

those individuals of other two types of Siamese twins (figures 5, 6), which had in common a part of the trunk and the tail region, might have resulted by splitting partly the 'tongue' of the primary organizer at a later stage indicating the genic control of the morphogenic process during epigenesis in tilapia. Further, the death of all the Siamese twins a few days after their emergence could be envisaged as due to the mutated gene controlling the developmental process and was also associated with lethal effect recalling the genes controlling 'taillessness' (lethal mutation in T locus) in house mouse having phenotypic and embryological effects<sup>13</sup>. Thus the death of all the twins was very likely not merely due to the mechanical obstruction created by the ventral attachment of two individuals of each twin but it was possibly due to the lethal mutation induced by Rogor impairing developmental process in tilapia. Incidentally it might be noted that the treatment of x-rays, zinc sulphate, Aldrex 30, Anisol etc to male tilapias and their mating to normal virgin females did not yield any Siamese twin. Anyhow Roger 30E was found to be potential mutagen by other tests<sup>4,7,8</sup> but it is also a potential teratogen as revealed in the present study. Lastly, the induction of Siamese twins was a rare mutation because they were not encountered in a few repetition of the experiments. Further studies are in progress.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

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### INDIAN SOCIETY OF DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGISTS, PUNE, BOMBAY

The Indian Society of Developmental Biologists has awarded to Dr K. K. Sharma, Department of Zoology, Rajasthan University, Jaipur, the Swami Pranavanand Science Award for young Scientist in Developmental Biology for his original contri-

butions on the role and mechanism of action of vitamin A on limb regeneration in amphibians. The award carries a cash prize of Rs. 3,000/- and a citation.