

FAUNA OF RAJASTHAN, INDIA.

PART I.—GENERAL INTRODUCTION, WITH A LIST OF COLLECTING LOCALITIES AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RAJASTHAN ZOOLOGY

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(With 1 Text-figure, 9 Plates and 2 Appendices)

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I—INTRODUCTION

(a) *General*

For a variety of reasons the fauna of Rajasthan has hitherto remained poorly studied, and the lacunae in our knowledge in this respect are especially marked in the case of the invertebrate fauna. In the later part of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth some references to fauna, generally incidental, are to be found in the travel accounts of foreigners. Birds, however, received considerable attention by a number of authors (R. M. Adam, 1873-74 ; Butler 1875-76 ; and Hume, 1878). A. Adams (1899) gave a fairly comprehensive account of the more common mammals, birds, insects and helminths of the drier parts of western Rajasthan (Marwar*, Sirohi and Jaisalmer). The account of the more common vertebrates as given in the various Imperial Gazetteers also deserves mention (*vide* "Imperial Gazetteers of India" 1908 ; Watson, 1904*a, b* ; and Erskine 1908*a-d* ; 1909).

*Marwar, the former princely State, corresponds to the present District of Jodhpur.

In more recent years a few accounts of the Rajasthan fauna, have appeared. While the total number of references on the zoology of Rajasthan may appear to be quite large (about 550 are listed in the Bibliography at the end, *vide* Appendix 2), the majority of these papers are short notes, though there are a few notable exceptions. A summary of the more important recent references on Rajasthan faunas arranged according to animal groups, is given below. A more exhaustive list will be found in the Subject Index at the end of the Bibliography in Appendix 2. It will be observed that comprehensive accounts of Rajasthan fauna are very few.

Crustacea :—*Living* : Tiwari (1951-59), Mathur & Sidhu (1957), Baid (1958), Krishna & Baid (1958) and Sidhu (1959). *Fossil* : Glaessner & Rao (1960), Prasad (1961) and Tiwari (1962*a, b*).

Insecta : Roonwal & Bose (1964).

Fishes : Mathur (1952), Hora & Mathur (1952), Krishna & Menon (1958) and Moona (1952).

Birds : Whistler (1938) and Biswas (1947).

Mammals : Krishna & Prakash (1955-60), Prakash (1956-63) and Sen & Sankhla (1959, 1962).

(b) *Material studied*

To obtain a more or less comprehensive information on the fauna of Rajasthan, and especially to fill in, as far as possible, the lacunae in our knowledge particularly regarding the invertebrates, the Zoological Survey of India initiated, in the year 1956, a programme of faunal explorations of Rajasthan especially the more arid portions, and a series of surveys were thus carried out during the years 1956-63 (part). In addition, the material of two surveys done earlier, during 1941 (by Drs. B. N. Chopra and M. L. Roonwal) and 1948 (by Shri K. S. Pradhan), were also studied. The material of the termite collection made by myself in 1952 was also made available through the courtesy of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

The following is a list of the material studied, as collected mainly during 1941-63 ; for a list of the approximately 280 collecting localities in 23 out of the 26 districts of Rajasthan, see Table 1 in Appendix 1.

1. *A collection by Dr. B. N. Chopra and Dr. M. L. Roonwal (October-November, 1941).*—From the districts of Ajmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Dungarpur.
2. *A collection by Shri K. S. Pradhan (February-March, 1948).*—From the districts of Jodhpur, Sirohi and Udaipur.
3. *A collection of termites (Insecta : Isoptera) by Dr. M. L. Roonwal (July-September, 1952).*—From the districts of Ajmer, Bikaner, Bundi, Kotah, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pali and Sawai Madhopur.
4. *A collection by Dr. B. Biswas and Shri T. G. Vazirani (November, 1956—February, 1957).*—From the districts of Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Bikaner and Churu.
5. *A collection by Shri A. K. Mukherjee (April-May, 1957).*—From the districts of Jaipur (Sambhar Lake area), Nagaur and Ajmer.

6. *A collection by Dr. K. K. Tiwari and Shri S. Biswas (December, 1957—February, 1958).*—From the districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur.
7. *A collection by Shri A. K. Mukherjee (November 1957—January, 1958).*—From the districts of Jaipur (Sambhar Lake area) and Nagaur.
8. *A small collection by Shri T Vazirani (January-July, 1958).*—From the districts of Jaipur (Sambhar and vicinity) and Nagaur (Gudah, Jhapog, Koni and Lihorana).
9. *A small collection by Shri A. K. Mukherjee (July, 1958).*—From the district of Nagaur (Gudah on Sambhar Lake and vicinity).
10. *A small collection by Shri S. Biswas (August, 1958—January, 1959).*—From the district of Nagaur (Gudah on Sambhar Lake ; and vicinity).
11. *A small collection by Shri R. K. Bhatnagar (June-August, 1960).*—From the Jodhpur district (Jodhpur and surrounding areas, e.g., Mandor, Bishalpur and Khokra village).
12. *A collection by Dr. B. Biswas (August-November, 1960).*—From the districts of Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Ganganagar.
13. *A small collection by Shri R. N. Bhargava and Shri G. C. Saha (February-March, 1961).*—From the districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Udaipur, Jalore, Pali, Bundi and Kotah.
14. *Several small collections by Dr. A. K. Datta and Shri T P. Bhargava (February, March, April and December, 1961).*—From the district of Jodhpur.
15. *Three small collections by Dr. A. K. Datta (July, November and December, 1961).*—From the districts of Pali and Udaipur.
16. *A small collection by Dr. A. K. Datta (January, 1962).*—From the district of Bharatpur.
17. *A small collection by Dr. K. K. Tiwari (January-February, 1962).*—From the district of Bharatpur.
18. *A collection by Shri K. K. Mahajan (February-April, 1962).*—From the districts of Jaipur (Sambhar area) and Jodhpur.
19. *Several small collections by Dr. A. K. Datta and Shri T N. Bhargava (February-April, 1962).*—From the district of Jodhpur.
20. *Several small miscellaneous collections made by the staff of the Desert and Gangetic Plains Regional Stations of the Zoological Survey of India, Jodhpur, (during 1961-63).*—From Jodhpur and vicinity.
21. *A collection, mainly of fishes, made by Shri R. N. Bhargava and Shri N. Majumdar (June-July, 1963).*—From south and east Rajasthan (districts of Alwar, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, Kotah and Jalore).

