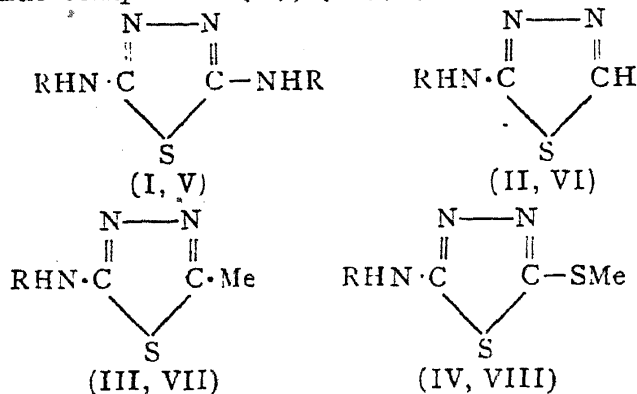


ON SULPHANILAMIDE DERIVATIVES POSSESSING HETEROCYCLIC RINGS: SULPHANILAMIDOTHIOBIAZOLES

p-ACETAMINO-BENZENE-SULPHONYL CHLORIDE reacts with (i) 2:5-diamino-1:3:4-thiodiazole, (ii) 2-amino-1:3:4-thiodiazole, (iii) 5-methyl-2-amino-thiodiazole and (iv) 5-methylthiol-2-amino-1:3:4-thiodiazole, to yield the corresponding heterocyclic sulphanilamido compounds (I), (II), (III) and (IV) melting respectively at 250-54°, above 300°, 200° (decomp.), and 216-18°. The four acetyl sulphanilamides have been hydrolysed to the corresponding sulphanilamido compounds (V), (VI), (VII) and (VIII),



[I-IV, R = -SO₂·C₆H₄-NHAc]
[V-VIII, R = -SO₂·C₆H₄-NH₂]

melting respectively at 223°, 213-14°, 186-87° and 198°. Their toxicity and therapeutic efficiency are under investigation.

Organic Chemistry Section,
Dept. of Pure & Applied Chemistry,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore,
March 12, 1943.

P. C. GUHA.
D. B. DAS GUPTA.

CHANGE OF THE GENERIC NAME *PISIONELLA* AIYAR AND ALIKUNHI, 1940, INTO *PISIONIDENS* (*POLYCHAETA*)

SINCE the genus *Pisionella* was erected in 1940¹ for a new Pisionid from the Madras beach, we have found from the Zoological Records for 1940, received here in November 1942, that a genus of the same name and family proposed by Hartman² for a Peruvian polychaete worm has priority. We are satisfied from a comparison of the descriptions of the worms given by Hartman and ourselves that the Indian worm is entirely different from the Peruvian. We, therefore, propose for our genus the new name *Pisionidens*, which will be the fourth genus of the family Pisionidæ. The Madras Picionid will, therefore, be known as *Pisionidens indica*.

University Zoological Research
Laboratory, Madras,
April 2, 1943.

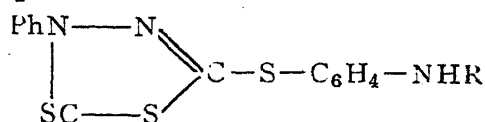
R. GOPALA AIYAR.
K. H. ALIKUNHI.

1. *Rec. Ind Mus.*, March 1940, 42, pt. 1, 89-107.
2. *Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped.*, August 1939, 7, Nos. 1 and 2, 91-93.

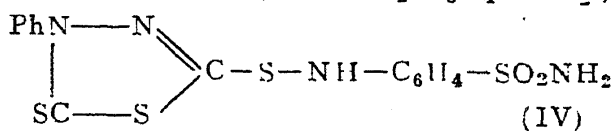
SYNTHESIS OF SULPHANILAMIDE DERIVATIVES OF MIXED SULPHIDES POSSESSING HETEROCYCLIC RINGS

THE disulphide of phenyldithiobiazolonyl mercaptan gives the aminophenyl sulphide (I) by the action of aniline, and (II) by reacting with *p*-acetaminobenzene sulphochloride, furnishes the sulphanilamido derivative of the mixed sulphide, viz., (II), m.p. 222°; the deacetylated compound (III) melts at 173°. Phenyl dithiobiazolonyl-*o*-amino-tolyl sulphide, however, does not react with the sulphochloride.

Phenyldithiobiazolonyl disulphide reacts with sulphanilamide to yield *p*-sulphonamido phenyl derivative of phenyldithiobiazolone sulphamine (IV), m.p. 155°.



I, R = H; II, R = SO₂·C₆H₄-NH₂;
III, R = SO₂·C₆H₄-NH₂;



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March 12, 1943.

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THE PRESENCE OF A HITHERTO UNDESCRIBED TYPE OF MUSCLE- FIBRES IN THE SEPTA OF *PHERETIMA POSTHUMA* (VAILLANT)

THE occurrence of various kinds of muscle-fibres has already been noted in the septa of Oligochæta by several workers (de Ribacourt, 1901¹; Kuhlmann, 1908²; Pointner, 1911³; Nomura, 1913⁴, 1915⁵; Bahl, 1919⁶; and Stephenson, 1925⁷, 1930⁸), and Bahl (1919) has given a fairly detailed account of the septa in *Pheretima* with particular reference to the sphinctered apertures. Our knowledge of the derivation of the muscle-fibres in the septa of the Oligochæta, however, is all but too incomplete, being limited to only a few observations. According to Pointner (1911), some of the septal muscular fibres in *Isochæta* (*Limnodrilus virulenta*) can be referred to the longitudinal and circular muscular layers of the parietes, while the others cannot. Bahl (1919) finds that the muscular strands in the anterior five septa (5/6, 6/7, 7/8, 8/9 or 9/10, and 10/11) in *Pheretima posthuma* pass to the body-wall or to other septa in order to support them and keep them in position. Stephenson (1930) remarks that the muscular fibres in the septa of the Oligochæta are mainly derived from the longitudinal muscular layer of the parietes.

While engaged in studying the role of septa in ingestion, peristalsis and egestion in Indian earthworms last year, I noted peculiar muscular fibres in the septa of *Pheretima posthuma* (L. Vaillant), which have apparently escaped