

in it is smaller than that observed in other Agamid lizards. This may be due to its primitive condition in the family. The only other lizard in which the same number of this category of chromosomes has been recorded is *Holbrookia texana* studied by Painter (1921); but that lizard does not belong to Agamidae. According to Painter (1921), there are 12 macrosomes and 22 microsomes in that lizard, as against 12 macrosomes, 6 medium-sized chromosomes, and 16 microsomes in *Calotes versicolor*. The chromosomal constitution of the latter, therefore, differs much from that of the former.

Another important point that emerges from the present study of the chromosomes of male *Calotes versicolor* is in respect of its sex-mechanism. As the number of chromosomes in male *Calotes* is even, it is very likely that the chromosome complex in it may be of XX-type, as has been observed in a Japanese lizard, *Lacerta vivipara*, by Kan Oguma (1934).

Investigations illustrating these points and several others have been carried out in this laboratory and would be published elsewhere.

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Sagitta bedoti Béraneck in Madras Plankton

VERY recently I examined the *Sagitta* in the Plankton collection in the laboratory and was surprised to find that one of the commonest forms, *S. bedoti*, has not been recorded from Madras up till now. In 1933 John¹ recorded five species, viz., *S. enflata*, *S. gardineri*, *S. neglecta*, *S. tenuis* and *S. robusta* and mentioned in a later paper² the occurrence of two more species, *S. hispida* and *S. planktonis*. From an examination I find only the three species *S. enflata*, *S. bedoti* and *S. tenuis* occurring commonly in the Plankton. Out of the seven species described by John, *S. gardineri* at least seems to be a synonym of *S. enflata* (Fowler,³ Michael,⁴ Tokioka⁵).

Sagitta bedoti Béraneck occurs throughout the year, the number varying with the seasons. Following Michael⁶ I give below a table giving the measurements of the various diagnostic characters, from 20 specimens.

It appears from a comparison of the above with the description and measurements of *S. robusta* given by John¹ that what he identified as *S. robusta* is *S. bedoti*. Michael⁴ considers *S. robusta* Doncaster as identical with *S. hispida* Conant and gives for comparison a table of measurements of the two species. A perusal of the table shows that in *S. robusta* the posterior fins are longer than the anterior. Fowler³ who redescribed *S. robusta* states that the posterior fins are longer and uses this character to distinguish *S. robusta* from *S. ferox*. On the other hand in John's¹ description it is stated (p. 5) that the anterior fins are longer, and the measurements given are 27-29 per cent. for the anterior fin and 18-20 per cent. for the posterior fin. Apparently what John had before him was not *S. robusta* but *S. bedoti*.

The occurrence of *S. bedoti* in Madras Plankton is not surprising since it seems to be characteristic of the upper epi-plankton of the Indo-Pacific region. It has been recorded from the Natal Coast by the Gauss Expedition, from the Bombay Harbour by Lele and Gae,⁷ from the

TABLE

Number	Length in Millimetres	Width	Length of Tail	Tail to Ventral ganglion	Anterior Fin				Posterior Fin			No. of Anterior Teeth	No. of Posterior Teeth	No. of Prehensile Spines
					To ventral Ganglion	To posterior fin	Length	Width	Length	Width	% in front of tail septum			
1	4.31	5	26.	66	Nil	6	22	3	21	4	40	6 6	10 10	7 7
2	5.17	5	26.6	66.6	1.6	6.6	21.6	3.3	20	3.3	41.7	7 8	12 12	8 8
3	7.07	6.1	27.7	?	?	4.8	26.8	3.6	24.4	4.8	40	7 7	14 14	7 7
4	7.15	7.2	27.7	69.7	Nil	6	22.9	2.9	19.2	5.4	37.5	8 9	12 14	7 8
5	7.24	5.9	26.2	?	?	4.8	25	3.6	22.6	4.8	42.1	8 8	12 12	7 8
6	7.58	5.6	26.1	70.4	Nil	5.7	27.3	3.4	21.6	4.5	42.1	6 7	12 12	8 8
7	8.01	5.4	26.8	69.8	2.1	6.4	24.7	3.7	21.5	4.3	42	6 7	12 14	7 7
8	8.01	5.3	25.8	69.9	2.1	6.4	26.8	3.2	22.6	4.3	47.6	6 7	14 14	7 8
9	8.01	6.4	25.8	?	?	7.5	26.9	3.2	20.4	4.3	42.1	8 8	12 12	7 7
10	8.19	6.3	28.4	70.5	Nil	6.3	27.1	3.2	23.2	4.2	40.9	6 6	12 12	7 8
11	8.62	5.2	27.	70.	2.5	11	23	2.5	17	3.3	35.3	6 6	13 12	7 7
12	8.88	5.6	25.2	70.8	Nil	5.8	23.3	2.8	21.3	3.3	45.4	6 8	15 16	7 7
13	8.96	5.2	24.7	70.4	Nil	5.7	26.6	2.8	20.9	3.8	45.4	9 9	17 17	7 7
14	8.96	5.8	25.	69.2	Nil	8.6	26.9	2.9	18.2	3.8	42.1	6 7	13 13	6 6
15	9.05	6.7	23.1	66.5	Nil	6.2	27.9	3.8	21.1	3.8	45.5	7 8	15 16	7 7
16	9.22	4.7	26.1	70.0	2.8	8.4	24.3	2.8	20.5	4.2	49.9	8 8	13 14	8 9
17	9.48	5.5	27.3	70.9	2.3	8.2	26.4	3.2	19.1	3.6	42.8	9 10	15 16	7 7
18	9.73	5.3	25.7	69.0	Nil	6.2	26.5	2.7	23	2.9	45.1	9 10	14 16	7 7
19	11.03	4.7	25.	69.6	Nil	6.2	26.6	2.3	21.1	3.1	41.4	10 10	14 14	7 7
20	11.10	5.4	27.7	73.1	Nil	7.7	27.7	3.1	20.7	3.8	40.9	10 10	16 16	7 7

Maldive and Laccadive Archipelago (as *S. polyodon*) by Doncaster,⁸ from the Malay Archipelago by Béranek,⁹ from the Siboga region by Fowler,³ from the Philippine waters by Michael,⁶ from Misaki Harbour (as *S. bipunctata*) by Aida,¹⁰ from Sagami and Suruga bays of Japan by Tokioka,⁵ and from Australia by Ritter-Zahony.¹¹

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* All measurements made in per cent. of total length of animal.

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Indian Honey

THE genuineness of Indian honey is not to be assessed by the uncritical application of Western standards.

It cannot be too often pointed out that while the determination of analytical results in the case of foodstuffs often requires a high degree of experimental skill, the interpretation of the results may be a far more delicate matter, demanding experience, judgment and caution.

A suspected sample of honey was examined by us with the following result: Water 22 per cent.; Ash, 0.2 per cent. in which sulphate was present, chloride absent; 'Specific' rotation of the total solids, -11° , changing to -15° on inversion with acid.

Now the average values for European and