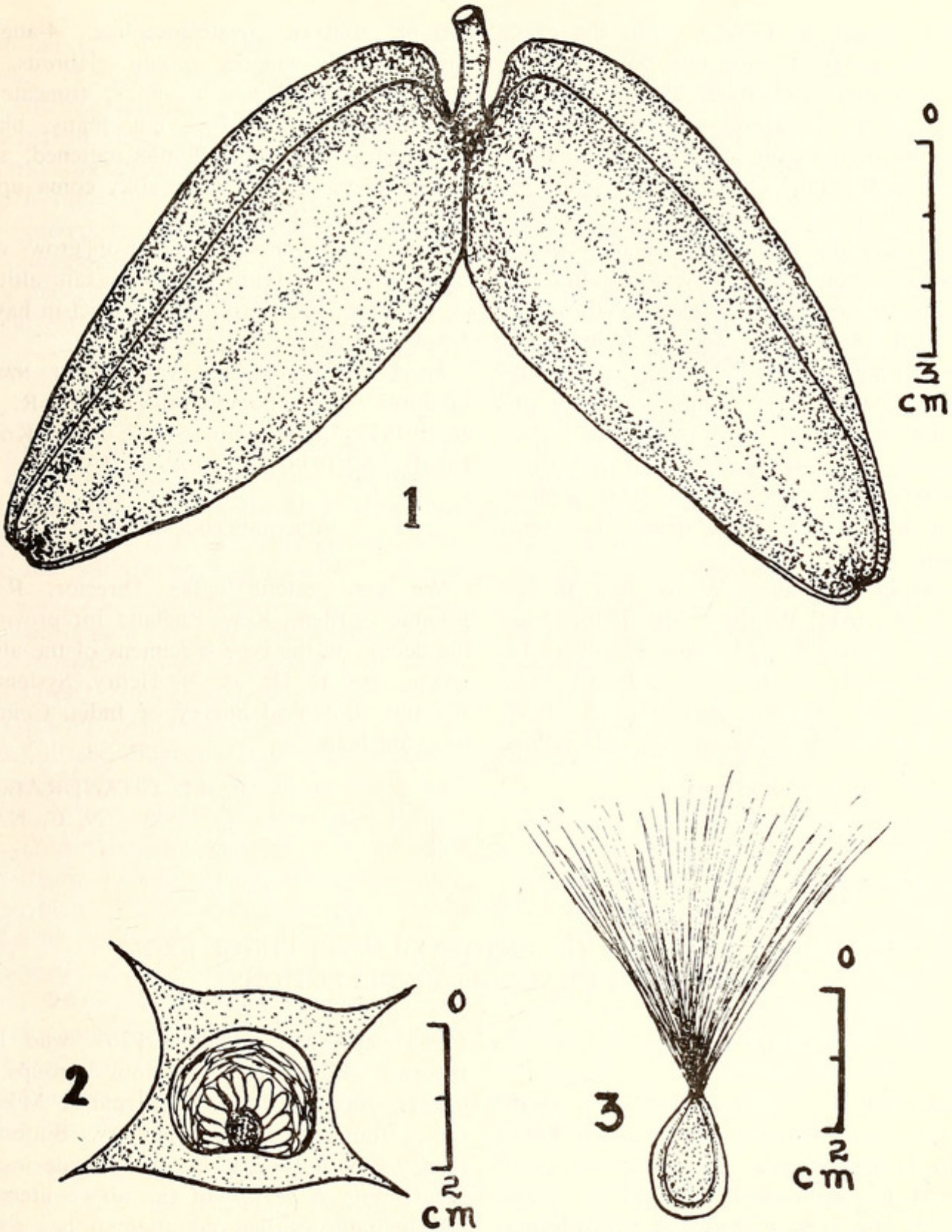
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34. HITHERTO UNDESCRIBED FOLLICLES OF *MARSDENIA BRUNONIANA* WT. & ARN. AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

(*With three text-figures*)

R. Wight and G. A. Walker-Arnott (1834) described *Marsdenia brunoniana* without fruits based on his collections "*Wight! Cat. n.* 1524 —Prope Columala". It is understood from correspondence with Kew Herbarium that the 4 type sheets are of specimens all in flowering condition, as is another unnumbered sheet from Wight's herbarium; and only one sheet has the reference on distribution "Coromandel". In the literature the references on its distribution are "COROMANDEL, near Cotermala" (Hooker 1883); "Prope Columala" (Wight 1834); and "near Columala (Kollimalais?)" (Gamble 1923). Further there is no specimen of this species represented either in Madras Herbarium (MH) or in Central



Figs. 1-3. *Marsdenia brunoniana* Wt. & Arn.: 1. Follicles; 2. C. S. of fruit to show the winged angles; 3. Seed.

National Herbarium (CAL). Thus the exact locality of its occurrence has not yet been clearly indicated in the floras by J. D. Hooker (1883) and J. S. Gamble (1923); also the description on the fruits of this species is not available in literature since there was no collection with fruits.

Surprisingly the occurrence of this species was recently noted by the senior author on the northern slopes of Palni hills during a plant exploration trip, and collected with flowers during October 1977 and with fruits during February, 1978. Thus the rare and interesting species has been rediscovered after a lapse of over 100 years. Since the fruits of this species are not known so far, a short description of them with figures has been provided.

Marsdenia brunoniana Wt. & Arn. in Wt. Contr. 40. 1834; Wt. Ic. t. 356. 1840; Dcne. in DC. Prodr. 8: 614. 1844; Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 4: 36. 1883; Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 846. 1923 & 2: 594. (rep. ed.) 1957. Follicls 8-9 × 3-5 cm, green, ripe pale yellow, two or solitary, ovatelanceolate, 4-angled, angles sharply winged, smooth, glabrous, obtuse, slightly indented at apex, truncate at base; seeds 1-1.5 × 0.7—1 cm, many, black, white-margined, ovate-elliptic, flattened, subobtuse at apex, with white silky coma up to 4.5 cm long. (Figs. 1-3).

Field note: This climbing shrub grows over small trees in scrub jungles at an altitude of ± 700 m. Fruits are quite distinct in having 4-winged angles.

Specimens examined: INDIA. TAMIL NADU: Madurai Dt., Poomparai-Vilpatti R. F., 18-10-1977, *Chandrabose* 51367; Palani-Kodaikanal, 17-2-1978, *Chandrabose* 53371.

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35. MORE RECORDS OF ENTOMOGENOUS FUNGI FROM PRESERVED DRAGONFLY COLLECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

Several reports of fungal infestation of insects have been brought out by many workers. In India, however, comparatively much less work has been carried out on this phase of study. The most noteworthy and informative reports on *fungi entomogeni* have been produced by Kamat *et al.* (1952), Jagtap (1958) and Narasimhan (1970) who have reported fungi from various groups of insects, such as, Aphids, Termites, Mosquitoes, House flies, Grasshoppers, Butterflies, Honey bees, Cockroaches, Ants, Scale insects, Beetles etc. A review of the above literature clearly indicates that no attenion has so far been given on the dragonflies being infested by fungi, and the sole exception are the papers



Chandrabose, M. and Nair, N C. 1980. "Previously Undescribed Follicles of Marsdenia brunoniana and Its Distribution." *The journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* 77, 174–176.

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