While *Aplidium* has a wide distribution with its many species, *Sidnyum* has very few species[10] and is not represented in many parts of the world.

The following are the important common generic characters of the genera:

Zooids embedded—no papillae on transverse branchial vessels—stomach with longitudinal folds—ovary anterior to testis in postabdomen—larvae developed in atrial cavity.

The number of lobes in the oral siphon is the main generic character distinguishing these two genera. *Aplidium* has 6 lobes whereas *Sidnyum* has 8.

Aplidium was seen attached to the alga, *Enhalus* sp. at Mandapam and *Sidnyum* to a large boulder in deeper waters at Tuticorin harbour. While several colonies of *Aplidium* were collected, only a single colony of *Sidnyum* was available.

Our thanks are due to Dr. R. H. Millar of Dunstaffnage Marine Research Laboratory, Oban, Argyll, Scotland for his kind help in the identification of the specimens.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF EQUATORIAL MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS IN INDIA

A Workshop on "EQUATORIAL ELECTROJET" is proposed to be held by the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay during November 18–21, 1982 to celebrate 25 years of operation of Trivandrum and Annamalainagar observatories of this Institute.

Systematic study of the geomagnetic field started in India with the commissioning of one the world's oldest and most important magnetic station, the Colaba Observatory in Bombay, in 1846. Since then, Indian contribution to the science of geomagnetism has gone a long way and we now have a chain of magnetic stations in the Indian sub-continent starting from the Gulmarg Observatory (Latitude 34° 05′ N, Longitude 74° 50′ E) at far north to the Trivandrum Observatory (Latitude 8° 29′ N, Longitude 76° 57′ E) at the south. In between six other magentic stations under IIG continuously monitor and record the slightest variation of the geomagnetic field with precision instruments. These data have been and still are invaluable in understanding the immense complexity of the geospace as well as the solid earth.

The intense ionospheric current known as "EQUATORIAL ELECTROJET" flowing almost parallel to the geomagnetic equator, is one of the most important geophysical phenomena. Since there are a number of magnetic observatories in the neighbourhood of the geomagnetic equator it is felt to bring together the scientists concerned for a comprehensive discussion and review the understanding of this unique geophysical phenomenon.

The four day workshop proposed to coincide with the Silver Jubilee Celebration will consist of six scientific sessions, devoted to invited talks and contributed papers. Emphasis will be given on the discussion, rather than mere presentation of a paper.

The sessions are tentatively classified under the following headings: (1) Inaugural Session; (2) Sq current system: Theoretical understanding and observational progress; (3) Equatorial Electrojet: Theory and Interpretation; (4) Counter Electrojet; (5) Equatorial Ionosphere with reference to the electrojet current system; (6) Coupling of the low latitude ionosphere with the magnetosphere, the high latitude ionosphere and with the interplanetary space; (7) Miscellaneous topics; (8) Concluding Session.

It is proposed to bring out the proceeding for the workshop.

Further particulars may be had from Shri M. Roy, The Organising Committee, Workshop on 'Equatorial Electrojet', Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Colaba, Bombay 400 005.