

chromosomes, mostly univalents, lie scattered, while only a few bivalents appear in some of the cells, the mean frequency being 3. The tetrad, however, is formed in most of the cells but all the four cells degenerate simultaneously (Fig. 3), and consequently no embryo is formed. The ovary also therefore has become sterile and fertilisation had to be ruled out.

4. The ovules on the stamens develop in a manner similar to the ovules in an ovary, in spite of the former being naked, a condition characteristic of gymnosperms only.

From the observations recorded, it is evident that the modification of the stamen is not superficial but under the control of factor or factors related to sex. Storey (1953) suggested the operation of two sets of factors modifying sex expression in papaya, one bringing about seasonal shifts from one sex to another, and the other causing stamens to become carpelloid. In the case described here, the seasonal factors have to be ruled out since the change was observed under normal climatic conditions. It is quite probable that the second set of factors might be operating to bring about carpelloidy. Since such a factor is suggested to be inherent in the genotype and expressing its potentiality under physiological changes, it is quite likely that the potential is in the genome of *N. megalosiphon* (as evidenced by its similar occurrence in another hybrid—*megalosiphon* × *glauca*) and that it is expressing not under a physiological stimulus but due to its location in a complex hybrid, viz., *N. glutinosa*—*N. trigonophylla*—*N. megalosiphon*.

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ABNORMAL OCCURRENCE OF A YELLOW FLEDGLING IN THE DESERT LOCUST

NORMALLY immature adults of the desert locust, *Schistocerca gregaria* Forsk., exhibit cream, pink, brown, or grey coloration whereas yellow colour is found in the advanced instar hoppers or sexually mature adults. The writers, how-

ever, noticed that one adult (with crumpled wings), which fledged on 16th February 1959, had light yellow background colour. It was found amongst specimens bred crowded at the Field Station for Investigations on Locusts, Bikaner. The pronotal pattern resembled a fifth instar hopper. The precise colour of the yellowish adult and one of its companions (which did not exhibit any yellow colouration) is described in Table I according to the *Munsell Book of Colour* (1929-42) wherein the colour is expressed in numerical symbols.

TABLE I

Particulars	Adult with yellowish back-ground colour		Adult without yellowish back-ground colour	

General background	22.5	7.5/8	18.5	7/6
Hind tibia	25.0	8/9	15.0	7/6
Frons	20.0	7/7	15.0	7/6
Markings on pronotum	17.5	6/3	17.5	4.5/3
Markings on hind femur	17.5	4.5/3	17.5	4.5/3
Markings on frons	..	No markings	17.5	4.5/3
Elytral maculae	..	17.5 6/3	17.5	4.5/3

Field Station for Investigations on Locusts,
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1. *Munsell Book of Colour* (Pocket Edition), Baltimore, Munsell Color Company, Inc., 1929-42.

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF AN ADULT AMPHISTOME IN SHEEP LUNG

THE apical lobe of the right lung in a sheep carcass, available at a slaughter-house, showed an areca-nut-sized cyst of a bluish-red colour with a yellowish-red area around it. The cyst was hard to touch and its cavity was found to be full of a greyish-yellow, cheesy material of a semifluid consistency. A lightly pinkish but a somewhat opaque object came out of this mass and when it was pressed between a microslide and a coverslip it yielded an amphistome with a thin transparent covering all round it. The specimen, alive, mature with a large number of eggs in its uterus, was identified as a species of the genus *Cotylophoron* Stiles and Goldberger (1910) and had the following measurements:—Length, 5.3 mm.; maximum width (testicular zone), 2.2 mm.; oral sucker, 0.48 × 0.36 mm.; oesophagus, 0.71 mm.; position of intestinal bifurcation from anterior end, 1.2 mm.; distance of common genital pore from