

Manoharachary *et al.*, 1983; Misra & Dwivedi, 1987; Usha Kiran & Dayal, 1992; Fuller, 1993; Khulbe, 2001).

The dark 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.

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THREE RECORDS OF *AHAETULLA NASUTA* VAR. *ISABELLINUS* FROM RAJASTHAN

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web supplement

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^w). 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.

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^w See Image 1 in the web supplement at www.zoosprint.org

