

closely related aporocotyloid cercariae (Sewell², Mc Coy³, Holliman⁴, etc.), while Ejsmont⁵ represented two caudal excretory tubules in the sanguinicolid cercaria studied by him.

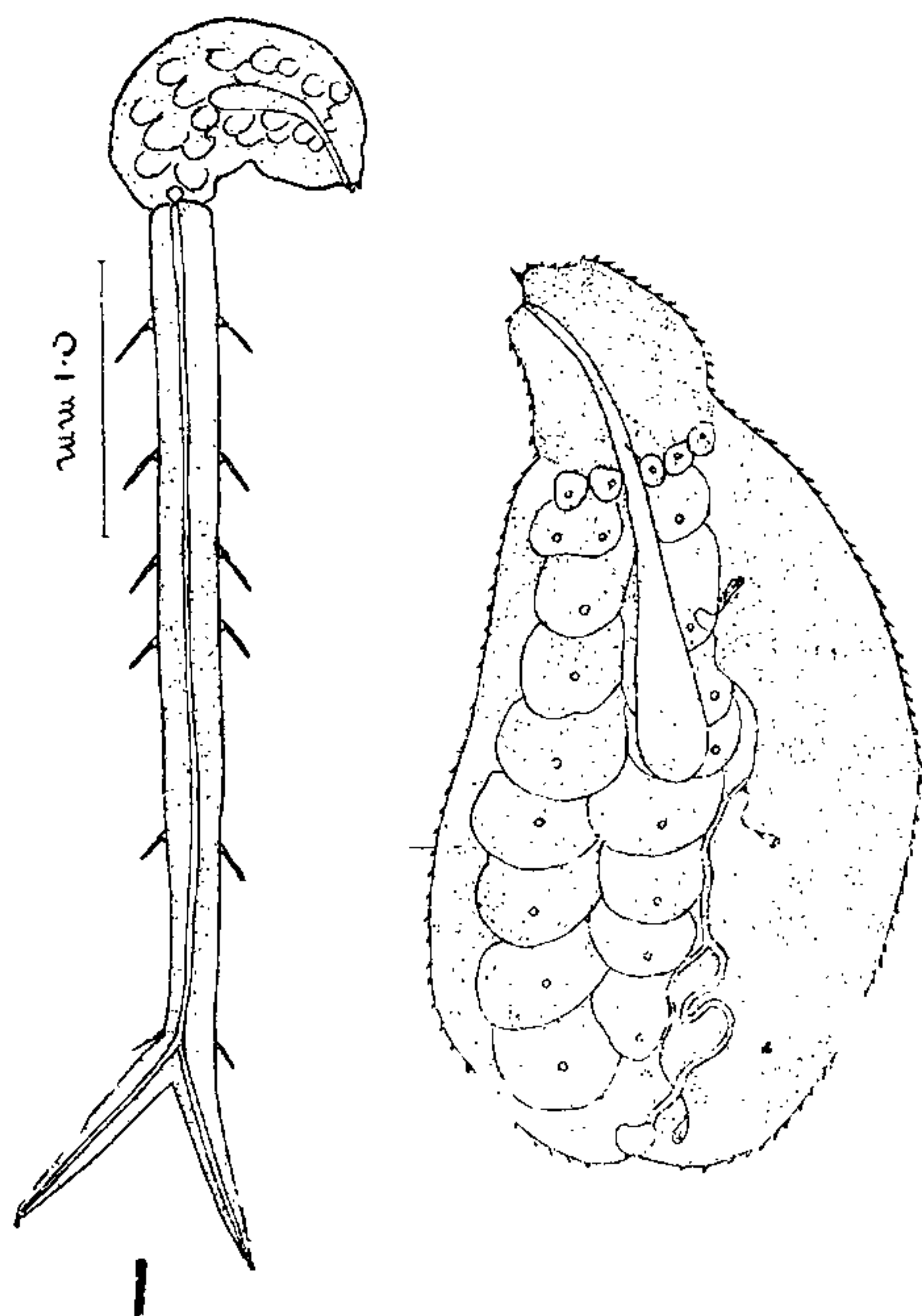


FIG. 1. *Cercaria indicae* LXVI, n.s.p., entire cercaria lateral view.

FIG. 2. Body of the cercaria, lateral view, showing excretory and digestive systems.

Measurements.—Body length 0.092–0.105 and width 0.05. Tailstem 0.29–0.312 × 0.02–0.026, rami 0.84 × 0.013.

