

results would indicate that the nuclear binding of steroid receptor complex is possibly inhibited by metallic copper which decreases the translocation process. Copper thus might have a localised effect which results in reduced incorporation of the hormone in the target organ, thus imparting contraceptive efficacy to a Cu-IUCD.

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A NEW PSYLLID GALL ON THE LEAVES OF *ALSTONIA KURZII* H. K. F. (APOCYNACEAE) FROM THE SOUTH ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

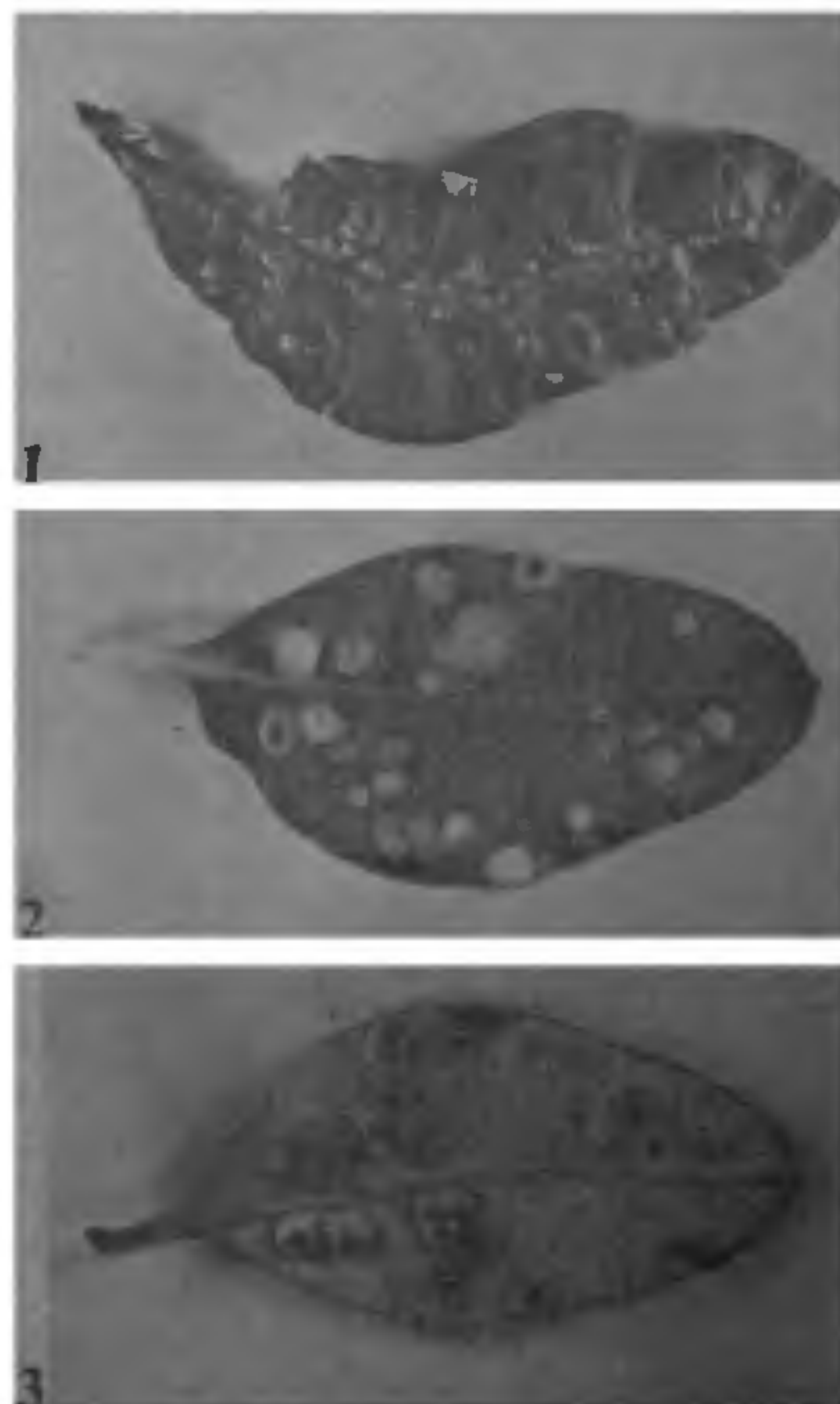
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INFORMATION of psyllid galls on the species of Apocynaceae is meagre except for an isolated report on the

occurrence of leaf galls on *Alstonia scholaris* R. Br^{1,2}. During a recent survey made in Neil, Harelock and Peel Islands of South Andaman, leaf galls from *Alstonia kurzii* H. K. F. were collected and the identity of the gall making psyllid was confirmed as *Pauropsylla tuberculata* Crawford (Psyllidae: Hemiptera). Psyllid galls on the leaves of *A. kurzii* is a new report.

These characteristic leaf galls, though occurring scattered throughout the laminar surface, tend to agglomerate at the midrib region (figure 1) resulting in the crinkling of leaves. As many as 75 galls were counted on a single leaf surface. The size of the gall varied from 3 to 8 mm in diameter. These pouch galls are epiphyllous as well as hypophyllous (figures 2, 3). They are solitary, globose and light green on young leaf and dark brown on mature leaf. The gall chamber is unilocular and, as in any other psyllid gall, the cavity encloses only one nymph. The nymph is yellow in colour and all the five instars developed inside the zooecidia. At the time of emergence, the exit hole is made either on the dorsal or on the ventral side of the leaf, depending on the nature of the gall.



Figures 1-3 1. Leaf galls on *Alstonia kurzii*, 2. Dorsal side of the leaf, 3. Ventral side of the leaf.

