

comprising albite granites, albite syenites, keratophyres, soda felsites, oligoclase dolerites, albite basalts, albitites and albite schists, and that the distribution of these rocks is not quite so "local" as Rao seems to think. Is it far-fetched to suggest that sediments derived from such a terraine would be rich in soda?

Rao would have it that metamorphism has been the cause of banding exhibited by the ferruginous quartzites. In support of this he quotes me and says "Pichamuthu himself notes as one of the effects of igneous intrusion 'the banding of the rocks have been emphasised and the ironstones in the neighbourhood recrystallised'." Rao has missed the significance of the word "emphasised" used by me; it obviously implies that the bandings were there before they were metamorphosed and that they were subsequently enhanced by metamorphism.

To any one who has not read my papers, Rao's statement, "that bababudanite is of secondary origin and not an original constituent of the amphibolites was pointed out by Jayaram as far back as 1923," might convey the impression that I was not aware of this. I have referred in one of my papers⁵ to Jayaram's views who considered "that the occurrence of this mineral is precisely comparable to that of tourmaline in the altered acidic rocks of the Champion gneiss series". The other officers of the Mysore Geological Department did not, however, share with Jayaram in this view. My colleague, M. R. Srinivasa Rao, and I were the first to point out that the mineral was developed as a result of thermal metamorphism.⁶ I am frankly surprised at Rao suggesting that I have now changed my views regarding the origin of this mineral in the schists. I have done no such thing. That I still adhere to the view that bababudanite has always originated due to contact metamorphism, becomes clear on page 30 of my paper on "The Iron Formations and Associated Rocks of the Eastern Bababudans" where I say "they (the bababudanite-magnetite schists) are formed by the thermal metamorphism of certain of the original layers in the ironstones"; also on page 37, where I have said, "like the mineral bababudanite, these amphibole magnetite schists have also originated as the result of contact metamorphism".

With reference to the age relationship between the Tarikere and the Bababudan Series, I have nowhere suggested that the

Kaldurga conglomerate is a basal formation. When I say that "The Tarikere Series is younger than the Bababudan Series, not because of its intrusive character, but considering the stratigraphical sequence," I do not imply a stratigraphic break between the two Series. All that I mean is that the rocks belonging to the so-called Tarikere Series (mainly the conglomerates) overlie those which are supposed to belong to the Bababudan Series (the iron formation, etc.).

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Central College,
Bangalore,
December 13, 1935.

¹ C. S. Pichamuthu, *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1935, 2B, 265-268.

² *Ibid.*, p. 262.

³ Van Hise and Leith, *U. S. Geol. Surv. Mon.*, 1911, 52, 506.

⁴ Percival, *Trans. Min. Geol. Inst. India*, 1931, 26, 200.

⁵ C. S. Pichamuthu, *Curr. Sci.*, 1935, 3, 608.

⁶ C. S. Pichamuthu and M. R. Srinivasa Rao, *Curr. Sci.*, 1933, 1, 276-77.

Pungency in Chillies (*Capsicum annum*): A Mendelian Character.

IN a letter to *Current Science*¹ under the above title, K. Ramiah and M. R. Pillai state as follows:—

"The inheritance of a large number of characters in chillies has been studied by Deshpande (1933) but we have not come across any reference to the inheritance of pungency. It has therefore been considered that information given below with regard to this character will be of interest."

The inheritance of pungency has been studied by me and the results were reported in the *Scientific Reports*, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, 1930-31, p. 37 and published in the *Indian Journal of Agricultural Science*, Vol. V, No. IV, Aug. 1935, 513-16. Both the references have evidently been overlooked by the authors. Their results, however, agree with mine in so far as the F₁ and F₂ generations are concerned.

R. B. DESHPANDE.

Botanical Section,
Imperial Institute of Agricultural
Research, Pusa,
November 25, 1935.

¹ *Curr. Sci.*, 1935, 4, 236.