mouth. These factors, along with the fact that the general metabolism of the fish is at a low ebb during winter, may have contributed a good deal to this extraordinary ability. In about 12-15 hours the colour of the parts which had become blood-red at the time of putting the fish in flowing water became normal.

Whether this is an instance of exceptional capacity on the part of the individual or is a characteristic of the species is not clear, but a possible significance of this phenomenon in nature may be found in the ecology of the torrential streams which constitute the natural habitat. It is possible that the rapid current of the streams might some time throw these fishes out of water, or a rock to which they might be attached may suddenly become exposed for some time due to the lowering of the water level or shifting of the current. In such an emergency the ability to survive outside water would be a great advantage in the struggle for existence.

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ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR, August 24, 1962.

C. L. MAHAJAN

15. A NEW SPECIES OF STENOCRANUS: S. AJMERENSIS SP. NOV. (ARAEOPIDAE: FULGOROIDAE: HOMOPTERA: HETEROPTERA)¹

(With a plate)

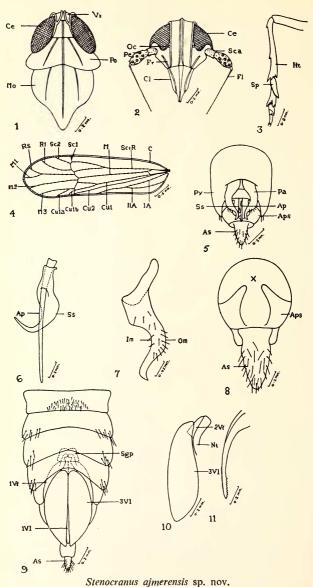
MALE

Length 4.3 mm. (approximate).

Vertex, pronotum and mesonotum stramineous; mesonotum stramineous suffused with ochraceous; the area between the lateral and median carinae of frons dark black; the carinae on the ventral side of head stramineous; the area outer to the lateral carinae and inner to the outer carinae and the clypeus pale brown; the remaining part of the ventral side of head ochraceous. Antennae ochraceous Ventral side of thorax ochraceous, legs stramineous with castaneous streaks. Tegmen (Plate, fig. 4) subhyaline, distally the veins pale brown. Abdomen ochraceous marked with castaneous.

¹ Communicated by the Principal, Lohia College, Churu, Rajasthan.

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Stenocranus ajmerensis sp. nov. (For explanations see foot of p. 462)