It was possible to rear the nymphs from the gall and about 50 adult specimens were obtained successfully in the laboratory. These specimens, after identification, were preserved at the Regional Station of Zoological Survey of India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.

It is a general phenomena that all the gall-making psyllid species are host specific⁵. However, *Paurophylla depressa* and *P. ficicola* were already reported as exceptions to this. *P. tuberculata* is an added exception as it is known to cause leaf galls on another host plant viz *A. scholaris*, in addition to *A. kurzii* which is reported in this paper. Also, it is interesting to note that the host plant *A. kurzii* is confirmed by the Botanical Survey of India to be endemic to the islands of Andaman and Nicobar.

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ON A NEW SPECIES OF *LONGIDOROIDES* KHAN, CHAWLA AND SAHA, 1976 AND WITH A KEY TO ITS SPECIES

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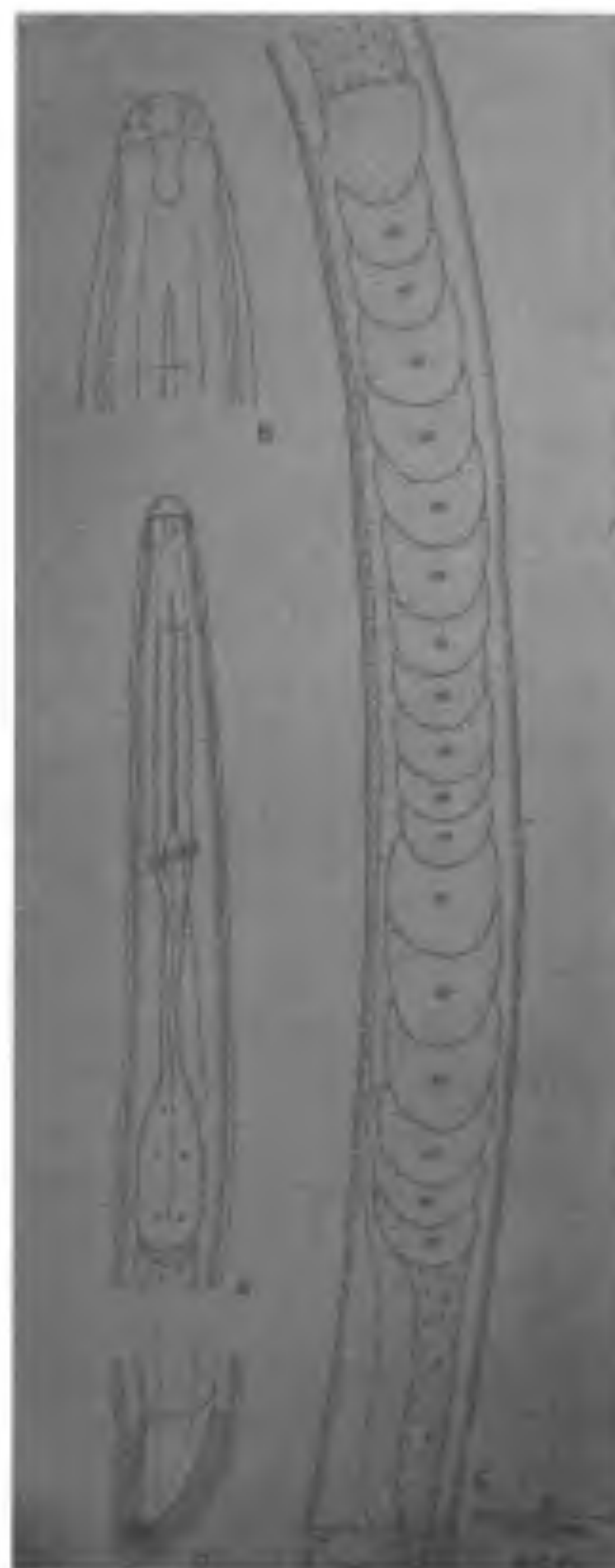
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WHILE screening fruits and vegetables for nematode infestation, *Longidoroides sativus* sp. n. was recovered and it is described in this note with a key to the species of *Longidoroides*.

Longidoroides sativus sp. n. (figures 1A-D).

Measurements: Female (*Holotype*): L = 3.90 mm; a = 81.2; b = 18.5; c = 84.7; V = $^{10.7}46.14^{11.7}$; odontostyle = 53 μ .

Body C-shaped when relaxed by gentle heat, tapering towards either extremities. Body cuticle 2.5–3.5 μ thick. Lateral body pores irregularly arranged. Lip region narrow, rounded measuring 11 μ in diameter slightly offset. Amphid pouch-like symmetrically



Figures 1A-D. *L. sativus* sp. n. A. Anterior end; B. Head end, C. Vulvar region, D. Tail end.

lobed at base, with slit-like opening, occupying about 1/3rd of the corresponding head-width. Odontophore 29 μ with basal swellings. Guiding ring single, 39 μ from anterior end. Oesophagus with anterior slender part 172 μ long, not convoluted, basal bulb measuring 52 \times 19 μ having dorsal, first right subventral and first left subventral gland nuclei located at 9, 23 and 21 μ from anterior end of the oesophageal bulb. Nuclei of second right and the left subventral glands at 42.5 and 41 μ , respectively, from anterior end of oesophageal bulb. Oesophago-intestinal valve rounded. Pre-rectum about 2 anal-body-diameter long. Rectum 14 μ long. Tail conoid-rounded, dorsally convex about one-anal-body width long.

Ovaries amphidelphic, reflexed, anterior measuring 340 μ and posterior 360 μ . Oocytes irregularly