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<sup>3</sup> Hirst, L. F., *Biology of Colombo Water Supply*, 1928, 209-210; Gaffey, A., *Water and Water Engineering*, 1931, 33, 12; Brown, K. W., *Jour. Amer. Water Works Assoc.*, 1934, 26, 1684.

<sup>4</sup> Ellis, D., *Lion Bacteria*, 1919, 147-154.

### Chromosome Numbers in Safflower—

*Carthamus tinctorius*, Linn.

GREGORY, P. J. (1935)<sup>1</sup> has reported from the study of the somatic mitosis the  $2n$  number in Safflower as 20. The authors of the note who worked with Pusa type 24 made several counts in metaphase plates of somatic and meiotic mitoses. These revealed 24 chromosomes for  $2n$  and 12 bivalents for  $n$  respectively.

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<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1935, 1, No. 11.

WITH reference to the above note regarding the chromosome numbers in Safflower (Pusa Type 24), I would like to report on the results so far derived in my present investigation of the chromosome studies of the different Pusa types of Safflower. Of these, I have so far been able to ascertain the chromosome

numbers in two Pusa types (Types 1 and 27), both of which gave the  $2n$  number of chromosomes as 24. So, it is fairly certain that the chromosome numbers in Pusa types of Safflower is  $2n = 24$ . In this connection I would like to add that the varieties I have investigated and published in my previous paper on Safflower (Gregory, P. J., 1935)<sup>1</sup> were distinctly the Coimbatore types and as far as the somatic counts were concerned, the  $2n$  number was 20 in those cases. It may be that the variation in chromosome numbers noted above is due to a varietal difference between the Coimbatore and Pusa types of Safflower. Only further investigation, which is now proceeding, can clearly explain the exact cause of this variation.

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<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1935, 1, No. 11.

### On Some Abnormal Flowers of *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis*.

IN October 1933 the author collected a number of abnormal flowers from some plants in a private garden in Sagar, Mysore State. The owner of the garden had grown them from cuttings he had brought from some place on the West Coast.<sup>1</sup> All the flowers borne on these plants were abnormal.

Abnormality is seen in the three inner whorls, the corolla, the andrœceum and the gyncœceum. The calyx is normal, with five



Fig. 1. L. S. of flower.



Fig. 2. A Stamen.