

capacity of shaded leaves and reduced translocation of photosynthates to ear. Consequently, there has been higher retention of photosynthates in the stem. These findings are in good agreement with the results of other workers<sup>1,2</sup>.

Among the tall varieties the mean translocation of <sup>14</sup>C assimilates to ear from all the sources was higher in Dehradun Basmati (40.98%) followed by MTU 15 (30.67%) and least in Tilakchandan tall (29.24%). In case of dwarf varieties higher translocation of photosynthates to ear was recorded in UPRI 74-14 (42.03%) than in RP 632 (37.43%). At 60 days stage when <sup>14</sup>C was fed, varieties like Dehradun Basmati, MTU 15 and UPRI 74-14 were in panicle emergence stage while Tilakchandan tall and RP 632 were in boot leaf stage. So the higher demand of photosynthates at panicle emergence stage might have been accomplished by higher translocation of photosynthates from source leaf to developing ear in Dehradun Basmati, MTU 15 and UPRI 74-14. On the otherhand Tilakchandan tall and RP 632 showed lower translocation as they were in booting stage when there was comparatively less sink demand for photosynthates.

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### A penaeid prawn with an abnormal telson

Reported instances of abnormalities in fishes are common<sup>1-6</sup>, but in prawn it is limited. Deshmukh and Kuber<sup>7</sup> have reported a case of double rostrum in *Parapenaeopsis styliifera*. Apart from this there is no other published work on abnormalities in *P. styliifera*. The present note deals with the abnormal telson.

During the routine observations of prawn catches from Sassoon dock a biggest landing centre of Bombay a male specimen with an abnormal telson was encountered. The specimen was obtained from the catches landed by the fishing vessels operating Dol net off Bombay harbour in about 30 meters depth. It measured 92 mm in total length from the tip of the rostrum to end of telson and weighed 5 gms. The enlarged portion of abnormal and normal telson of *P. styliifera* are given in the Fig. 1. Except the abnormal telson, the specimen in all other respects resemble the normal one.

In the abnormal telson the divided portion extends upto the one third of the total length

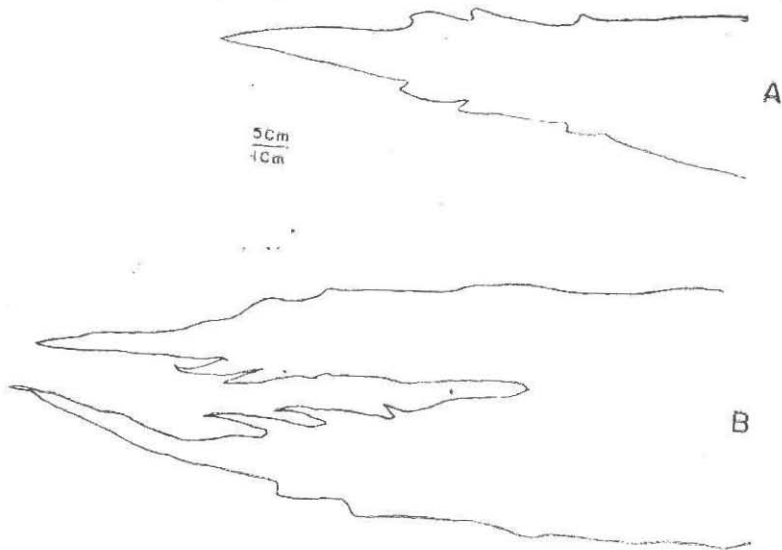


Fig. 1 : (A) Normal telson of *P. stylifera* ;  
(B) Abnormal telson of *P. stylifera*.

(5 mm) from the posterior tip of the telson (Fig. 1B). In the normal specimen, the telson is elongated and triangular with broad base and tapering end (Fig. 1A). A pair of subepical spines with lateral spines are also present. In the present case each of the divided portion of the telson bears spines on the inner margins. The left divided portion of the telson has only two spines on the inner margin and is shorter than the right one.

The right divided portion appears to be the normal one and the left one is only aberration from it. The protruberances clearly visible on the right divided portion and not marked on the outer margin of the left portion. The presence of spines on the inner margins of divided portions clearly indicates that this is a case of abnormality. The spines are not generally present in regenerated portion in prawns.

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