### Table 1
Hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic effects of cabbage oil compared with those of insulin in streptozotocin diabetic rats (Mean value ± S.D of six rats in each group)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters studied</th>
<th>Diabetic groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood sugar mmol/l</td>
<td>4.6±0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum cholesterol mmol/l</td>
<td>3.4±0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver cholesterol mmol/kg</td>
<td>18.0±3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney cholesterol mmol/kg</td>
<td>2.5±0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum triglyceride glycerol mmol/l</td>
<td>0.5±0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver triglyceride glycerol mmol/kg</td>
<td>10.0±2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney triglyceride glycerol mmol/kg</td>
<td>3.0±0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver total lipids g/kg</td>
<td>31.0±2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in body wt g/100 g</td>
<td>40.0±5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative value for change of body wt indicates loss of weight; Diabetic control is compared with normals and treated groups are compared with diabetic control. Level of significance is based on student's t test; *P<0.01; †P<0.002; ‡P<0.001.

High dose of insulin, except that it could not increase the body weight. The mechanism of action of the oil is not clear; however it could be similar to that of garlic oil. Tashiko et al11 ascribed the hypcholesterolemic action of cabbage to a sterol but Itokawa et al6 and the present authors ascribe such action of cabbage to sulphur compounds.

7 February 1987; Revised 7 August 1987


**ADDITIONAL RECENT OSTRACODES FROM RAJASTHAN**

B. A. HABIBNIA and M. S. MANNIKERI
Department of Geology, Karnata University, Dharwad 580 003, India.

During a geological investigation (October 1986), 10 substrate samples were collected from 2 perennial
water ponds (Kawadgar and Bheemsar) near Manda and Khryan villages (Lat. 27° 18' N; Long. 70° 55' E), 60 km north of Jaisalmer town in Rajasthan. These samples have yielded 10 ostracod taxa—*Cypris subglobosa* Sewerby, *Scleroecyris jaini* Bhatia and Mannikeri, *Hemicypris fossulata* (Vavra), *Stenocypris hislop Fergusson*, *Ilyocypris mckenziei* Bhatia and Mannikeri, *Ilyocypris bradyi* Sars, *Hemicypris* sp., *Hemicypris pandei* Bhatia and Singh, *Parastenocypris* sp. and *Potamoecypris minutae patriciae* Bhatia. Of these the former five are already known from other parts of Rajasthan and the latter five (figures 1–5) are now recorded for the first time from Western India. These ostracodes are found associated with gastropod shells and chara oogonia. The substrates of the water ponds (supradicit) consist of buff-coloured sandy mud or silt with abundant aquatic vegetation. The maximum and the minimum depth of water varies between 3 m (rainy season) and 1 m (summer).

There are very few studies on ostracodes of Rajasthan and the detailed work on "Asiatic Ostracodes" includes 2 taxa from Jodhpur (*Strandesia purva* and *Stenocypris* sp.). This was followed by the record of 3 species (*Cypris subglobosa*, *Cypridopsis* sp. and *Stenocypris major*) from ponds near Sri Kolayatji in Bikaner District. Two new species (*Scleroecyris indica* and *S. rajasthanensis*) from Biprasar tank were also recorded near Ramgarh village in Jaisalmer District. Nine taxa including 2 new species (*Ilyocypris mckenziei* and *Scleroecyris jaini*) from Gadisar lake near Jaisalmer town were also reported.

*Cypris subglobosa*, a species known to occur in various parts of India, Afghanistan and Iran, limiting to Holarctic and Oriental zoogeographic provinces, is characterized by ventrolateral inflation with an anterior conspicuous 'lip' in the right valve. It ranges in age from Pleistocene to Recent. The genus *Scleroecyris*, till recently considered as endemic in S. Africa, has been recorded in Rajasthan lakes with 3 taxa—*S. rajasthanensis*, *S. indica* and *S. jaini*. They are distinguished by their large and heavy shells with burrowing habit. The genus *Hemicypris*, widely occurring in India in the Recent lakes and late Pleistocene sediments, is represented here by *Hemicypris* sp. (figure 1), *H. Pandei* (figure 2) and *H. fossulata*. The former may possibly belong to a new taxon. The former 2 taxa occur in the Oriental and the latter one occurs in both the Oriental and Ethiopian provinces. *S. hislop*, typically with its strongly calcified valves and 'S' shaped radial pore canals, is an active swimmer over the muddy bottoms of stagnant water pools and is restricted to the Oriental province. *Parastenocypris* sp. (figure 3) with its thin and fragile valves and a very narrow duplicature rarely occurs in Rajasthan lakes, may possibly belong to a new species. *Potamoecypris minutae patriciae* with its small-sized delicate valves is poorly represented in the present material (figure 4). It is also known from Pleistocene epoch. Two taxa, *Ilyocypris mckenziei* and *I. bradyi* (figure 5), being recorded here, are characteristic swimmers of running water. The former one, typically with its posterodorsal hump and 2 rows of marginal spines is at present known only from the Recent freshwater lakes in Rajasthan. The latter species being a cosmopolitan form with compressed valves is known from Recent lakes and Pleistocene deposits in various parts of the Oriental zoogeographic province.

7 August 1987