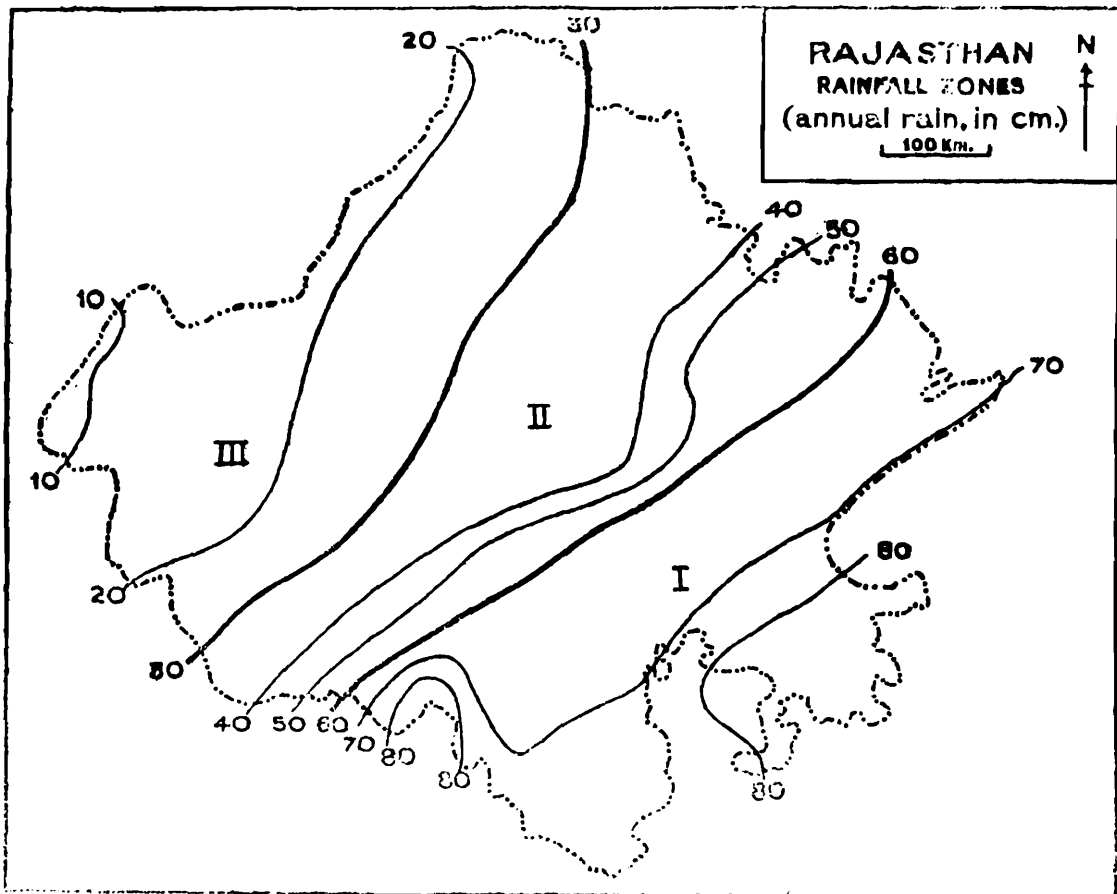
In addition to the recent survey material listed above, the identified material already present in the collections of the Zoological Survey of India has also been incorporated here. This material, though small in extent, has nevertheless served to fill in certain lacunae here and there.

As a result of these surveys, a considerable amount of material, belonging to various groups has been accumulated. This is being studied by various specialists of the Zoological Survey of India as well as by others. In this series of papers, the results on the different groups will be published as they become ready and are made available by the specialists to whom, as well as to the collectors in the field, it is a pleasure to acknowledge our thanks.

(c) *Ecological zones of Rajasthan*

(Text-fig. 1)

Climatically in general, Rajasthan is, as discussed in the next section (Topography, etc.) divisible into two unequal halves by the diagonally (SW—NE) running, Aravalli Hills, *viz.*, a wet south-eastern and a dry north-western area. Ecologically, however, it is possible to divide the State into three subequal diagonally (SW—NE) lying regions on the basis of rainfall and fauna, as follows (Sen & Sankhla, 1959, 1962) :—



TEXT-FIG. 1.—Map of Rajasthan, showing the rainfall clines (diagonal wavy lines) and the three rainfall *cum* ecological zones (I-III) demarcated by two thick cline lines. (Based on Sen & Sankhla, 1962.)

The figures at two ends of each rainfall cline represent the annual rainfall in centimetres. The three zones are :

Zone I.—Annual rainfall above 60 cm.

Zone II.—Annual rainfall 30-60 cms.

Zone III.—Annual rainfall under 30 cm.

Zone I.—Annual rainfall above 60 cm. This forms the south-eastern zone, and nearly corresponds to the zone separated by the Aravalli Hills. It extends from the Sirohi, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara districts,

in the south to Tonk and Bharatpur districts in the north-east. The area supports good forests consisting of teak in some parts, and varying from pure *Anogeissus pendula* to mixtures of *Diospyros*, *Madhuca*, *Embllica*, *Cordia*, *Boehnia* and *Ficus* species. Grasses grow in open patches. Summers are relatively mild though still quite trying and the winters are mild and last for 2-3 months only. The larger fauna consists of several deer, antelopes and the gazelle. Both the tiger and the panther occur, but the former is either rare or absent in the southern portion of the zone. The hyaena occurs throughout the zone. Among the Primates, both the langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*) and the bandar (*Macaca mullata*) occur.

Zone II.—Annual rainfall 30-60 cms. This is the middle zone extending from the Jalore district in the south-west to Churu and Jhunjunu districts in the north-east. The forest is open scrub and thorny, consisting of *Anogeissus*, *Acacia*, *Zizyphus* and, in places, *Boswellia* species. Grasses grow all over. The summer is very hot and the scorching *loo* blows in May and June. There are few waterholes, and animal life is poor. Chinkaras and black buck are fairly common, and so are the nilgai and sambhar in places. The wild boar, the sloth bear, the jackal, the fox and the panther are found but the tiger is generally absent.

Zone III.—Annual rainfall below 30 cm. This is the westernmost zone and extends from the Barmer and Jaisalmer districts in the south-west to Bikaner and Ganganagar districts in the north-east. Rainfall is scanty and fails completely in some years, leading to extreme draught and famine. The land is largely open and covered by sand dunes or open rocky areas with low bushes and very few trees (mostly *Acacia Prosopis* and *Zizyphus* species) as well as *Cactus* and *Capparis*. The summers are very hot and the *loo* blows in May and June, the temperature going up to 49°C or more. Winters are cold, frost is common and temperatures go down to -2°C. The low rainfall and deep water-table make agriculture difficult. Among the herbivores, the Chinkara and the black buck are found in herds, and the nilgai may be seen near a few cultivated areas. The principal carnivore is the wolf which hunts in packs and is so serious a menace to sheep and goat that owners of flocks organise wolf-eradicating campaigns. Most other carnivores e.g., the jackal, fox and jungle cat, are nocturnal. The tiger is absent and the panther rare. The gerbils (*Meriones hurrianae* and *Tatera indica*) are found in enormous numbers and live in underground tunnels.

(d) *Abbreviations used*

Except where otherwise stated, the following abbreviations have been used in this series :—

Alt., Altitude above mean sea-level.

Coll., collected by ; collection.

Coll. Sta., Collecting Station.

Det., determined (identified) by.

Dist., district.

Ex., from.

F.R.I., Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Lat., latitude.

Long., longitude.

No., number.

Syn., synonym.

Z.S.I., Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

(e) *Acknowledgements*

In the preparation of this introductory part of the series, it is a pleasure to acknowledge the assistance which I have received from several members of the staff of the Zoological Survey of India, specially Dr. K. K. Tiwari, Dr. B. Biswas, Shri Ramakrishna, Shri O. B. Chhotani, Shri P. K. Maiti and Shri D. P. Bhattacharya of the Headquarters and Dr. A. K. Datta, Dr. R. S. Pillai, Shri R. C. Sharma and Shri R.N. Bhargava of the Desert and Gangetic Plains Regional Station, Jodhpur. The photographs given here, and which illustrate the ecological habitats of the desert and the relatively green areas of Rajasthan, were taken by the various field parties and the photographers of the Survey, and the sources are acknowledged in the Plates.

II—TOPOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS OF RAJASTHAN.

(Text-fig. 1 ; and Plates 9 to 17)

(a) *Topography, physical features, etc.*

Topography, etc.—Rajasthan (formerly called Rajpootana or Rajputana) is the second largest and the westernmost State of India, and lies approximately between latitudes 23° 10' and 30° 30' north and longitudes 69° 50' and 78° 25' east. It has a land-area of about 1,32,077 square miles and a population of about 1,59,70,774 ; it is, thus thinly populated.