Cercariae emerge in moderate numbers in a day. Swimming is sporadic. Prolonged periods of rest alternate with an occasional attempt to swim. Cercaria rests with the tailstem bent on itself, and the rami crossing the stem, forming a characteristic looped structure.

Intramolluscan stages could not be studied as the snail host perished while the cercaria was being studied.

Sanguinicolid cercariae can be characterised as follows: "Apharyngeate, brevifurcate, non-ocellate; dorsal fin-fold on body and furcal fin-folds may or may not be present, tail symmetrical or asymmetrical, anterior organ reduced or lacking; ventral sucker present or absent. Develop in

marine lamellibranchs or freshwater snails. Cercariae penetrate directly into fishes and develop into adults in the vascular system or rarely in the coelom".

The present species differs from all the described sanguinicolid cercariae except *C. hartmanae* Martin, 1952, *C. amphiteis* Oglesby, 1961, and cercaria of *Sanguinicola davis* Wales, 1958 in the absence of a dorsal fin-fold on body and furcal fin-folds. The present species differs from *C. hartmanae* in the absence of an anterior organ and ventral sucker, from *C. amphiteis* in having a brevifurcate tail and from cercaria of *S. davis* in being smaller and in the nature of the gut (intestine in the cercaria of *S. davis* is four lobed) and in the attachment of the tail to the body (tail being posteriorly attached to the body in the cercaria of *S. davis*).

The present species is named *Cercariae indicae* LXVI in continuation of the numbers used for Indian cercariae by Sewell².

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CYPRIDOPSIS OCHRACEA SARS, 1924 (CRUSTACEA : OSTRACODA), A NEW RECORD FROM INDIA

WHILE studying the zooplankton fauna of Bihar, one of the authors (SAKN) came across Ostracoda, collected from a freshwater pond at Bhagalpur, Bihar. The specimens were identified as *Cypridopsis ochracea* Sars. These specimens have been deposited in the museum of the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, and the museum of the Post-Graduate Department of Zoology, Bhagalpur University.

A review of the literature reveals that the species is a rare one, and the only known record is by G. O. Sars from South Africa. This species is not recorded from the Indian sub-continent. The present note is intended to place on record the

actual occurrence of the species of *Cypridopsis ochracea* Sars from the Indian sub-continent. Since no description of this species is available in the Indian fauna for ready consultation, a brief description of the animal is given below.

Structure of the animal.—The animal has a total length of 0.78 mm, the height 0.50 mm and the width 0.30 mm. Shell small moderately tumid in dorsal view, cuneiform anterior end gradually compressed and acutely pointed, posterior end obtusely rounded, maximum width not nearly attaining half the length and occur little behind the middle (Figs. 1 and 2). In profile, oblong and trigonal form with the greatest height somewhat in front of the middle and not fully attaining three-fifth of the length, dorsal edge angularly bent just behind the ocular region and declining rather steeply with the margin slightly sinuate, anterior end obliquely rounded and posterior somewhat produced below. Surface unsculptured with the fine scanty hairs near the extremities. The structure of the specimen resembles that of the *Cypridopsis ochracea* as reported by Sars (1924).

the shape of the shell and its unusual light yellow colour, which is retained in specimens for a longer time even after preservation in alcohol.

