

of the fungus in the root region of sprouting setts of Co. 413 in pots. After 15 days the roots were found to be reddened and rotten and the fungus was reisolated from the diseased roots. Some plants were allowed to remain in the pots for two months. But they did not make good growth as compared with the controls. It was found that the root system in the inoculated plants was poor and consisted of a high percentage of dead and diseased roots. Thus the pathogenicity of this isolate on sugarcane roots was established.

Le Beau³ has noticed in his experiments that applications of nitrates increased root-rot by *Pythium* in sugarcane. In Coimbatore the root-rot trouble commenced after the application of ammonium sulphate to the fields and it was more evident in the areas at a lower level. The fields were then flooded and drained alternately with water for a week with the idea of removing the excess of salts. The progress of the disease was arrested and there was no fresh infection after a week. This confirms Le Beau's observations on the relation between nitrate application and root-rot caused by *Pythium*.

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¹ Butler, E. J., *Mem. Dept. Ag. Ind. Bot. Series*, 1907, 1.

² Rands, R. D., and Dopp, E., *U. S. Dept. Ag. Tech. Bull.*, 1938, 666.

³ Le Beau, F. J., *Rev. App. Myc.*, 1939, 18, 618.

ALBINISM IN LABLAB

THE occurrence of a chlorina type of chlorophyll deficiency which has little or no lethal effect has been reported in the garden variety of lablab (*Dolichos lablab* L.).¹ The chlorina type is produced by a factor c_a while its allelomorph C_a is necessary for the normal green.

The occurrence and inheritance of an albina type in the field variety of lablab (*Dolichos*

lablab Roxb.) is reported herein. Like the chlorina type, the albina type is met with in many species of plants.² It is more common in cereals than in pulses. The albina seedlings in lablab were observed in the F_2 generation of a cross for the pursuit of inheritance of testa colour pattern. The parents and the F_1 were normal green while the F_2 gave 156 normal green and 44 albina (Fig.). The albina



Normal green and albina seedlings

plants died when about 12 days old. From the normal green plants 20 selections were carried forward to the next generation. Eight of these bred true for normal green while twelve segregated, giving a total of 663 normal green and 210 albina plants. This experience is the first record of a monogenic segregation for albinism in the pulse *Dolichos lablab* Roxb.

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¹ *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci. (B)*, 1935, 1, 857.

² *Bibliogr. Genet.*, 1933, 10, 357.

TRICOTYLEDONY IN LABLAB

THE occurrence of tricotyledonous seedlings is a fairly common phenomenon in the dicots. According to Buchholz¹ who examined the embryos of pine, spruce, larch, juniper, etc.,