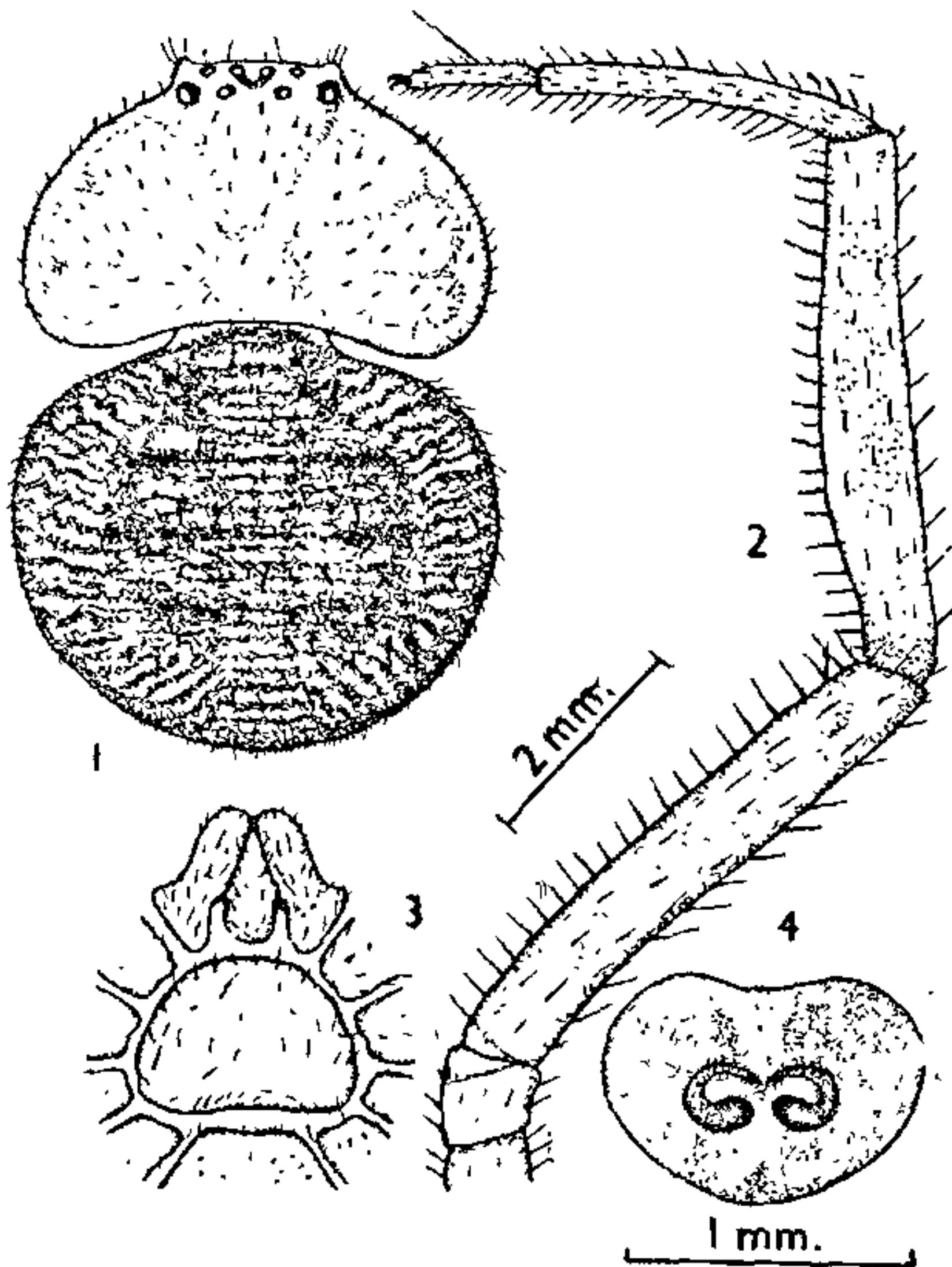


A NEW SPECIES OF SPIDER OF GENUS  
*PLATOR* SIMON (FAMILY—PLATORIDAE)  
FROM INDIA

THE spiders of the family Platoridae are very little known from Indian fauna. The genus *Plator* Simon of the family Platoride is little known from India. The first species was described from India by Simon (1897) and second species was recently described by Tikader (1969).

While examining the spider collection from Jammu and Kashmir State, India, we came across a new species of spider of the genus *Plator*, which is described here. It is the third species of this genus *Plator* from India.



FIGS. 1-4. *Plator kashmirensis* sp. nov. Fig. 1. Dorsal view of female legs omitted. Fig. 2. First leg of female. Fig. 3. Maxilla and labium of female. Fig. 4. Epigyne.

The type specimen will in due course be deposited in the National Zoological Collections, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

The authors are thankful to Dr. A. P. Kapur, Director, Zoological Survey of India, for giving necessary facilities and encouragement for this work and to Mr. B. D. Sharma, Head of the Zoology Department, Government College, Poonch, (J. and K.) for supplying the spider for our study.

*Plator kashmirensis* Sp. Nov.

**General:** Cephalothorax and legs reddish-green, abdomen brownish-green. Total length 6.00 mm. Carapace 2.30 mm long, 4.10 mm wide; abdomen 3.70 mm long, 4.40 mm wide.

**Cephalothorax.**—Very flat, leaf-like, much wider than long, cephalic region narrow and slightly high, clothed with black short spines. Eyes eight, in two rows, posterior row recurved but anterior row straight or very little recurved. Posterior lateral eyes larger and black but posterior medians smaller and white, base of eyes encircled by black patch except posterior median eyes. Mandibles weakly armed, labium longer than wide.

Sternum wider than long, slightly narrowed in front, clothed with fine hairs. Legs long and strong, clothed with hair and spines. Legs I shorter than the rest, II longest, anterior two legs armed with conspicuous erect spiniform bristles (as Fig. 2). Tarsus without scopulae or unguis tufts.

**Abdomen.**—Very flat, leaf-like, nearly rounded, wider than longer; clothed with fine hairs. Dorsally provided with irregular minute markings and longitudinal two rows of sagitta as in Fig. 1. Ventral side more lighter than dorsal side and clothed with fine hairs. Epigyne as in Fig. 4.

**Holotype.**—One female in spirit.

**Type-locality.**—Poonch, Jammu and Kashmir State, India, Coll.: B. D. Sharma: 1-4-1973.

This species appears to be closely related to *Plator pandeae* Tikader. However *Plator kashmirensis* sp. nov. differs from *P. pandeae* by the structure of the female epigyne. Abdomen dorsally provided with longitudinal two rows of sagitta, but in *P. pandeae* abdomen without sagitta.

Zoological Survey of India,  
Western Regional Station,  
Poona-5, August 20, 1973.

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A NOTE ON THE AMINO ACID COMPOSITION  
OF THE COLLAGEN OF *VIRGULARIA* SP.

THE occurrence of collagenous connective tissue has been reported in invertebrates, Parazoa, Cnidaria, Aschelminthes, Mollusca, Annelida, Arthropoda and Echinodermata. Among Cnidaria collagen is reported in the *Physalia* float and *Metridium* body-wall by Piez and Gross<sup>1</sup>. The present note deals with the amino acid composition of the collagen of *Virgularia*.

Specimens of *Virgularia* were obtained from the muddy regions near the Vellar estuary at Porto Novo.

Collagen was extracted with 4% EDTA solution for 24 hours. Extraction was repeated several