NOTES

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REFERENCES


ON THE OCCURRENCE OF SQUILLA LEPTOSQUILLA BROOKS (CRUSTACEA, STOMATOPODA) IN THE WEST COAST OF INDIA

Although Indian stomatopods have been studied extensively by Kemp (1913), Kemp and Chopra (1921), Chopra (1934) and recently by Tiwari and Biswas (1952), there has been no record of Squilla leptosquilla Brooks from the Arabian Sea. On 14-3-1963, while examining the bottom trawl collections made during the exploratory deep sea trawling cruise of M.V. KALAVA, three specimens of Squilla leptosquilla Brooks were obtained among other interesting deep sea fishes from off Alleppey. The present communication records the occurrence of this rare deep water species for the first time in the Arabian Sea and provides supplementary descriptions which are considered to be of taxonomic significance (Manning, 1963).

Squilla leptosquilla Brooks


Material : 3 males, 121, 123 and 134 mm. in length (from the tip of the rostrum to the tip of the submedian spine of the telson).

Locality : Arabian Sea, Southwest coast of India, off Alleppey (Lat. 9°25' N., Long. 75°40'E.), 180 fathoms.

Distribution : Celebes Sea, near Philippines—115 F. (Brooks) ; around Andamans—185-419 F. (Kemp) ; off Nicobars—296 m. (Jurich, and off Guinea—310 m. (Hansen). This is the first record of the species on the west coast of India.

Remarks : The specimens on hand agree with the descriptions given by Brooks (1886) and Kemp (1913). Papillae on antennal protopod and mandibular palp absent; propodus of third maxilliped slightly longer than broad; of the fourth as long as broad and of the fifth much longer than broad. Epipods present on first four thoracic limbs, first epipod reniform and largest, the second about half
the size of first and third and fourth almost equal and slightly smaller than second. Ventral keel present on eighth thoracic somite. A distinct notch is present in the submedian carinae of the second abdominal segment. Each intermediate carinae of second to sixth abdominal segment also bears a notch at about the anterior one-third of its length. Small tubercles present anteriorly in between the intermediate and lateral carinae on the first to the fifth abdominal segments.

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REFERENCES


AN INSTANCE OF UNUSUAL OXYGEN PRODUCTION IN A TROPICAL IMPOUNDMENT

While making limnological studies of Amaravathy Reservoir (Madras State), on one occasion (June 1964) an unusually high photosynthetic production of oxygen was recorded. Water samples collected from each metre depth with Friedinger sampler were placed in (1) a bottle for determining the dissolved oxygen immediately (2) a clear and a dark bottle to be suspended at the depth from which the sample was collected. The initial dissolved oxygen was determined soon after collection. The dissolved oxygen from the suspended light and dark bottles were determined after 7 hours exposure in situ. The difference in dissolved oxygen between the dark (D) and light (L) bottle represents the gross photosynthetic oxygen production in mg/l or g/m². By averaging the oxygen production between two succeeding metre depths and totaling them up, the production per m² was obtained. Net production was obtained by deducting the initial oxygen (i) from the final oxygen in the light bottles. The results are presented in Tables I and II.