anterior end, 1·59 mm.; genital sucker, 0·11 × 0·09 mm.; acetabulum, 0·71 × 0·67 mm.; anterior testis, 0·75 × 0·94 mm.; posterior testis, 0·86 × 0·71 mm.; ovary, 0·28 × 0·18 mm.; egg, 0·11 × 0·07 mm.

Species of *Cotylophoron* and some other amphistome genera, which are of world-wide occurrence in the rumen of ruminants, are considered innocuous in their adult stages but their immature forms are of great pathogenic importance causing paramphistomiasis (Pittoo or Gillar) and this disease may frequently affect severely the young stock, resulting at times in a high mortality in cases of heavy infestations. Borey (1959), in his studies on intestinal amphistomosis in cattle, reports that in sections of duodenum the young flukes were found to have reached the mascularis mucosæ as well. This behaviour can well explain the presence of the fluke in the lung—a case of erraticism, on the ground that the immature flukes reach other organs as well through the portal and hepatic circulation. One such form, on reaching the lung, could develop normally but, consequent upon the surrounding tissue reacting to its presence, the characteristic cyst formation may have resulted.

The present finding of an adult specimen of *Cotylophoron* sp. in the lung tissue of sheep is the second occurrence of a fluke in atypical focus in ruminants from this country, the first being that recorded by Srivastava (1939) who reported *Fasciola gigantica* (Cobbold, 1885) from the lungs of goats from the then North-West Frontier Provinces of India. There is also the report from Turkey of Can and Tamer (1953) of post-mortem findings of *Fasciola gigantica* in pulmonary lesions in epizootics of this liver-fluke.

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Mathura, *August* 31, 1959.

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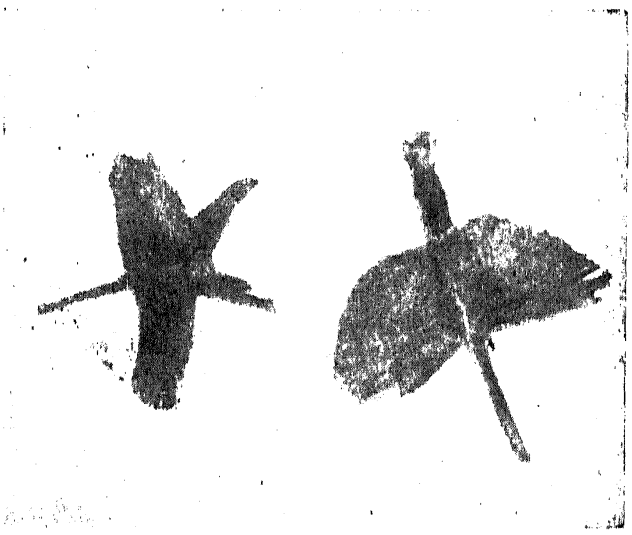
4-WINGED FRUIT OF *TERMINALIA CRENULATA* ROTH.

Cooke in his *Flora of the Presidency of Bombay* described this tree under *Terminalia tomentosa*. Locally known as *Sajad*, these large deciduous trees which are fairly common in the forest at Pavagadh Hill, 29 miles NE. of Baroda (Bombay State), afford a valuable timber and are next to Teak in this district. For a complete description and synonymy of the Bombay plant see Santapau in *Jour. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1951, **50**, 305–06.

Writers of our popular floras, who mention the fruits of this plant, state that they are 5-winged. The fruits are normally 5-winged, as indicated even by the synonym *Pentaptera crenulata* and on numerous occasions we have noted it to be so. However, on 23rd April 1959, we found many 4-winged fruits. This has not been recorded in our floras. The 4 cm. long fruit is glabrous, about 4 cm. diam. including the 4 thin wings; venation of the wings includes numerous faint nerves which run horizontally from the axis to the edges.



5-winged 4-winged

FIG. 1. Fruits of *Terminalia crenulata* Roth.

The fruits are properly preserved and kept in the Herbarium of the Department of Botany, M. S. University of Baroda.

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Baroda, *August* 10, 1959.

OCCURRENCE OF *RAUWOLFIA CANESCENS* LINN. IN GANJAM DISTRICT

Rauwolfia canescens Linn. has drawn much attention as a drug resource in our country. It has been found that the active principles in