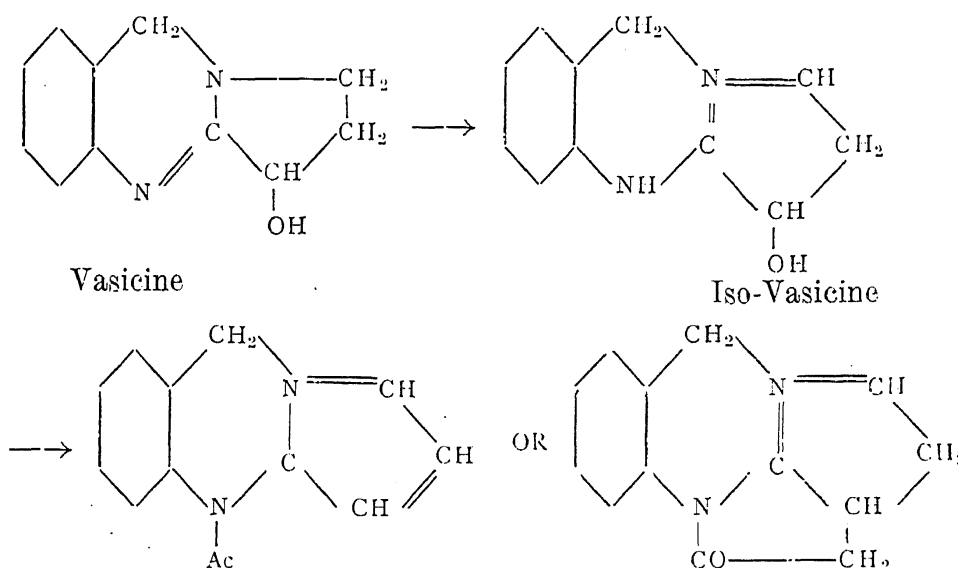


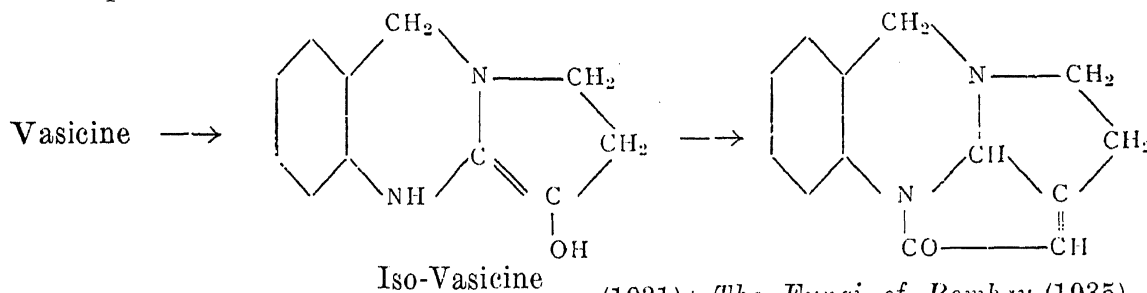
The strength of hydrogen peroxide stated by us to be 3% was a typographical error for 30%. Repeated experiments have invariably yielded the substance m.p. 168° and the constant analytical values obtained after crystallisation justify the view that it cannot be a mixture. Under the microscope the substance has a homogeneous appearance. Its formula was given by Ghose *et al* as $C_{11}H_{10}NO$; $\frac{1}{2}H_2O$. It is probably $2(C_{11}H_{10}NO; \frac{1}{2}H_2O)$, *i.e.*, $C_{22}H_{22}N_2O_3$ and its

structure represented by II as it is almost quantitatively oxidised by H_2O_2 to I.

The acetyl derivative of vasicine was obtained as an oil by Spath, contrary to Ghose *et al* who record a m.p. 164°. It was this discrepancy which at one time suggested the possibility of vasicine being different from peganine. It is gratifying to note that Spath, Kuffner and Platzer³ now find the m.p. to be 163–164°·5 in confirmation of Ghose *et al*. Its structure can be represented as below :



It is more probable that both the nitrogen atoms remain trivalent, thus :



T. P. GHOSE.
S. KRISHNA.
K. S. NARANG.
J. N. RAY.

(1931); *The Fungi of Bombay* (1935). The causal agent, an *Aspergillus* sp. in spite of

University Chemical
Laboratories, Lahore,
September 6, 1935.

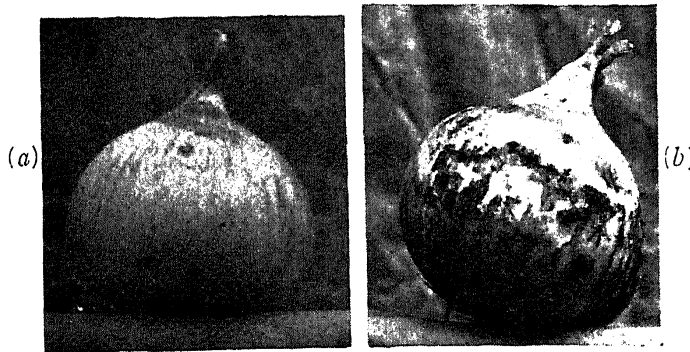
¹ *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1935, 57, 954.

² *British Chem. Abstracts*, 1933, A 1, 77.

³ *Ber.*, 1935, 68, 935.

Storage-Rot of Onions.

IN 1932 the attention of the senior writer was attracted towards this serious disease, which caused a waste of more than half to his onion-store. Although exceedingly common, no mention about it is found in Butler's *Fungi and Disease in Plants* (1918), *The List of Specimens in the Mycological Herbarium, Pusa* (1921), *The Fungi of India, Calcutta*



Baroda White Onions: (a) healthy, (b) diseased, (c) spores of the malady through oil immersion.