Geography.—Rajasthan is cut into two unequal and climatically different halves by the Aravalli Hills (highest peak : Guru Shikhar near Mt. Abu, *ca.* 1981 metres or 6,500 ft. above mean sea-level) which cut across it diagonally south-west to north-east. The large north-western tract, which forms about three-fifths of the State, is flat, ill-watered and with little rain, and is largely sandy and unproductive—it forms a part of the Great Indian Desert. The smaller, south-eastern tract is rocky, is better served by rivers and gets more rain ; its hills and plains are covered with green, deciduous forest and the land is well cultivated. In the north-western tract the only river of importance is the Luni which rises near Ajmer and falls into the Rann of Cutch. In the south-eastern tract there are two principal rivers, the Chambal and the Banganga, which drain north-east into the R. Jamna. There are no natural fresh-water lakes except the shallow Sambhar Basin which holds brackish

water, but a number of large and small artificial lakes and tanks are to be found all over Rajasthan. There is a large Ganga Canal in the Ganganagar District in the north, and a number of new canals both large and small, etc., are either already functioning or under active construction, and will be ready in the next few years—among the larger ones are the Ghaggar and the Rajasthan Canals and the Kotah Barrage. This change is bound to affect the distribution of the fauna of the State. For further information on geography, see Blanford (1876) and the gazetteers (Imperial Gazetteer, 1908 ; Watson, 1904 ; and Erskine, 1908, 1909).

Geology.—The Aravalli Range is pre-Cambrian and is the most ancient mountain range in India. Overlying it is another ancient or Archaean rock formation, the Raialo Series, chiefly marbles. At Pokran there are dark sandstones, presumably Permo-Carboniferous. Jurassic and Tertiary rocks occur in the Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts, while the Cretaceous rocks of the Barmer district are probably of marine origin. There is some evidence to show that in Jurassic times western Rajasthan was under the sea. The dessication of Rajasthan is a recent (post-glacial) phenomenon (Wadia, 1960). For further information on geology, see Blanford (1876), La Touche (1902), Fermor (1930), Fox (1931), Heron (1935, 1938) and Krishnan (1952); and the Gazetteers. For soils see Krishnaswami & Gupta (1952) and Bharucha (1960).

Climate.—The climate in the plains is extreme—very hot and dry (with hot winds or *loo*) in summer (May-June) and very cold and dry in winter (December-February). The Mean Monthly Minimum temperatures are 46.9°—85.0°F. at Bikaner and 43.1°—80.3°F. at Jaisalmer, the corresponding Mean Monthly Maximum temperatures being 71.7°—107.1°F. and 74.8°—109.1°F. respectively. The hilly regions, particularly the Aravalli Hills and the areas south-east of it, have a more moderate and wetter climate. The annual rainfall is scanty in the north-western area (*ca.* 15—30 cm. in the Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur districts), but rapidly increases on, and east of, the Aravalli Hills (Udaipur and Jaipur *ca.* 60; Kotah 75; Jhalawar 90; and Mt. Abu 150 cm.). The bulk of the rainfall is received during the summer monsoon (July-September) and a small amount during the winter (January-February). For further information on climate see Pramanik & Hariharan (1952) and the Gazetteers.

Vegetation.—The western desert area of Rajasthan is characterised by open scrub forest, with low bushes and stunted trees, and wide stretches of little else but sand dunes. The slopes and heights of the Aravallis are well-wooded, with tall, broad-leaved trees of many species. The total area covered by forests in the State is about 15,000 sq. miles, the bulk of it lying either on the Aravallis or south and east of it. For further information on vegetation, see King (1879), Adams (1899), Blatter & Halberg (1918-21), Rao (1941) and the Gazetteers.

General.—A brief general account of the arid lands of the world, including Rajasthan, has been given by White (1960). Among other things, he also discusses the “conditions of animal life”.

(b) Administrative districts

Before India's Independence (1947), Rajasthan was largely composed of the so-called "Princely States" Today, it is divided into 5 Divisions, 26 Districts, 82 Subdivisions and 212 Tehsils. The 5 Divisions and 26 Districts are :

I—BIKANER DIVISION

1. Bikaner Dist. (10,150 sq. miles).
2. Churu Dist. (6,581 sq. miles).
3. Ganganagar Dist. (5,159 sq. miles).

II—AJMER DIVISION

4. Ajmer Dist. (2,439 sq. miles).
5. Alwar Dist. (3,126 sq. miles).
6. Bharatpur Dist. (3,121 sq. miles).
7. Jaipur Dist. (6,554 sq. miles).
8. Jhunjhunu Dist. (2,322 sq. miles).
9. Sawai Madhopur Dist. (4,057 sq. miles).
10. Sikar Dist. (3,021 sq. miles).
11. Tonk Dist. (2,685 sq. miles).

III—JODHPUR DIVISION

12. Barmer Dist. (9,734 sq. miles).
13. Jaisalmer Dist. (16,062 sq. miles).
14. Jalore Dist. (4,730 sq. miles).
15. Jodhpur Dist. (9,024 sq. miles).
16. Nagaur Dist. (6,767 sq. miles).
17. Pali Dist. (4,673 sq. miles).
18. Sirohi Dist. (1,705 sq. miles).

IV—KOTAH DIVISION

19. Bundi Dist. (2,173 sq. miles).
20. Jhalawar Dist. (2,143 sq. miles).
21. Kotah Dist. (5,707 sq. miles).

V—UDAIPUR DIVISION

22. Banswara Dist. (2,266 sq. miles).
23. Bhilwara Dist. (3,758 sq. miles).
24. Chittorgarh Dist. (3,182 sq. miles).
25. Dungarpur Dist. (1,460 sq. miles).
26. Udaipur Dist. (6,215 sq. miles).

III—SUMMARY

1. After a brief historical introduction, it is pointed out that in this series of papers the fauna of Rajasthan, whose study has hitherto been neglected, will be dealt with.

2. This work is based largely on the programme of several surveys carried out in Rajasthan by the Zoological Survey of India during the years 1941-1963 and more particularly during 1956-62. Some other material is also utilised.

3. A brief account is given of the following features of Rajasthan :— Topography, geography, geology, climate and vegetation. A list of administrative districts is also given.

4. A list of 279 collecting localities (together with their approximate latitudes, longitudes, etc.) in 23 districts of Rajasthan is given in Appendix 1 (Table 1).

5. A bibliography of the published references on Rajasthan zoology is given in Appendix 2. About 550 references are included, and an author index and a subject index are also provided.

6. In this series of papers, the results on various groups of animals will be published as they are completed by the various specialists.

IV—APPENDIX 1

TABLE 1.—*List of Collecting Stations for fauna of Rajasthan (1941-63).*

Note.—The districts, as well as the individual Collecting Stations within each district, are arranged alphabetically.

Abbreviations for names of Collectors.—AKD, Dr. A.K. Datta ; AKM, Mr. A.K. Mukherjee ; BB, Dr. B. Biswas ; BNC, Dr. B.N. Chopra ; GCS, Mr. G.C. Saha ; JCB, Mr. J.C. Bhatti ; JCP, Mr. J.C. Purohit ; KCK, Mr. K.C. Kansal ; KKT, Dr. K.K. Tiwari ; KKM, Mr. K.K. Mahajan ; KSK, Dr. K.S. Kushwaha ; KSP, Mr. K.S. Pradhan ; ML, Mr. M. Lall ; MLR, Dr. M.L. Roonwal ; NM, Mr. N. Majumdar ; PDG, Dr. P.D. Gupta ; RCS, Mr. R.C. Sharma ; RKB, Mr. R.K. Bhatnagar ; RNB, Mr. R.N. Bhargava ; SB, Mr. S. Biswas ; SDG, Prof. S.D. Gupta ; SKS, Mr. S.K. Sharma ; TGV, Mr. T. G. Vazirani ; YKS, Mr. Y.K. Srivastava ; ZSP, Zoological Survey of India Party.

