



Fig. 1

1. Pectoral girdle of the young frog from Anamalai Hills, supposed to belong to the family *Cystignathidae*.  
 2. Sacral diapophysis of the same.  
 3 & 4. Pectoral girdle of *Hemisus* and *Breviceps* respectively from Gadow.

It will be observed that in respect of the first and the last feature, the Anamalai forms approximate the *Microhylid* example *Uperodon*. Ramaswami supports this view as a result of his examination of the entire cranial osteology of these tadpoles and I am indebted to him for numerous acts of kindness.

The pectoral girdle of the Anamalai forms differs from *Hemisus* in the absence of omosternum, and from that

of *Breviceps* in the absence of xiphisternum. It differs from the pectoral girdle of the *Ranid* group in the absence of both these elements. If the sacral diapophyses can be used as a safe diagnostic character, then this feature together with the firmisternal nature of the pectoral girdle would assign the tadpoles to the *Ranid* family, and the absence of both the sternal elements perhaps might necessitate the creation of a new genus or even a sub-family for their reception. But this must await the detailed examination of the adult forms.

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<sup>1</sup> Annandale and Narayan Rao, *Proc. As. Soc. Bengal. (U.S.)*

<sup>2</sup> J. Hewitt, *Ann. Natal Mus.*, 2, p. 478.

<sup>3</sup> H. Gadow, *Cam. Nat. Hist. Amphibia and Reptiles*, 1923, p. 25.

<sup>4</sup> J. H. Power, *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Africa*, 13, Pt. 2.

<sup>5</sup> L. S. Ramaswami, *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 2, No. 1.

<sup>6</sup> M. A. Smith, *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, 26, Pt. II.

<sup>7</sup> —, *Jour. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam*, 2, No. 4.

<sup>8</sup> C. G. S. De Villiers, *Ann. Trans. Mus.*, 13, Pt. III.

<sup>9</sup> —, *Ann. Uni. Stellen.*, 12, Sec. A, No. 2.

### *Lucilia sericata* Meigen, in Baluchistan.

*Lucilia sericata* Meigen (Family Calliphoridae, order Diptera), a notorious sheep maggot fly, is a species of great economic importance. Its larvæ cause cutaneous myiasis in sheep skin and are a serious pest in Europe and Australia. From the Indian region, Patton<sup>1</sup> has so far recorded only two specimens of this fly, which were bred from larvæ from a case of human cutaneous myiasis at Parachinar, Kurram Valley, North-West Frontier Province. So far this fly has never been recorded from Baluchistan.

In our collection at the Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta, some specimens of this fly are present. These were collected by the writer in 1933 from a three days' old carcass of a sheep found near Gailbreth Spinny (Quetta 5,500 ft.). The identification of the species has been done by the Imperial Institute of Entomology, British Museum, London. Attempts are being made to collect data on the biology of this fly in Baluchistan.

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<sup>1</sup> *Bull. Ent. Res.*, 1922, 23, 113.