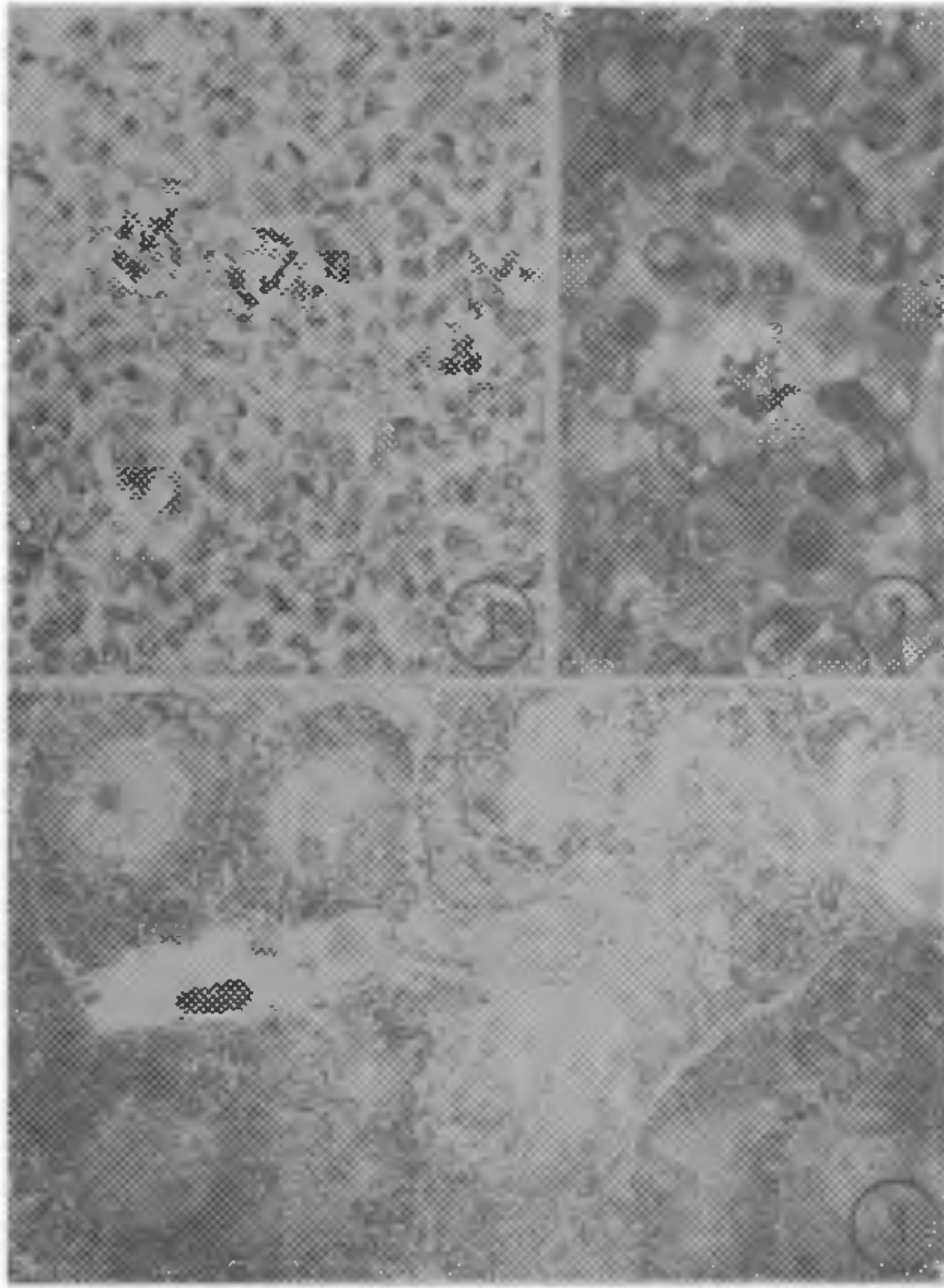


equally interesting to note that the follicular cells or undifferentiated cells are sparse in the hypophysis of pregnant and lactating mice. Lastly, the one observation that provokes considerable interest is the occurrence of mitotic activity within the region of higher concentration of LTH cells in the pars anterior.



FIGS. 1-3. Fig. 1. A portion of the pars distalis of pregnant mouse showing the LTH cells in various stages of mitosis. Formol-sublimate, toluidine blue, $\times 200$, Fig. 2. A metaphase plate from the previous figure enlarged. Formol-sublimate, toluidine blue, $\times 800$, Fig. 3. A low power electronmicrograph of the pars distalis of pregnant mouse showing secretory granules in all cells. Glutaraldehyde, Urynyl acetate $\times 2,800$.

On the basis of the above findings it is reasonable to conclude that the increase in LTH cells during pregnancy and lactation is not unrelated to the pre-existing stock of LTH cells through mitosis.

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A NEW RECORD OF *CLETOCAMPTUS DEITERSI* (RICHARD, 1895) (COPEPODA: HARPACTICOIDA) FROM INDIA

WHILE engaged in study of systematics and ecology of copepod fauna of Guntur and its environs (Andhra Pradesh) during 1975-77, we encountered specimens of both sexes of *Cletocamptus deitersi* (Richard, 1895) in small numbers in the surface layers of Lake Kolleru (latitudes $16^{\circ} 32'$ and $16^{\circ} 47'$ N and longitudes $81^{\circ} 4'$ and $81^{\circ} 22'$ E) at Kolletikota in all the months from August 1973 to July 1974. The specimens agree with the figures and description given by Lang² and Hamond¹. Since the species is one, already well defined, presenting no problem of identification, any mention of its characters appears redundant.

The presence of this supposedly brackishwater species in the freshwater lake may be due to its being introduced into the lake by the influx of sea water from Bay of Bengal via Upputeru. This is the first report of the species from freshwater and India. An interesting feature is that all the specimens examined were infected with the ciliophore, *Thecacinata* sp.

Recording of this species in Lake Kolleru, indicates its euryhaline nature and probably cosmopolitan distribution. This has been recorded earlier from West Indies, Guatemala, Uruguay, Argentina, Pagonia, Hawaii Island and Australia.

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