

species the females are more dispersal-oriented and associated changes in behaviour occur soon after mating. This constitutes an important part of the behavioural repertoire by which monandry is maintained. This in turn would be beneficial to the species since it would restrict insemination by the polygynous males to virgin females, thereby maximizing successful reproduction by both sexes within the population. The results indicate the unique reproductive behaviour of *Gryon* sp. that ensures the production of maximum reproductives in the context of the limited reproductive potential of the species. *Gryon* is thus an efficient egg parasitoid of several pests.

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ERRATUM



S. Ramaseshan writes ...

In the printed version of the talk I delivered in Calcutta entitled 'The portrait of a scientist—C. V. Raman' (*Current Science*, 57, 1207, 1988) there is an error. The sentence reads:

When the mathematicians of the world presented a copy of Ramanujan's bust to the Indian Academy of Sciences at Bangalore, the astrophysicist S. Chandrasekhar wrote....

The sentence should be replaced by:

The mathematicians of the world desired to present Mrs Ramanujan with a bronze bust of

Ramanujan. The US mathematician Richard Askey persuaded the sculptor Paul Granlund to undertake the making of this bust. Prof. S. Chandrasekhar and his wife Lalitha graciously offered to present one of the copies to the Indian Academy of Sciences. At that time the Chicago astrophysicist wrote....

As reported in the April 1985 issue of *Patrika* (the newsletter of the Indian Academy of Sciences), the unveiling and formal presentation of the bust was done by Mrs Lalitha Chandrasekhar on 6 February 1985 during the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Indian Academy of Sciences. Mrs Lalitha Chandrasekhar then related the story of how the bust came into being—how the sculptor transformed a photograph of Ramanujan (discovered by her husband in India in 1936) into a three-dimensional work of art.
