

Fig. 8 on Pl. 15, resemble the parasites seen in the photomicrograph (Fig. 3) accompanying

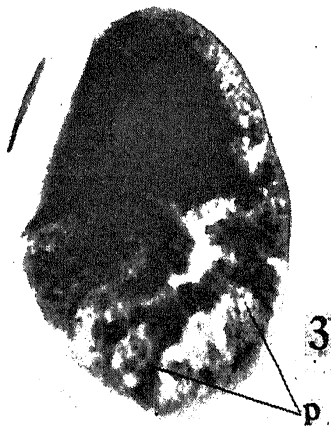


FIG. 3.—*Nyctotherus* sp. showing entamoebæ (p) × 333.33.

this paper. Walker's Fig. 5 on Pl. 15, seems to represent not enlarged "spores", but deeply stained entamoebæ invaded by certain micrococci and the so-called "remnant of the broken down sporocyst" enclosing these "spores" is, in all probability, an artefact formed by aggregation of bacteria and other extraneous matter.

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August 28, 1943.

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1. Chen, T. T., and Stabler, R. M., *Biol. Bull.*, 1936, **70**, 72. 2. Sassuchin, D. N., *Arch. f. Protistenk.*, 1928, **164**, 61. 3. Stabler, R. M., and Chen, T. T., *Biol. Bull.*, 1936, **70**, 56. 4. Walker, E. L., *Arch. f. Protistenk.*, 1909, **17**, 297.

SELACHIAN FAUNA OF BOMBAY WATERS

VERY little concentrated work has been done on the systematics of Indian Elasmobranchs since Dr. Day's time (1889), and complete records of their life-history hardly exist. An opportunity to add to the literature was afforded during investigation of the Selachian fauna occurring along the Bombay coast. Studies spread over a period of two years and a half have established the occurrence of 40 species of sharks, skates and rays as represented in the table below:—

Family—Orectolobidæ: Genus—*Chiloscyllium*, *C. griseum* Muller and Henle; *Ginglymostoma*, *G. ferrugineum* (Lesson); *Stegostoma*, *S. tigrinum* (Forster); *Rhineodon*, *R. typus* Smith.

Family—Odontaspidæ: Genus—*Odontaspis*, *O. tricuspidatus* (Day).

Family—Carcharhinidæ: Genus—*Scoliodon*, *S. sorrakowah* (Cuvier), *S. pallasorrah* (Cuvier), *S. walbeehmi* Bleeker, *S. species*, Sp. Nov.; *Hypoprion*, *H. macloti* (Muller and Henle); *Carcharinus*, *C. limbatus* (Muller and Henle), *C. melanopterus* (Quoy and Gaimard), *C. bleekeri* Duméril, *C. menisorrah* (Muller and Henle), *C. species*, Sp. Nov.;

Galeocerdo, *G. tigrinus* Muller and Henle; *Hemigaleus*, *H. balfouri* Day; *Eugaleus*, *E. species*, Sp. Nov.; *Galeorhinnus*, *G. musteleus* (Linné).

Family—Sphyrnidæ: Genus—*Sphyrna*, *S. blochii* (Cuvier), *S. zygaena* (Linné).

Family—Rhinobatidæ: Genus—*Rhynchobatus*, *R. djiddensis* (Forsk.)

Family—Pristidæ: Genus—*Pristis*, *P. cuspidatus* Latham, *P. perrotteti* Muller and Henle.

Family—Trygonidæ: Genus—*Trygon*, *T. uarnak* (Forsk.), *T. variegatus* Annandale, *T. alcockii* Annandale, *T. gerradii* Gray, *T. bleekeri* Blyth, *T. walga* Muller and Henle, *T. sephen* (Forsk.), *T. zugei* Muller and Henle; *Pteroplatea*, *P. pæcilura* (Shaw).

Family—Myliobatidæ: Genus—*Ætomylæus*, *A. maculatus* (Gray and Hardwicke); *Ætobatus*, *A. flagellum* (Schneider); *Rhinoptera*, *R. javanica* Muller and Henle.

Family—Mobulidæ: Genus—*Mobula*, *M. eregoodootenkee* (Cuvier), *M. mobular* (Bonaterre).

Family—Torpedinidæ: Genus—*Narcacion*, *N. species* Sp. Nov.; *Narcine*, *N. timlei* Bloch and Schneider.

A glance at the above list shows that four species are new and these forms as well as the species *Mobula mobular* are recorded for the first time from Indian waters. With the exception of five species, namely, *Ginglymostoma ferrugineum*, *Stegostoma tigrinum*, *Rhineodon typus*, *Odontaspis tricuspidatus* and *Narcacion* sp., the rest may be said to be fairly common along the Bombay coast, where they figure regularly in the catches of the fishermen.

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August 10, 1943.

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SOME FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FLORAL ABNORMALITIES IN CALENDULA

IN some of the pots of *Calendula*, it was observed that even after the cessation of flowering and subsequent formation of seeds, small flower buds sprang up from the same receptacle which later showed normal flowering and seed setting. The number of such secondary capitula may be anything from 1 to 10, the largest up till now noticed. The occurrence is more common in the orange-yellow variety than the pure yellow one. Two kinds of such flowering were noticed. In one case, the secondary capitula came out from underneath the receptacle in a way resembling the very common occurrence in daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and in the second case, they came out from the top middle portions of the receptacle. The second type were more common.

Seeds from the original and the secondary capitula were collected separately and it was observed that the seeds from the original receptacle germinated freely, flowered and set seeds. The seeds from the secondary receptacles failed to germinate.