The brown to pale yellowish-brown colouration in the thallus of both the species of Gonapodya including reproductive structures may be due to the alkaloids present in Acacia nilotica, whereas, Das-Gupta and John (1953) reported white to dark brown thallus of G. prolifera and John (1958) reported pale grey colour of the thallus of G. polymorpha on submerged fruits like guava.

In the present investigations we have noted that female gametangia of G. polymorpha are ovoid, spherical to subspherical while that of G. prolifera are only elongated, pod like. According to Johns and Benjamin (1954) male gametangia of G. prolifera are elongate - ovoid and female gametangia with only one discharge papilla, while G. polymorpha has characteristically sub-spherical male gametangia and female gametangia with more than one discharge papilla.

According to Daniel (2002), Whitaker and Captain (2004) the Common Green Whip Snake Ahaetulla nasuta is a peninsular species, widely distributed except in the northwest and much of the Gangetic basin. The map shown by Whitaker and Captain (2004) reveals that A. nasuta is absent in Rajasthan. This snake has been reported from forests of southern Rajasthan. Two colour forms of this species (green and brown) occur in Rajasthan. The green form has been recorded by Sharma (1995a, b; 1997; 2001) from southern Rajasthan (Udaipur, Shirohi, Rajsamand and Pali districts).

The brown form (isabellinus) of Ahaetulla nasuta is sympatric with the green form (nasuta) in southern Rajasthan. In the last 10 years, two specimens of variety isabellinus have been seen by me at Mount Abu and near Malgarh Cenotaph, Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary respectively. Recently, on March 5, 2005 one specimen was seen crossing the road near Bhader Basoi in Phulwari Wildlife Sanctuary (Image 1*). Brown colour, pointed snout consisting of a single grooved scale, oblique blackish lines visible on the dorsal aspect of the midbody and black dots on various head scales are characteristic of A. nasuta var. isabellinus. Black dots were also present on outer lateral edges of the anterior 15 ventrals. Data on the snake caught in Phulwari are: Midbody scales in 15 rows; ventrals 200; paired subcaudals 168; snout-vent length 410mm; tail 250mm; dorsum brown; throat white, venter almond coloured; tongue whitish-pink.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to the authorities of Modern College, Pune for providing laboratory facilities during this work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Author is very thankful to R.P. Kapoor, PCCF, Rajasthan; Jagdeesh Rao and Dinesh Reddy of FES, Anand; Brijpal Singh and Bhopal Singh Rathor for facilities.

REFERENCES


New or peculiar aquatic fungi II. Gonapodya Fischer and Myriolepharis, nov. gen. Botanical Gazette 20: 477-485.

The brown form (isabellinus) of Ahaetulla nasuta is sympatric with the green form (nasuta) in southern Rajasthan. In the last 10 years, two specimens of variety isabellinus have been seen by me at Mount Abu and near Malgarh Cenotaph, Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary respectively. Recently, on March 5, 2005 one specimen was seen crossing the road near Bhader Basoi in Phulwari Wildlife Sanctuary (Image 1*). Brown colour, pointed snout consisting of a single grooved scale, oblique blackish lines visible on the dorsal aspect of the midbody and black dots on various head scales are characteristic of A. nasuta var. isabellinus. Black dots were also present on outer lateral edges of the anterior 15 ventrals. Data on the snake caught in Phulwari are: Midbody scales in 15 rows; ventrals 200; paired subcaudals 168; snout-vent length 410mm; tail 250mm; dorsum brown; throat white, venter almond coloured; tongue whitish-pink.

REFERENCES


ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to the authorities of Modern College, Pune for providing laboratory facilities during this work.