COMPUTERISED DATA ON NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION

The National Zoological Collections comprising nearly 15,000 types are housed in the Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata and are properly maintained. All these specimens have Registration numbers and are readily available for study as and when required. Data pertaining to locality, date of collection, name of collector, sex, up to date valid species name, name of the host (for parasite) etc., of each type of collection have already been computerised. The computerised data are stored in the computer centre of Zoological Survey of India. Scientists/Naturalists interested for any information on type species present in Zoological Survey of India may contact the Director, Zoological Survey of India, 'M' Block, New Alipore, Kolkata-700 053.

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STUDIES ON THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF TWO MAN MADE LAKES OF CALCUTTA

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INTRODUCTION

Lakes, both natural as well as man made, constitute an important component of fresh water resources, because of their diverse uses. The aquatic environment of such lakes support a variety of flora and fauna which include the biotic community of phytoplankton, macrophytes, zooplankton, benthos, necton etc. Together with the prevailing physico-chemical condition of water and soil, these biotic communities form an interdependent and balanced ecological system. Generally, lakes situated in urban areas are mainly used for recreational purposes like swimming, bathing and other water sports. However, many a times, these water bodies are subjected to undesirable uses such as discharge of industrial and domestic effluents or excessive use by surrounding dense human population for a variety of purposes and thereby degrading the water quality considerably.

In Calcutta metropolitan, there are two medium sized man made lakes viz. Rabindra Sarovar and Subhas Sarovar. Subhas Sarovar, situated in north eastern part of city covers an area of 39.5 acre. Rabindra Sarovar situated in Southern part of city is larger than Subhas Sarovar and covers an area of nearly 72 acres. No organised fishing activity is being carried out in these lakes, except sport angling in Subhas Sarovar. Recently these two lakes have been included in National Lake conservation plan by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Rabindra Sarovar has been declared as National Lake.

Several earlier studies on the urban recreational ponds of the country (Michael, 1962, Sreenivasan, 1964, 1965, 1976; George, 1966; Ganapati and Sreenivasan, 1970; Jana, 1979; Zutsi and Vaas, 1982; Zafar, 1966 Kulshrestha, 1988,) also pointed out their altered ecological condition due to excessive undesirable uses. Inspite of their importance in Calcutta Metropolitan, these lakes have yet not been properly investigated. Excepting few earlier studies of specific nature on primary productivity and zooplankton by Khan (1979, 1981, 1985) in Rabindra Sarovar practically no information is available on general limnological condition of these two lakes. Therefore, the present studies were undertaken for two consecutive annual cycles, 1996-97 and 1997-98. with a viewpoint to work out the physico-chemical characteristics of water, phytoplankton, rate of primary production and diversity and abundance of zooplankton of the two lakes.

Rec. zool. Surv. India : 100 (Part 3-4) : 1-19, 2002
NOTES ON THE DERMAPTERA (INSECTA) OF LAKSHADWEEP
WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

G. K. SRIVASTAVA
Zoological Survey of India, M-Block, New Alipore, Kolkata-700 053

INTRODUCTION

Srivastava (1991) recorded two species of Dermaptera, namely, Euborellia stdli (Dohrn) now treated as synonym of Euborellia annulata (Fabricius) and another Euborellia sp. Besides, Anisolabis annulipes Lucas was reported on a Male from Minikoi by Burr (1902) which may be treated with reserve since it was determined before the concept of male genitalia was fully introduced in the taxonomy of the Order.

Three more species are reported from the area including an undescribed species.

ANISOLABOIDEA
ANISOLABIDIDAE
ANISOLABIDINAE

Euborellia annulipes (Lucas)

Anisolabis annulipes; Burr, 1902, The Fauna and Geography of the Maldive and Laccadive Archipelago, 1 (2) : 235 (1 Male; Lakshadweep, Minikoi).

Distribution: World wide.

Euborellia sp.


Remarks: The above male, female were not named due to the poor condition of male specimen which represent an undescribed species. The brief description and figures were given for the future workers to recognise the species when additional material is available.
Euborellia annulata (Fabricius)


*Distribution*: World wide.

FORFICULOIDAE

SPONGIPHORIDAE

LABIINAE

*Circolabla curvicauda* (Motschulsky)

(Fig. 1)

*Material examined*: India : Lakshadweep, Minicoy Isl, 1 Male, 1 Female, ex rotten banana stem, 26.ii.2001 (G.K.Srivastava coll.).

*Distribution*: World wide. First record from the area.

*Chaetospania nigiceps* (Kirby)

(Figs. 2-3)

*Material examined*: India : Lakshadweep, Minicoy Isl, 1 Male, 2 Females, ex rotten banana stem, 26.ii.2001 (G.K.Srivastava coll.).

*Distribution*: India (Andaman & Lakshadweep), Myanmar, Celebes, New Guinea and Solomon Islands.

Reported for the first time from Lakshadweep.

*Chaetospania alfredi* sp.n.

(Figs. 4-10)

*Male*: General colour blackish brown; antennae, ultimate tergite and forceps a little lighter in colour; mouth parts, tibiae basally and apically and whole of tarsi yellow. Finely pubescent, sides of abdominal segments and forceps with long pubescence.
Head slightly broader than long, depressed, smooth, postero-lateral angles rounded, hind margin feebly emarginate in middle, sutures obsolete. Eyes shorter than post-ocular area. Antennae 12-segmented, stout, narrowed basally, slightly shorter than the distance between antennal bases; 2nd short, about as long as broad; 3rd long, cylindrical; 4th shorter than 3rd, slightly longer than broad; 5th about as long as broad, smooth, sides straight, tip acute.

The species is named after Dr. J.R.B. Alfred, Director, Zoological Survey of India, in recognition of his contributions to Indian zoology.

**Female:** Unknown.

**Measurements:** (in mm):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Holotype</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length of body</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of forceps</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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**Material examined:** India: Lakshadweep, Minicoy Isl, Holotype Male, (genitalia mounted between two coverslips and pinned with the specimen), ex rotten banana stem, 26.ii.2001 (G.K. Srivastava coll.); deposited in the Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata.

The author is thankful to the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, for providing necessary facilities to survey the area and study of the specimens.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Fauna of the area, on the basis of present studies, appears to be mainly Oriental having close relationship with that of Peninsular India and Sri Lanka. Two species viz. *Euborellia stili* (Dehn) and *E. annulipes* (Lucas) have world wide distribution but more common in warmer parts of the globe. Most likely unnamed species of *Euborellia* may be endemic to the area. The closeness of new species, *Chaetospania alfredi* to a Srilankan species reveals that it is a derivative of essentially Deccan Plateau and Srilankan faunal element which has diversified in space and isolation. The other two Spongiphorid species, namely *Circolabia curvicauda* (Mostchulsky) and *Chaetospania nigriceps* (Kirby) commonly occur under bark of dead and decaying trees and stems of banana. Most likely the distribution of above plants and animals may be inter-linked. The former has world wide distribution whereas the latter is occurring extensively in the Oriental and Australian (Papua New Guinea & Solomon Isls) Regions.

**REFERENCES**
