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RECORD OF THE GENUS *KRUGERIA* (TENUIPALPIDAE, ACARI) FROM INDIA

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BAKER and Tuttle¹ erected the genus *Obuloides* to accommodate a unique tenuipalpid mite with one-segment palp and with seven pairs of dorsal setae, two of which were dorso-centrals and the other five marginal (humeral and dorso-lateral). This monotypic genus was from Coimbatore, India, on hibiscus. However, Meyer² erected *Krugeria*, which, like *Obuloides*, is characterized by one-segment palps and seven dorsal setae. The setae, however, unlike in *Obuloides*, are set on tubercles and arranged as follows: three pairs of dorso-centrals and four pairs of marginals. Further, members of *Krugeria* lack the transverse suture between dorso-central setae.

Recently, we collected two females and three nymphs of *Krugeria ramosa* Meyer on *Grewia orbiculata* Rottber (Tiliaceae) near Kalyani Dam, Tirupathi, South India. This is the first record of the genus from India. *K. ramosa* has been reported by Meyer² on *Grewia bicolor* and *G. monticola* from South Africa. Our record on *G. orbiculata* indicates that this mite is restricted to *Grewia*, which is found only in tropical Africa, Asia and Australian regions.

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SOME HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE NEUROSECRETORY CELLS IN THE EYESTALK OF THE CRAB *POTAMON MAGNUM MAGNUM* (PRETZMAN)

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SEVERAL morphological and histochemical studies¹⁻³ on the neurosecretory cells in the cerebral and thoracic ganglia of the crab *Potamon magnum magnum* have been carried out. However, the histochemical nature of neurosecretory cells in the eyestalk of this decapod crustacean has not been studied earlier.

Adult *P. magnum magnum* were obtained from the Nawaran Spring, Iraq. Extirpated eyestalks were fixed in Bouin's, Carnoy's, alcoholic leadnitrate and Elftman's fixatives. They were then dehydrated in an alcohol series, cleared in xylol and terpenol, and embedded in histowax. Sections of 8 μ m were cut and stained histochemically^{4,5} for carbohydrates, proteins and lipids in the neurosecretory material.

The results (table 1) indicate the presence of protein, carbohydrate and lipid in the neurosecretory material of the eyestalk of *P. magnum magnum*. Proteinaceous neurosecretory material has been detected¹⁻³ in the thoracic and cerebral ganglia of *P. magnum magnum*. Disulphide group-containing material has been reported⁶ in neurosecretory material of axon endings in the sinus gland of *Carcinus maenas*. Proteinaceous neurosecretory material has been observed in the neurosecretory cells of *Chirocephalus diaphanus*^{7,8} and *Paragrapsus gaimardii* and *Rivulogammarus syriacus*⁹.

Neurosecretory material rich in proteins with SS and SH groups has been also detected¹⁰ in the neurosecretory cells of the brain of *Artemia salina*. A hyperglycaemic hormone has been detected¹¹ in the neurosecretory system of the eyestalk of *Astacus leptodactylus*. Proteinaceous neurosecretory material