2. Glumes chestnut brown
sides not nerved, awn, one-third the length of glume ... C. casianus
2. Glumes ferruginous to fuscous, sides 7-9 nerved, awns equaling the length of the
glume ... C. squarrosus

A critical study of the species reveals that there is no record of C. madraspatanus Willd. having been collected from Maharashtra, Goa or even S. Kanara. During the botanical explorations the above species has been collected from Ratangarh (Ahmednagar District) and specimens deposited at BSI.

Specimens examined: MAHARASHTRA:

NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF ELATOSTEMA CUNEATUM WT.
(URTIACACEAE)

Our knowledge on the distribution of some of the small ephemeral herbs is quite incomplete. One of the reasons for this is that many plant collectors do not visit the same area in all the seasons, and, consequently, are unable to collect many seasonal herbs. The small size of these herbs may be another contributing factor to their apparent rarity in collections, thereby providing incomplete distribution data. One such example is that of Elatostema cuneatum Wt.

E. cuneatum is a small, inconspicuous, herb growing only during the rainy season, in moist shaded situations, on old walls and on rocky soil. Its known distribution is from Himalayas in Kumaon and Sikkim, and from the coastal Ghat regions of peninsular India from Gujarat to north Canara and Nilghris in the west and from Andhra Pradesh in the east and, lastly, from the Gangetic plains from Mirzapur and Calcutta. On a botanical trip in north east Madhya Pradesh in August 1968, the author collected this herb in ravines adjacent to Chachai falls, at ca. 350 m altitude, in Rewa district (Sengupta 12980) (BSA). Another collection from adjacent Banda district in Uttar Pradesh, made by Mrs. A. S. Bell in August 1901 (Bell 727) (CAL), was located while examining the collections in the Central National Herbarium. This extends the distribution of the herb into Madhya Pradesh in the Bundelkhand region of the Central Indian highlands.

It is quite likely that explorations conducted during the monsoon period will throw more light on the extent of distribution of E. cuneatum in Central India and elsewhere.

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