Abbreviations for directions.—N., north ; S., south ; E., east ; W., west.

Meaning of some vernacular (Rajasthani) words used in the names of Collecting Stations.—*Baori*, a large well ; *Bas*, habitation ; *Berra*, well ; *Bhakri*, hillock ; *Bund*, small dam ; *Dhani*, hamlet ; *Jharna*, waterfall ; *Ka, ki*, of ; *Nadi*, stream, river ; *Nala, nalla*, streamlet ; *-Sagar, -sarovar, -samand*, lake ; *Talab, talao*, tank ; *Talai*, small tank.

TABLE I

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude, above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. AJMER DISTRICT					
1.	Ajmer (and vicinity).	vici- 483 m.	26°27'	74°42'	MLR (1952); BB (1956-57); RNB & GCS (1961).
2.	Anasagar Ajmer.	Lake,	26°25'	74°35'	RNB & GCS (1961).
3.	Danta forest (ca. 20 Km. S. of Ajmer).	—	26°20'	74°40'	MLR (1952); BB (1956-57).
4.	Faisagar (ca. 8 Km. N. of Ajmer).	—	26°32'	74°37'	MLR (1952).
5.	Hathikhera (ca. 10 Km. NW. of Ajmer).	—	26°30'	74°35'	MLR (1952).
6.	Kishangarh (and vicinity).	—	26°35'	74°50'	BB (1956-57); AKM (1957).
7.	Forest Plantation (5 Km. N. of Kishangarh).	—	26°36'	74°50'	BB (1956-57).
8.	Nagpahar Hill (ca. 10 Km. NW. of Ajmer).	—	26°25'	74°31'	MLR (1952).
—	Phaisagar (See Faisagar).	—	—	—	—
9.	(i) Nasirabad (and vicinity).	—	26°11'	74°28'	BB (1956-57).
	(ii) Chat village (5 Km. S. of Nasirabad).	—	26°10'	74°40'	BB (1956-57).
	(iii) Eastern Pond (3 Km. S. of Nasirabad).	—	26°11'	74°28'	BB (1956-57).
	(iv) Western Pond (3 Km. S. of Nasirabad).	—	26°11'	74°28'	BB (1956-57).

Table I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude, above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Pushkar (ca. 15 Km. NW. of Ajmer).	—	26°32'	74°35'	MLR (1952).
11.	Rajosi (11 Km. SE. of Ajmer).	—	26°20'	74°40'	BB (1956-57).
2. ALWAR DISTRICT					
12.	Alwar	—	27°34'	76°38'	—
13.	Bedkesharpur village (40 Km. S. of Alwar).	—	27°10'	76°38'	AKD (1962).
14.	Jaisamand (ca. 11 Km. SE. of Alwar) (Cf. No. 273 below).	—	27°25'	76°36'	NM (1963).
15.	Jeysagar Bund	—	27°10'	76°36'	NM (1963).
16.	Mangalsar (ca. 5 Km. S. of Manasrover).	—	27°15'	76°36'	NM (1963).
17.	Mansarovar (ca. 61 Km. S. of Alwar, by road).	—	27°15'	76°36'	NM (1963).
18.	Siliserh Bund (ca. 13 Km. SW. of Alwar).	—	27°25'	76°36'	NM (1963).
3. BARMER DISTRICT					
19.	Bhap Tank (ca. 18 Km. NE. of Barmer).	—	25°51'	71°26'	KKT & SB (1957-58); PDG (1962).
20.	Balotra Town	—	25°50'	72°15'	KKT & SB (1957-58); RNB & GCS (1961).

Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	(i) Barmer (and vicinity).	—	25°45'	71°23'	KKT & SB (1957-58); PDG (1962).
	(ii) Nehru-Nagar (1 Km. E. of Barmer).	—	25°45'	71°23'	PDG (1962).
	(iii) Sujer Hills (2 Km. W. of Barmer).	—	25°45'	71°23'	PDG (1962).
22.	Datani village (ca. 26 Km. NE. of Gadra Road).	—	25°48'	70°46'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
23.	Gadra Road (Railway Station).	—	25°45'	70°35'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
24.	Jalipa Tank (10 Km. N. of Barmer).	—	25°50'	71°23'	PDG (1962).
25.	Jhalon forest belt.	—	25°49'	70°45'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
26.	Kapurdi (11 Km. N. of Barmer).	—	25°50'	71°20'	RNB & GCS (1961); PDG (1962).
27.	Luni River bank (near Balotra).	—	25°45'	72°15'	RNB & GCS (1961).
28.	Pachpadra Salt Dept (& vicinity).	—	25°55'	72°20'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
29.	Ranasar (ca. 32 Km. NE. of Gadra Road).	—	25°50'	70°44'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
30.	Tamlor (ca. 20 Km. W. of Gadra Road).	—	25°44'	70°33'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
31.	Uttarlai Tank (ca. 11 Km. NE. of Barmer).	—	25°45½'	71°25'	KKT & SB (1957-58); RNB & GCS (1961).

Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude, above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
4. BHARATPUR DISTRICT					
32.	Bharatpur	—	27°15'	77°27'	KCK (1962).
33.	Dig Fort (35 Km. NW. of Bharatpur).	—	27°27'	77°20'	AKD (1962).
34.	Kherli Village (16 Km. SW. of Nagar Tehsil).	—	27°00'	77°15'	KCK (1962).
35.	On way to Ghana Bird Sanctuary (6 Km. E. of Bharatpur).	—	27°15'	77°31'	KCK (1962).
5. BIKANER DISTRICT					
36.	Bichwal (8 Km. N. of Bikaner).	—	28°04'	73°22'	BB (1956-57).
37.	Bikaner (& vicinity).	224 m.	28°01'	73°22'	SDG (1952); MLR (1952); BB (1956-57); PDG (1962).
38.	Devikund tank and garden (ca. 10 Km. SE. of Bikaner).	—	27°56'	73°18'	MLR (1952); PDG (1962).
39.	Gajner (ca. 35 Km. SW of Bikaner).	—	27°55'	73°04'	MLR (1952).
40.	Jorbir (ca. 16 Km. SW. of Bikaner).	—	27°58'	73°14'	BB (1956-57).
41.	'Khans', west of Bikaner city.	—	28°06'	73°14'	BB (1956-57).
42.	Kodamdesar (ca. 32 Km. NW. of Bikaner).	—	28°00'	73°05'	MLR (1952).
43.	Kolayat (ca. 50 Km. W. of Bikaner).	—	27°50'	72°58'	MLR (1952); BB (1960).
44.	Kotri (3 Km. N. of Kolayat).	230 m.	27°51'	72°58'	BB (1960).

Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Lalgarh (6 Km. N. of Bikaner).	—	28°05'	73°22'	YKS (1952); BB (1956-57).
46.	Lunkaransar village (8 Km. N. of Bikaner city).	202 m.	28°30'	73°45'	BB (1960).
47.	Pugal (80 Km. NW. of Bikaner city).	160 m.	28°30'	72°48'	BB (1960).
48.	Sand-dunes (ca. 17 Km. N. of Bikaner).	—	28°08'	73°22'	BB (1956-57).
49.	Siasar	—	28°35'	72°34'	BB (1960).
50.	Shivbari (ca. 6 Km. SE. of Bikaner).	—	28°00'	73°23'	MLR (1952); SDG (1952).
51.	Sobasar (14 Km. NW. of Bikaner).	—	28°08'	73°10'	PDG (1962).
6. BUNDI DISTRICT					
52.	Bardah-ka-Talab (Bardah Tank) (ca. 28 Km. NW. of Kotach).	—	25°20'	75°40'	MLR (1952).
53.	Bundi	366 m.	25°27'	75°41'	MLR (1952); RNB & GCS (1961).
54.	Jaitsagar (ca. 4 Km. SW. of Bundi town).	—	25°20'	75°30'	RNB & GCS (1961).
55.	Khatkar (ca. 30 Km. NE. of Bundi).	—	25°34'	75°46'	RNB & GCS (1961).
6.	Phulsagar forest (near Bundi).	—	25°25'	75°55'	MLR (1952).

Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
7. CHITTORGARH DISTRICT					
57.	Chittorgarh	—	25°00'	74°45'	BNC & MLR (1941).
58.	River Berach (near its junction with R. Gambheri near Chittorgarh Railway Station).	—	24°50'	74°37'	BNC & MLR (1941).
8. CHURU DISTRICT					
59.	Churu	—	28°11'	75°06'	BB (1956-57).
60.	Huderd Railway Station.	—	28°00'	74°35'	BB (1956-57).
61.	Ratangarh Railway Junction.	—	28°07'	74°35'	BB (1956-57).
62.	Sardarshahr	—	28°30'	74°29'	BB (1956-57).
63.	Taranagar town	—	28°40'	75°02'	BB (1960).
9. DUNGARPUR DISTRICT					
64.	(i) Dungarpur town.	—	23°50'	73°40'	BNC & MLR (1941).
	(ii) Soorpur-ki-Nadi (4 Km. from Dungarpur town).	—	23°50'	73°40'	BNC & MLR (1941).
65.	Som River (15 Km. N. of Dungarpur town).	—	24°00'	73°40'	BNC & MLR (1941).

Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
10. GANGANAGAR DISTRICT					
66.	Asarjana (ca. 16 Km. W. of Nohar).	—	29°10'	74°38'	BB (1960).
67.	Badbirana (16 Km. E. of Nohar).	—	29°08'	74°53'	BB (1960).
68.	Bhukarka (10 Km. NW. of Nohar).	—	29°14'	74°45'	BB (1960).
69.	Charano-ki-Dhani (10 Km. S. of Nohar).	—	29°09'	74°48'	BB (1960).
70.	Deidas (ca. 18 Km. NW. of Nohar).	193 m.	29°16'	74°41'	BB (1960).
71.	Diplana (13 Km. E. of Nohar.)	—	29°11'	74°53'	BB (1960).
72.	Guria (20 Km. NE. of Nohar).	—	29°18'	74°54'	BB (1960).
73.	Kishanpura	—	29°19'	73°58'	BB (1960).
74.	Nohar	—	29°11'	74°46'	BB (1960).
75.	Padampura (25 Km. N. of Nohar).	—	29°18'	74°56'	BB (1960).
76.	Rangmahal (8 Km. E. of Suratgarh).	—	29°21'	73°58'	BB (1960).
77.	Sardarpurabas	—	29°10'	74°48'	BB (1960).
78.	Sonri (10 Km. W. of Nohar).	—	29°10'	74°42'	BB (1960).
79.	Sothi (ca. 10 Km. E. of Nohar).	—	29°10'	74°50'	BB (1960).
80.	Suratgarh	—	29°19'	73°54'	BB (1960).
81.	Surpura (20 Km. S. of Nohar).	—	29°05'	74 50'	BB (1960).
82.	Tanks near Suratgarh.	—	29°19'	73°02'	BB (1960).

Table I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
11. JAIPUR DISTRICT					
83.	Achnol Forest (ca. 36 Km. N. of Jaipur).	—	27°05'	75°52'	MLR (1952).
84.	Amer (ca. 10 Km. N. of Jaipur).	—	26°58'	75°52'	MLR (1952).
85.	Bahadurpur (near Sambhar).	—	26°52'	75°16'	TGV (1958).
86.	Chapparwara Lake (37 Km. S. of Sambhar)	—	26°55'	75°02'	AKM(1957-58).
87.	Chittoli Bund (10 Km. W. of Bairat village).	—	27°42'	76°10'	NM (1963).
88.	Dausa (or Daosa) (ca. 60 Km. E. of Jaipur).	—	26°55'	75°20'	MLR (1952).
89.	Devdyani (near Sambhar).	—	26°55'	75°13'	TGV (1958) ; SB (1958-59) ; KKM (1962).
90.	Dudu	—	26°40'	75°10'	TGV (1958) ; SB (1958-59).
91.	Galta (near Jaipur).	427m.	27°00'	75°52'	MLR (1952).
92.	Haripura	—	26°55'	75°25'	TGV (1958).
93.	Jaipur (and vicinity).	—	26°55'	75°52'	MLR (1952) ; SDG (1952).
	Jamwa Ramgarh (See Ramgarh No. 105 below).	—	—	—	—
94.	Jhapog (near Sambhar).	—	26°55'	75°02'	BB (1956-57) ; AKM (1957-58). TGV (1958) ; SB (1958-59).
95.	Khyra tank (6 Km. S. of Sambhar).	—	26°52'	75°13'	KKM (1962).
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Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
96.	Korsina (ca. 10 Km. SW. of Jhapog).	—	26°46'	75°02'	TGV (1958).
97.	Kotputli-ka-Talao	—	27°42'	76°12'	NM (1963).
98.	Kukus (ca. 22 Km. N. of Jaipur).	—	27°03'	75°55'	MLR (1952).
99.	Manoharpur (and vicinity).	—	27°18'	75°57'	NM (1963).
100.	Mapdori-ka-Bund (7 Km. Sw. of Manoharpur Bus Station).	—	27°18'	75°56'	NM (1963).
101.	Naraina village	—	26°45'	75°10'	TGV (1958) ; SB (1958-59).
102.	New Kyar (in Sambhar Salt Lake)	—	26°54'	75°13'	BB (1956-57) ; KKM (1962).
103.	Padasauli (ca. 60 Km. SE. of Jaipur).	—	26°35'	76°20'	SKS (1951).
104.	Phulera	—	26°52'	75°16'	BB (1956-57) TGV (1958) ; SB (1958-59).
105.	Ramgarh (or Jamwa Ramgarh) Forest, ca. 40 Km. NE. of Jaipur (cf. Ramgarh in Jaisamer Dist., No. 120 below).	—	27°10'	76°05'	MLR (1952).
106.	Sambhar	—	26°54'	75°13'	TGV (1958) ; KKM (1962) ;

Table I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
12. JAISALMER DISTRICT					
107.	Badebagh (<i>ca.</i> 12 Km. E. of Jaisalmer).	—	26°55'	71°00'	KKT & SB (1957-58); RNB & GCS (1961).
108.	Balana (<i>ca.</i> 80 Km. NE. of Jaisalmer).	—	27°15'	71°20'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
109.	Biprasar (<i>ca.</i> 12 Km. S. of Ramgarh, <i>vide</i> No. 120).	—	27°18'	70°30'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
110.	(i) Jaisalmer (and vicinity).	—	26°55'	70°57'	KKT & SB (1957-58); AKM (1959); PDG (1962)
	(ii) Didanaar Tank (<i>ca.</i> 2 Km. E. of Jaisalmer).	—	26°55'	70°57'	RNB & GCS (1961).
	(iii) Gareshwar Tank (3 Km. SE. of Jaisalmer Fort).	—	26°55'	70°57'	PDG (1962).
	(iv) Golabsagar (2 Km. E. of Jaisalmer Fort).	—	26°55'	70°57'	PDG (1962).
111.	Geodesar (or Jaidesar) (<i>ca.</i> 24 Km. S. of Ramgarh, No. 120 below).	—	27°16'	70°32'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
112.	Jedbaisar (<i>ca.</i> 26 Km. E. of Jaisalmer).	—	26°54'	71°10'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
113.	Josirasar	—	26°55'	71°00'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
114.	Khejadi area (<i>ca.</i> 12.5 Km. N. of Ramgarh' No. 120 below).	—	27°29'	70°28'	KKT & SB (1957-58).

Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
115.	Madanganj (near Kishangarh).	—	27°55'	70°35'	BB (1956-57).
116.	Mulsagar (or Mulrajsagar).	—	26°55'	70°50'	KKT & SB (1957-58); RNB & GCS (1961).
117.	Mohangarh (ca. 130 Km. NE. of Jaisalmer).	—	27°20'	71°15'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
118.	Nokh village	178 m.	27°33'	72°15'	BB (1960).
119.	Pokran (or Podaran).	—	26°55'	71°56'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
120.	Ramgarh (cf. one in Jaipur Dist., No. 105 above).	—	27°23'	70°30'	KKT & SB (1957-58); RNB & GCS (1961).
121.	Tolla Berra (ca. 5 Km. W. of Pokaran of road to Ramdeora).	—	26°55'	71°48'	KKT & SB (1957-58).
13. JALORE DISTRICT					
122.	Dadli-ka-Talao (ca. 3 Km. W. of Bhinmal).	—	25°00'	72°16'	NM (1963).
123.	Erinpura	—	25°29'	73°04'	NM (1963).
124.	Jalore town (and vicinity).	—	25°22'	72°58'	RNB & GCS (1961).
125.	Jaswantpura	—	24°50'	72°15'	NM (1963).
126.	Nadi	—	25°09'	73°04'	NM (1963).
127.	Sagi River	—	24°50'	72°15'	NM (1963).
128.	Talbi (tank ca. 2 Km. N. of Bhinmal Railway Station).	—	25°00'	72°16'	NM (1963).

Table I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
14. JHALAWAR DISTRICT					
9.	Ahu River	—	24°20'	76°05'	NM (1963).
130.	Aklera	—	24°20'	76°30'	NM (1963).
131.	Chandrasarovar (lake).	—	24°36'	76°10'	NM (1963).
132.	Dhanwara-ka-Talao (tank).	—	24°36'	76°10'	NM (1963).
133.	Gaduli Talai (tank).	—	24°40'	76°30'	NM (1963).
134.	Gomti Sagar (<i>ca.</i> 3 Km. N. of Jhalrapatan).	—	24°34'	76°10'	NM (1963).
135.	Khandia Tank (<i>ca.</i> 3.0 Km. S. of Jhalawar).	—	24°34'	76°10'	NM (1963).
136.	Mudlia kheri (Jhalrapatan).	—	24°32'	76°10'	NM (1963).
137.	Shergarh (Parwan River).	—	24°40'	76°30'	NM (1963).
138.	Shukla Talai	—	24°36'	76°10'	NM (1963).
139.	Sunel	—	24°20'	76°05'	NM (1963).
15. JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT					
140.	Alsisar (29 Km. NNW. of Jhunjhunu).	305 m.	28°19'	75°18'	BB (1960).
141.	Bagar (15 Km. NE. of Jhunjhunu).	380 m.	28°11'	75°30'	BB (1960).
142.	Basri (<i>ca.</i> 19 km. NNW. of Jhunjhunu).	—	28°14'	75°20'	BB (1960).
143.	Desusar (11 Km. E. of Jhunjhunu).	335 m.	28°12'	75°27'30"	BB (1960).

Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
144.	Jitmullji Talao (5 Km. N. of Jhunjhunu).	380 m.	28°10'	75°24'	BB (1960).
145.	Jhunjhunu	—	28°06'	75°24'	BB (1960).
146.	Malasisar (35 Km. NNW. of Jhunjhunu).	305 m.	28°21'	75°18'	BB (1960).
147.	Mandawa (32 Km. W. of Jhunjhunu).	—	28°03'	75°09'	BB (1960).
148.	Municipal tank, Jhunjhunu.	380 m.	28°08'	75°24'	BB (1960).
149.	Pura-ki-Dhani (15 Km. NE. of Sikar).	—	28°05'	75°22'	BB (1960).
150.	Samas Talao, Jhunjhunu.	380 m.	28°08'	75°24'	BB (1960).
151.	Vid Talao (8 Km E. of Jhunjhunu).	335 m.	28°10'	75°27'	BB (1960).
152.	Warsipura	380 m.	28°05'	75°23'	BB (1960).

16. JODHPUR DISTRICT

153.	Agolai village (46 Km. NW. of Jodhpur).	—	26°15'	72°35'	KKM (1962).
154.	Akhrajji-ka-Talab (12 Km. SW. of Jodhpur).	—	26°15'	72°53'	KCK (1962).
155.	Balsamand (near Jodhpur).	—	26°18'	73°04'	MLR (1952); KKM (1962); ZSP (1961).
156.	Banganga (or Bariganga) (ca. 20 Km. N. of Jodhpur).	—	26°25'	73°04'	MLR (1952 ; BB (1956-5).
157.	Barli Tank (19 Km. SW. of Jodhour)	—	26°60'	72°55'	ML (1962).

Table I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx altitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
158.	Basni village (21 Km. on Jodhpur Balotra Road).	—	26°18'	72°50'	RCS (1962).
159.	Bhagat-ki-Kothi (ca. 7 Km. SW. of Jodhpur).	—	26°15'	72°55'	BB (1956-57).
160.	Bilaspur Dam (40 Km. E. of Jodhpur).	—	26°18'	73°27'	PDG (1962).
161.	Bishalpur	—	26°10'	72°15'	RKB (1960).
162.	Hanwant village (25 Km. SW. of Jodhpur).	—	26°15'	72°48'	AKD (1961).
163.	(i) Jodhpur	—	26°18'	73°04'	MLR (1952) ; RNB (1960) ; RKB (1960) ; JSP (1961) ; KCK (1961) ; ZSP (1961) ; KKM (1962) ; PDG (1962).
	(ii) Forest Plantations, Jodhpur.	—	26°15'	73°00'	BB (1956-57).
164.	Kaylana Desert Afforestation Demonstration Station (ca. 14 Km. W. of Jodhpur).	—	26°15'	72°45'	BB (1956-57).
165.	Kaylana Desert control demonstration area (11 Km. W. of Jodhpur).	—	26°18'	72°59'	BB (1956-57).
166.	Kaylana Lake (ca. 8 Km. W. of Jodhpur).	—	26°15'	72°55'	MLR (1952) ; BB (1956-57) ; KKM (1962) ; PDG (1962).
167.	Khokhra village	—	26°20'	73°05'	RKB (1960) ; ZSP (1962).

Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
168.	Kolu (ca. 26 Km. S. of Phalodi on Jodhpur Road).	—	26°56'	72°17'	KKT & SB (1957).
169.	Kutri Bhenser Village (36 Km. NW. of Jodhpur).	—	26°24'	72°41'	AKD (1961).
170.	Loridi Village (16 Km. NW. of Jodhpur).	—	26°22'	72°53'	KKM (1962).
171.	Luni (32 Km. W. of Jodhpur).	—	26°18'	72°38'	ZSP (1961).
172.	Mandore (ca. 12 Km. N. of Jodhpur).	—	26°20'	73°00'	MLR (1952) ; BB (1956-57) ; RKB (1960) ; JCB (1961) ; KKM (1962).
173.	Mataji-ki-Bhakari (36 Km. S. of Jodhpur).	—	25°58'	73°04'	ZSP (1961).
174.	Nagkund (10 Km. NE. of Jodhpur).	—	26°19'	73°02'	KKM (1962).
175.	Nandri Village (14 Km. E. of Jodhpur).	—	26°15'	73°05'	AKD & ZSP (1961). RNB (1962).
176.	Nettra (38 Km. NNB. of Jodhpur).	—	26°20'	73°15'	KKM (1962).
177.	Phalodi	—	27°09'	72°24'	KKT & SB (1958).
178.	Pipar Road village (36 Km. N. of Jodhpur).	—	26°34'	73°04'	ZSP (1961).
179.	Pipar City (14 Km. E. of Pipar Road).	—	26°34'	73°10'	ZSP (1961).
180.	Pratapsagar (8 Km. W. of Jodhpur city).	—	26°18'	73°09'	KKM (1962).

Table I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
181.	Takhatsagar (part of Lake Kay-lana) (9 Km. W. of Jodhpur).	—	26°18'	73°00'	KKM (1962).
182.	Umedsagar (10 Km. W. of Jodhpur).	—	26°15'	72°55'	BB (1956-57) ; KKM (1962) ; PDG (1962).
183.	Vyas-ki-Baori (Forest Plantations) (8 Km. S. of Jodhpur).	—	26°14'	73°04'	BB (1956-57).
17. KOTAH DISTRICT					
184.	Alani Tank (ca. 19 Km. SB. of Kotah).	—	25°00'	76°03'	RNB & GCS (1961).
185.	Chitonpur (Forest School) (ca. 8 Km. S. of Kotah).	—	25°05'	75°52'	MLR (1952).
186.	Dadhdevi (ca. 13 Km. SE. of Kotah).	—	25°03'	75°55'	MLR (1952).
187.	Darah (ca. 70 Km. SE. of Kotah).	301 m.	24°49'	76°02'	MLR (1952) ; RNB & GCS (1961).
188.	Jagupura (ca. 20 Km. S. of Kotah).	—	24°55'	73°35'	MLR (1952).
189.	Kanswa (ca. 6 Km. E. of Kotah).	—	25°10'	76°00'	MLR (1952).
190.	Kolipura (ca. 50 Km. E. of Kotah).	—	24°55'	75°40'	MLR (1952).
191.	Kotah	—	25°10'	75°52'	MLR (1952) ; RNB & GCS (1961).
192.	Mandana (ca. 40 Km. SE. of Kotah).	—	24°56'	75°55'	MLR (1952).

Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
193.	Morak (ca. 80 Km. SE. of Kotah).	301 m.	24°45'	75°55'	MLR (1952).
194.	Nanta Tank No. 3. (ca. 10 Km. NW. of Kotah).	—	25°11'	75°48'	RNB & GCS (1961).
195.	Palaita	—	25°05'	76°10'	NM (1963).
196.	Parwan River	—	25°05'	76°10'	NM (1963).
197.	Umedganj (ca. 15 Km. SE. of Kotah).	—	25°05'	75°55'	MLR (1952).
18. NAGAUR DISTRICT					
198.	Balaia (19 Km. SSW. of Nagaur).	—	27°03'	73°40'	BB (1960).
199.	Balwa (ca. 8 Km. NW. of Nagaur).	—	27°15'	73°40'	BB (1960).
200.	Barni (15 Km. NW. of Nagaur).	—	27°11'	73°37'	BB (1960).
201.	Basni (8 Km. W. of Nagaur).	275 m.	27°11'	73°39'	BB (1960).
202.	Bhakrod (ca. 24 Km. SW. of Nagaur).	—	27°03'	73°36'	BB (1960).
203.	(i) Didia (20 Km. SE. of Nagaur).	—	27°07'	73°55'	BB (1960).
	(ii) Between Indana & Didia (16 Km. SE. of Nagaur).	—	27°08'	73°54'	BB (1960).
204.	Gogolai	—	27°15'	73°39'	BB (1960).
205.	(i) Gudha (on Sambhar Lake).	—	26°55'	75°25'	BB (1956-57) ; AKM (1957-58) ; KKT (1957-58) ; TGV (1958) ; SB (1958-59).
	(ii) Main Sambhar Lake (near Gudha).	—	26°55'	75°25'	KKM (1961).

Table I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
206.	Gurha (<i>ca.</i> 26 Km. W. of Nagaur).	—	27°13'	73°29'	BB (1960).
207.	Imirti (16 Km. SWW. of Nagaur).	—	27°06'	73°39'	BB (1960).
208.	Kharnal (17 Km. SW. of Nagaur.)	307 m.	27°05'	73°39'	BB (1960).
209.	Kuni (<i>ca.</i> 5 Km. N. of Gudha).	—	27°00'	75°11'	TGV (1958).
210.	Lihorana	—	27°02'	75°25'	TGV (1958).
211.	Merta City	—	26°35'	74°06'	BB (1956-57).
212.	Nagaur	297 m.	27°11'	73°41'	BB (1960).
213.	Nandana Nadi (Nawa).	—	27°00'	75°00'	BB (1956-57).
214.	Nawa	—	27°00'	75°00'	BB (1956-57) ; TGV (1958) ; SB (1958-59).
215.	Nawa Kyar (in Sambhar Lake).	—	27°00'	75°00'	BB (1956-57) ; SB (1958-59).
216.	Palri	—	27°03'	73°38'	BB (1960).
217.	Rol Qazian (20 Km. E. of Nagaur).	275 m.	27°09'	73°56'	BB (1960).
218.	(i) Sanodai (48 Km. North of Kishangarh).	—	26°55'	74°55'	BB (1956-57).
	(ii) Bandi Nadi (near Sanodia).	—	26°55'	74°55'	BB (1956-57).
219.	Sarau	—	27°15'	73°44'	BB (1960).
220.	Saydapura Salt Colony (near Gudha).	—	26°54'	75°25'	SB (1958-59).
221.	Singar (<i>ca.</i> 16 Km. W. of Nagaur).	310 m.	27°13'	73°37'	BB (1960).

Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude, above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
19. PALI DISTRICT					
222.	Aravalli Hills base (ca. 12 Km. from Sadri).	—	25°04'	73°25'	MLR (1952).
223.	Awa village	—	25°45'	73°50'	ZSP (1961).
224.	Falna	—	25°10'	73°10'	MLR (1952).
225.	Hemawas Tank (ca. 8 Km. S. of Pali).	—	25°40'	73°20'	BB (1956-57).
226.	Jogmande Jharna (20 Km. E. of Phulad Railway Station).	—	25°35'	74°00'	KSP (1948).
227.	Marwar (and vicinity).	—	25°45'	73°38'	ZSP (1961).
228.	(i) Pali (Afforestation Nursery).	—	25°46'	73°25'	BB (1956-57); RNB & GCS (1961).
	(ii) Pali (Bandi Nadi area).	—	25°46'	73°25'	BB (1956-57).
	(iii) Pali-Jodhpur Road (41st milepost).	—	25°50'	73°10'	BB (1956-57).
229.	Phulad Railway Station.	—	25°35'	73°48'	KSP (1948).
230.	Pipli village (29 Km. NNW. of Phulad).	—	25°55'	73°45'	KSP (1948).
231.	Sadri and vicinity (foot-hills of Aravalli).	366 m.	25°10'	73°25'	MLR (1952).
232.	Saran village (30 Km. SE. of Marwar).	—	25°29'	73°47'	ZSP (1961).
233.	Sardar Samand (55 Km. SE. of Jodhpur city).	—	25°54'	73°25'	KKM (1962); AKD (1962).

