thin-walled cells with fibrous and fibrovascular bundles. Beneath the epicarp, there appears to be a thin zone of fibrous cells all round the fruit. The endocarp is composed of thick-walled cells. There is a well-developed seed inside the fruit (Figs. 5-7) which is roughly spherical measuring 2·8-3 cm. in diameter. Here the seed is distinctly grooved (Figs. 7 and 8) with the endocarp ridge dipping into it very similar to that of modern *Nipa fruiticans*. The sulcus (Figs. 7 and 8) is about 1·3 cm. broad but does not extend up to the apex of the seed. In addition to a well-developed seed, there are three aborted carpels towards the basal end on one side of the seed (Figs. 7 and 8). The endocarp is hard formed of thick-walled cells.

The whole organisation of this fossil fruit is similar to palm fruit. But at the same time its near resemblance with the fruit *Nipa* cannot be overlooked. Especially the characters like the almost quadrangular shape throughout its length with the ridges on its surface and the presence of a grooved seed with the endocarp ridge projecting into it can very well be compared with similar characters in the fruit of *Nipa*. However, pending the discovery of more and complete material, I have for the present included this fruit under the form genus *Palmocarpon*, and named the first fruit as *Palmocarpon indicum* and the second as *sulcatum* because of the presence of a sulcus.

Birbal Sahni Institute of Palæobotany, Lucknow, *September* 21, 1959.

U. PRAKASH.

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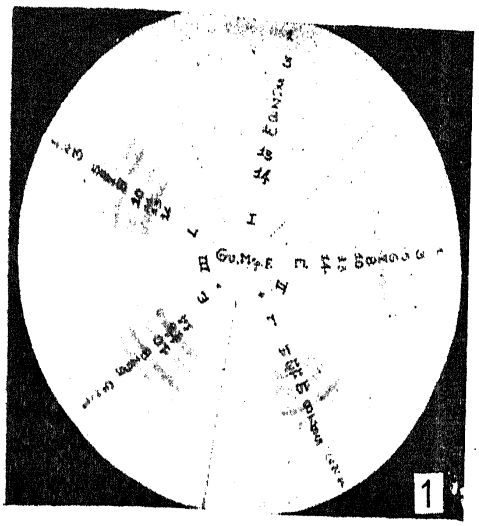
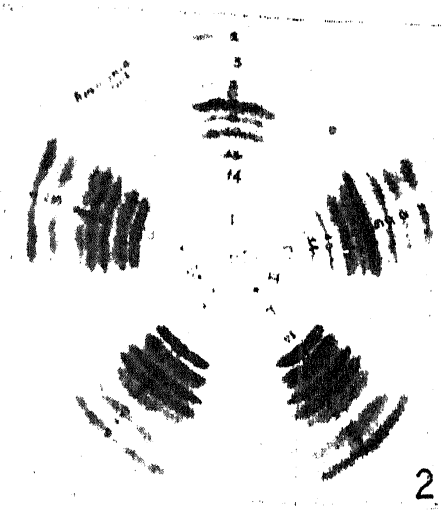
A METHOD FOR A PERMANENT RECORD OF CHROMATOGRAM

IN view of the difficulty in preserving permanently the chromatograms of amino-acids, it has become necessary to have a permanent record of such chromatograms, before the colour of the bands fades away. Though photography is the usual method for recording, nowadays it has become very costly. Hence an attempt has been made to replace photography





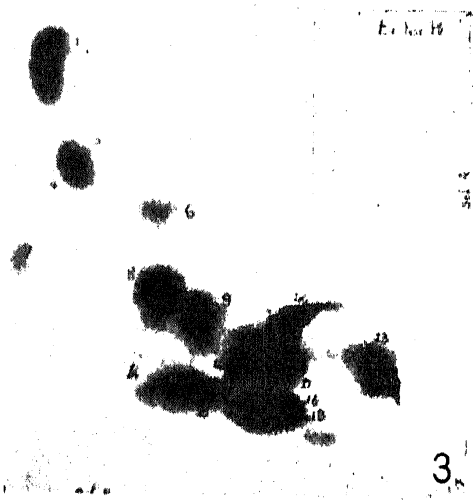


FIG. 1. Original chromatogram using Butanol : Acetic Acid : Water (4 : 1 : 1).

FIG. 2. Ammonia print of the chromatogram of Fig. 1

FIG. 3. Ammonia print of two-dimensional chromatogram using sol. A—Butanol : Acetic Acid : Water (4 : 1 : 1) and sol. B—Phenol saturated with buffer; spot 7—proline