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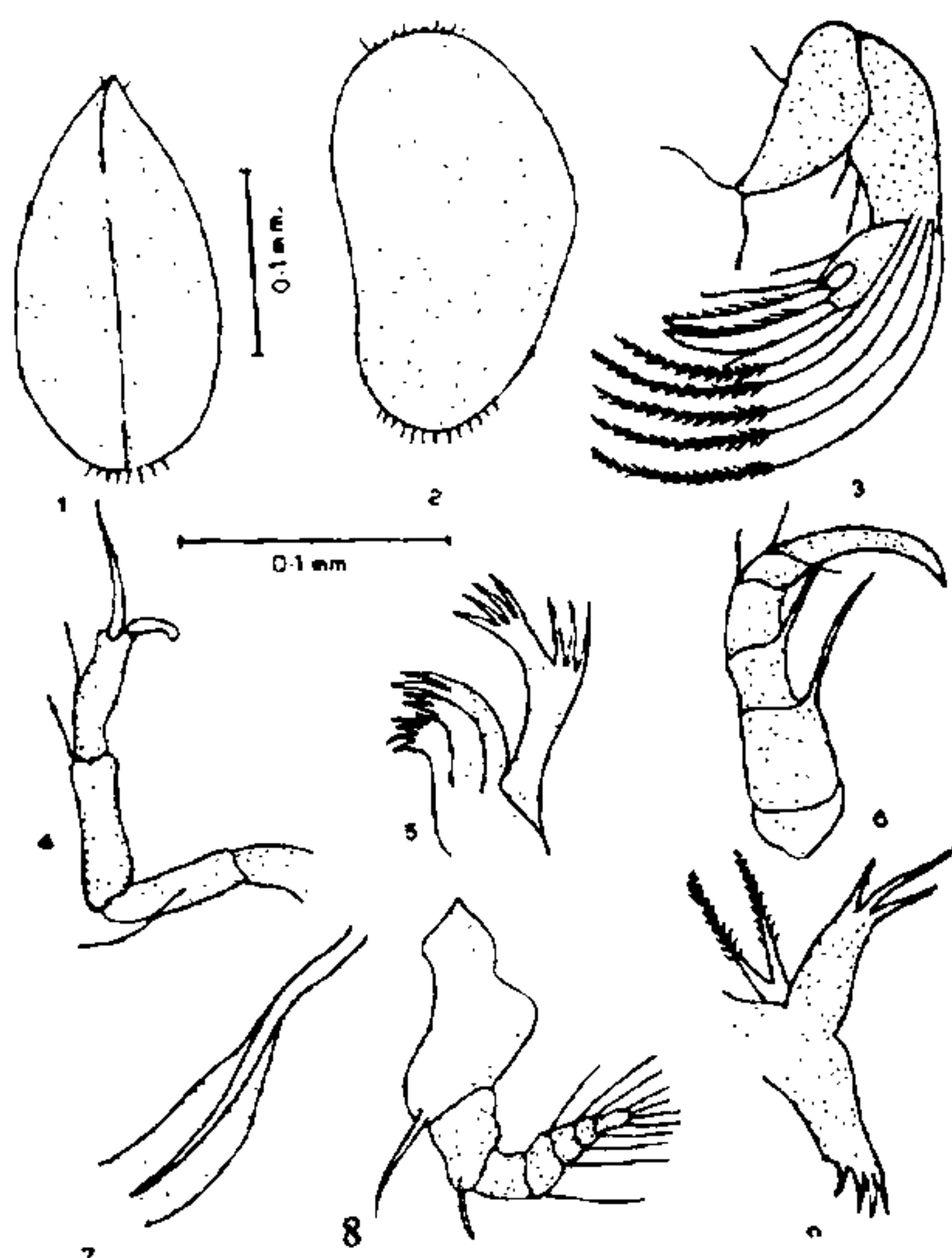
OCCURRENCE OF BIOVULAR FOLLICLES IN *HERPESTES JAVANICUS* AND *NYCTICEBUS COUCANG*

POLYOVULAR follicles and polynuclear oocytes have been reported in the ovaries of some mammals¹⁻³. The present report embodies observations on the biovular follicles in *Herpestes javanicus* and *Nycticebus coucang*.

The ovaries of *Herpestes javanicus* and *Nycticebus coucang* were fixed in Bouin's fluid and 10% formalin. Paraffin sections were cut at 8 to 10 μ thick, and stained with Ehrlich's hematoxylin-eosin and periodic acid-Schiff procedure.

In *Herpestes javanicus* biovular follicles at the multilaminar follicular stage of development are found situated towards the periphery of the ovary. The two oocytes of the multilaminar biovular follicle (Fig. 1) are approximately equal in size, and are separated by the cells of membrana granulosa. Each oocyte of the biovular follicle has a single eccentric nucleus and is surrounded by a distinct PAS-positive zona pellucida. The cells of the membrana granulosa are round in shape, each having a darkly stained centrally placed nucleus. The ovary containing biovular follicles has a corpus luteum of early pregnancy. A few atretic follicles and a large number of primary oocytes are also present in the same ovary.

In *Nycticebus coucang* biovular follicles are situated towards the periphery of the ovary. The



FIGS. 1-9. Fig. 1. Dorsal view female. Fig. 2. Side view female. Fig. 3. Second antenna. Fig. 4. Second abdominal leg. Fig. 5. Maxilla. Fig. 6. First abdominal leg. Fig. 7. Furcal rami. Fig. 8. First antenna. Fig. 9. Maxilliped.

Remarks.—*Cypridopsis ochracea* Sars is easily recognisable from any other forms recorded, by