Table I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
20. SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT					
234.	Bhagwatigarh Bund.	—	25°58'	76°23'	NM (1963).
235.	Bhairu Dara (ca. 5 Km. NW. of Sawai Madhopur Railway Station).	—	26°00'	76°23'	NM (1963).
236.	Gambhir River (Hindaun).	—	26°45'	77°02'	NM (1963).
237.	Karauli	—	26°30'	77°02'	NM (1963).
238.	Kiyarda Bund	—	26°45'	77°02'	NM (1963).
239.	Mui Bund	—	26°00'	76°23'	NM (1963).
240.	Sawai Madhopur	—	25°58'	76°30'	MLR (1952); RNB & GCS (1961); NM (1963).
241.	Srimahabirji	—	26°40'	76°55'	NM (1963).
242.	Surwal Bund	—	26°00'	76°21'	NM (1963).
21. SIKAR DISTRICT					
243.	Charanbas (ca. 10 Km. E. of Sikar).	472 m.	27°37'	75°14'	BB (1960).
244.	Chokha-ka-Bas (ca. 16 Km. S. of Sikar).	500 m.	27°29'	75°08'	BB (1960); ZSP (1960).
245.	Dadhia (17 Km. NNE. of Sikar).	480 m.	27°44'	75°14'	BB (1960).
246.	Dasa-ki-Dhani (ca. 8 Km. SE. of Sikar).	445 m.	27°35'	75°12'	BB (1960).

Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
247.	Gotera (13 Km. N. of Sikar).	425 m.	27°44'	75°10'	BB (1960).
248.	(i) Gungara (ca. 18 Km. NE. of Sikar).	520 m.	27°41'	75°17'	BB (1960).
	(ii) 3 Km. W. of Gungara (ca. 16 Km. NE. of Sikar).	505 m.	27°40'	75°16'	BB (1960).
249.	Harsnath (15Km. ESE of Sikar).	490 m.	27°03'	75°12'	BB (1960).
250.	Kadma-ka-Bar (15 Km. S. of Sikar).	472 m.	27°30'	75°08'	BB (1960).
251.	Kanwarpura (10 Km. W. of Sikar).	425 m.	27°36'	75°05'	BB (1960).
252.	Kasli (ca.12Km. SW. of Sikar).	425 m.	27°33'	75°04'	BB (1960); ZSP (1960).
253.	Khori (15 Km. SSE. of Sikar).	490 m.	27°31'	75°10'	BB (1960).
254.	Mandaora (14 Km. SSE. of Sikar).	490 m.	27°31'	75°11'	BB (1960).
255.	Molasi (16 Km. W. of Sikar).	425 m.	27°36'	75°00'	BB (1960).
256.	Mundaora(18 Km. S. of Sikar).	472 m.	27°29'	75°05'	BB (1960).
257.	Phagalwa (ca. 17 Km. W. of Sikar).	390 m.	27°38'	74°59'	BB (1960); ZSP (1960).
258.	Piprali	505 m.	27°38'	75°16'	BB (1960).
259.	Puran Bari (14 Km. S. of Sikar).	490 m.	27°31'	75°06'	BB (1960).
260.	Puran Chhoti (15 Km. SSW. of Sikar).	490 m.	27°31'	75°05'	BB (1960).

Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
261.	Purat-ki-Dhani (ca. 15 Km. ENE. of Sikar).	558 m.	27°38'	75°18'	BB (1960); ZSP (1960).
262.	Rampura (ca. 10 Km. S. of Sikar).	435 m.	27°34'	75°06'	BB (1960).
263.	Rashidpura (13 Km. NNW. of Sikar).	410 m.	27°43'	75°05'	BB (1960).
264.	Sikar (and vicinity).	435 m.	27°38'	75°08'	BB (1960).
265.	Singhasan (11 Km. NE. of Sikar).	475 m.	27°40'	75°15'	BB (1960).
22. SIROHI DISTRICT					
266.	(i) Mount Abu	—	24°35'	72°45'	KSP (1948).
	(ii) Bandermere Lake.	—	24°35'	72°45'	KSP (1948).
	(iii) Jayavilas Palace.	—	24°35'	72°45'	KSP (1948).
	(iv) Kudra Nalla	—	24°35'	72°45'	KSP (1948).
23. UDAIPUR DISTRICT					
267.	Balicha	—	24°20'	73°40'	KSK (1959).
268.	(i) Barapal village	—	24°20'	73°35'	BNC & MLR (1941).
	(ii) Barapal-ka-Nalla (a stream 1 Km. S. of Barapal village).	—	24°20'	73°35'	BNC & MLR (1941).
	(iii) Kherpena Nalla (3 Km. N. of Barapal village).	—	24°20'	73°35'	BNC & MLR (1941).

Table I—contd.

Serial No.	Collecting Station	Altitude above mean sea-level (Metres)	Approx. latitude (N.)	Approx. longitude (E.)	Name of collector (and year of collection)
1	2	3	4	5	6
269.	Bhupalsagar (near Udaipur).	—	24°35'	73°40'	KSK (1960).
270.	Dewali (near Udaipur).	—	24°36'	73°38'	KSK (1959).
271.	Fatehsagar Lake (near Udaipur).	—	24°35'	73°35'	RNB & GCS (1961).
272.	Game Sanctuary (50 Km. N. of Udaipur).	—	24°55'	73°35'	RNB & GCS (1961).
273.	Jaisamand (53 Km. N. of Udaipur) [Cf. No. 14 above.]	—	24°57'	73°35'	KSK (1959); RNB & GCS (1961).
274.	Kotra	—	24°22'	73°13'	AKD (1961).
275.	Madri (near Udaipur).	—	24°30'	73°40'	KSK (1959).
276.	Nethala tank (1 Km. S. of Mavli Railway Station).	—	24°54'	73°42'	KSP (1948).
277.	(i) Parshad (or Parsad).	—	24°12'	73°45'	BNC & MLR (1941).
	(ii) Large tank (5 Km. N. of Parsad).	—			BNC & MLR (1941).
	(iii) Parai-ki-Nadi (2 Km. S. of Parshad).				BNC & MLR (1941).
278.	(i) Udaipur	753 m.	24°35'	73°42'	KSK (1958-59); AKD (1961); RNB & GCS (1961).
	(ii) Veela (near Udaipur).	—	24°35'	73°42'3	KSK (1959).
279.	Vithal Nivas (2 Km. S. of Kankroli).	—	25°05'	73°50'	AKD (1961).

V—APPENDIX 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RAJASTHAN ZOOLOGY.

(Including a few references on general aspects e.g., geography, geology, soil, climate, vegetation, etc.)

	PAGE
(A) List of References	323
(B) Author Index	369
(C) Subject Index	372

The following bibliography, of about 550 individual references, is a comprehensive and, I hope, a nearly complete bibliography of the published works on the zoology of Rajasthan up to the end of the year 1962. A few references for 1963 have also been included. To enhance its usefulness from the ecological point of view, a few references dealing with some other aspects of Rajasthan, such as geography, geology, soil, climate, vegetation, etc., are also included. Reference dealing either exclusively or mainly with Rajasthan are marked with an asterick(*). All references are serially numbered, but cross references are unnumbered and carry a small dash in place of the serial number. An author index and a subject index are provided at the end.

It is hoped that the bibliography will prove useful to the students of Rajasthan fauna. I shall be grateful if readers will be kind enough to bring to my attention any errors or omissions in the bibliography.

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