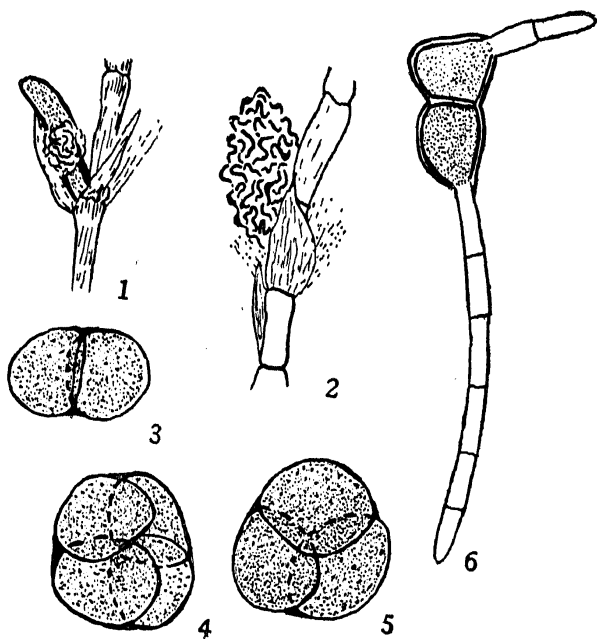


A *Cerebella* species closely agreeing with the descriptions of *Cerebella andropogonis* Ceasti. was found to inhabit sclerotial development of *Claviceps* on sugarcane and convert them into greenish-black cerebriform stromata (Figs. 1 & 2). The conidia (Figs. 3, 4 & 5) of the *Cerebella* were present in large numbers.



FIGS. 1 & 2. Showing the *Cerebella* on ergotised spikelets ($\times 5$ & $\times 7$ respectively).

FIGS. 3, 4 & 5. Conidia. $\times 1800$.

FIG. 6. Germination of conidium. $\times 1,800$.]

Langdon¹ gives a good discussive account of the biologic status and use of *Cerebella* species studied by him in Australia. Even so in the present study, the *Cerebella* was noticed to be making saprophytic growth on the spahacial stage of the sugarcane ergot, partially suppressing the sclerotial stage that would follow in normal development. Venkatarayan³ reports the presence of a sooty mould inciting the folded, cerebriform type of development in the ergotised spikelet of sugarcane in Mysore. The fungus which was identified by him as *Coniothecium* species may be only *Cerebella*. The presence of *Cerebella* is a good field indicator of the ergot.

The conidia of *Cerebella* readily germinated in water developing septate germ tubes (Fig. 6). The fungus was not grown in pure culture, but Langdon¹ reports dark cerebriform stromatic growth of the fungus on potato-dextrose agar.

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NOTE ON A "SCHORLITE-PENNINITE" ROCK FROM SHIMOGA DISTRICT, MYSORE STATE

DURING the course of a visit to some parts of Shimoga district, an interesting variety of Tourmaline-Chlorite rock has been noticed at Kagehalla dam site near the sixth mile stone along Bhadravati-Chennagiri road. On detailed examination the Tourmaline is seen to be Schorlite, and the chlorite, Penninite. Further, since it showed an interesting mode of occurrence a detailed mineralogical study of the rock has been made.

The P.W.D. channel section from the dam site reveals the relationship of the rock types of the area. At the fourth furlong of the fourth mile, the country rock—namely serpentinised Dunites (ultra-basic member of the Dharwars) are seen enclosing lenticular xenoliths of Hornblende Schist of various sizes. A large number of pegmatite veins of the associated Shimoga granites are also seen showing intrusive relationship with these Serpentinised rocks. It is along the contact of these Pegmatities and the serpentinised rock that the Schorlite-Penninite rock has been noticed. It has developed in a vertical zone parallel to the pegmatities and invariably bordering them oftentimes showing a width of a foot or two, like dark felted masses.

The rock is brittle, compact, fairly hard, heavy, with a specific gravity of 3.2. It is made up of coal black Schorlite and pale green Penninite. Schorlite constitutes the major bulk of the rock occurring in radiating and sheaf-like aggregations of rods and needles varying from 0.1 cm. to 1 to 1.5 cm. in length and 0.1 cm. to 0.3 cm. in width. Penninite occurs as fibrous aggregates in between Schorlite crystals.

Under the microscope, the rock shows only Schorlite and Penninite without any grains of Quartz or scales of Mica. Schorlite

appears as intensely Dichroic transversely cracked prisms and intense blue polygonal or rounded isotropic plates, representing basal sections, containing irregular black inclusions of various sizes. Pale green to colourless Penninite occurs as fibrous, fan-shaped or plucky aggregations in between the Schorlite crystals often containing brownish small irregular inclusions. Generally the prismatic sections and sometimes the basal sections of Schorlite show peculiar sieve-like intergrowth structure with Penninite.

The Schorlite and Penninite show the following optical characters.

SCHORLITE

$\omega = 1.665.$ $\varepsilon = 1.625$
 $\omega - \varepsilon = 0.040$
 $\omega =$ Intense or Prussian blue
 $\varepsilon =$ Pale pink to colourless.
 Absorption $\omega > \varepsilon$
 Elongation — ive
 Sign — ive

PENNINITE

(+) X = Y = Pale Green
 Z = Colourless
 Absorption X = Y > Z
 Elongation — ive
 Nm 1.585
 Ng — Np 0.000
 Ultra-blue interference colour.
 Passes off from almost Uniaxial to Biaxial.

This Schorlite differs from those described by Winchell¹ Jewell, J. Class², W. F.

Jenkins³ and Pichamuthu⁴ in its maximum birefringence and distinct Dichroism, and may belong either to Dravite-Schorlite or Schorlite-Elbaite series. With reference to refringence, birefringence and Dichroism it may be inferred that in either case it will belong mostly to the Schorlite end. A chemical or an arc spectrum analysis may substantiate the inference.

The Penninite closely resembles in its optical characters with the description given by Winchell⁵, and plotted on the diagram suggested by him for chlorite minerals⁶, yields $(At + Dn)_{17}$, $(FeAnt + Dn)_{17}$, $(Ant + FeAnt)_{58}$, $(Ant + At)_{83}$ which closely corresponds with the range for Penninite given by him $(At + Dn)_{70-40}$, $(FeAnt + Dn)_{0-20}$, $(Ant + FeAnt)_{80-60}$, $(Ant + At)_{71:0-80}$ when resolved in terms of the end members of the Chlorite system, Amesite = 34.86%. Antigorite 48.14%. Daphnite 7.14%. and Ferro-Antigorite 9.86%. Total 100.00%.

Since the rock is an unusually interesting type, further studies are in progress and a fuller paper will be published elsewhere.

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COURSES ON INDIAN PHILOSOPHY AT ASIA INSTITUTE IN NEW YORK

PROFESSOR P. T. RAJU, of the Department of Philosophy of Andhra University, South India, will offer a seminar in Indian philosophy for graduate students and a general course on contemporary Indian philosophy at the Asia Institute in New York, beginning October this year. The professorship has been made possible for one year through a special grant of funds from the Tata Trust of Bombay. This is the first of visiting professorships to be set up under the Trust.

The Asia Institute maintains a school for

Asiatic Studies accredited by the University of the State of New York, and a public museum of Oriental arts and crafts, and sponsors special events for its membership.

The Institute recently announced acquisition of a 500-volume library on Indian art, formerly the property of Dr. Heinrich Zimmer, an authority on Indian art, myth, and religion, who died in 1942. Addition of the Zimmer Library brings the Institute's collection of books and journals on Asia to about 30,000.