ceous, oblong, acute, sub-cordate, green above and paler below but not glaucous, sub-equally pinnate-
sect nearly to the midrib; lacinia upto 15, falcate, acuminate; petiole stout, more or less sheathed be-
low and geniculate above, slightly channelled on the upper surface but not winged. Spathe fleshy ovate-
oblung, acuminate, yellow, sub-cylindrically cymbi-
form, beaked; spadix sessile, cylindrical, obtuse, almost green. Pistils hexagono-prismatic; syle ca. 1
mm long; stigma raised on the conical top of ovary, yellow. Fruit orange with ash grey top.

This plant is not reported from South India. Engler and Krause (l.c.) cited Rampa Hills of Andhra Pradesh as a place of occurrence basing on a specimen of Gamble (Gamble 15946). But according to C. E. C. Fischer (Kew Bull. 1931: 259, 1931) this specimen of Gamble is Rhaphidophora pertusa Schott. R. decursiva Schott is differentiated from R. pertusa Schott by having lacinia cut to the midrib, ovaries not being truncate and stigmas raised on the conical top of ovary.

ANDHRA PRADESH: Visakhapatnam Dt., Gali-
conda (1200 m), 16-5-1964, Subbarao 1646 (MH),
common; Chintapalli (1100 m), 1-9-1966, Subbarao
28242 (MH), common.

Distribution: Tropical Himalayas, Sikkim, Dar-
jeeling, Assam, Lushai Hills, Khasia mountains, Chittagong, Burma and Yunnan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our thanks are due to D. H. Nicholson who has kindly identified our Rhaphidophora specimens cited in the paper and to the Keeper, Central National Herbarium, Calcutta, for the identification of Prunus and Argyreia specimens. Our thanks are also due to the Regional Botanist, Eastern Circle, Botanical Survey of India for kindly lending us the specimens of Prunus jenkinsii Hook. f. for our study.

G. V. SUBBA RAO AND G. R. KUMARI
Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore

A REPORT ON THE OCCURRENCE OF HYDROBRYUM GRIFFIHI] (WALL.)
TULASNE (PODOSTEMACEAE) IN GARHWAL HIMALAYA

Hydrobryum griffithii is known to occur in N. Assam, Khasia, Manipur, N. Thailand and Tonkin. The Japanese Expedition of 1963 found it in two localities in eastern Nepal and recorded it as an interesting addition to the flora of East Nepal (Hara, 1966). Earlier, Williams (1953), in his account of the British Expedition to western Nepal, had recorded it in the Jumla area and stated that this species had not been, till then, found so far westward in the Himalaya. This note now records the occurrence of this interesting podostemaceous species further west in Garhwal Himalaya. It was found growing luxuriantly, in a fast flowing stream, attached to rocks, in the Nigoli Valley near Jakhmolla, south of Tungnath, at an altitude of 2150 m. Patches of this species were found occurring all along the length of a few kilometers in the Nigoli River. The present discovery marks the westernmost locality, so far known for the species, in the Himalaya.

Hydrobryum griffithii (Wall.) Tulasne in Ann. Sc.
Ind. 5: 64, 1890. Podostemon griffithii Wall. ex

On wet rocks in Nigoli River, Nigoli Valley, south of Tungnath (79°15' E. 30°30' N) in Chamoli Dist.
Naithani 42232 (BSD).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author wishes to thank Dr. K. Subramanyam, Director, Botanical Survey of India, for kindly exa-
mining the collection and confirming its identity.

B. D. NAITHANI
Botanical Survey of India, Dehra Dun

REFERENCES

WILLIAMS, L. H. J. The 1932 Expedition to Western Nepal.