

MARKETING

Crabs are highly esteemed for their nutritive value. Medicinal properties are also attributed to them. Hence, they have a ready local market, and are caught and sold wherever they are available without a regular sales organization. They are brought to the markets in baskets, packed between layers of sea-weed soaked in sea-water to keep them cool and moist. They fetch a retail price ranging from 75 nP. a dozen (carapace breadth 2 in.) to one rupee a pair (carapace breadth 6 in.).

TARAPOREVALA MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION,
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B. F. CHHAPGAR

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15. A NEW SPECIES OF *LEPIDIAPHANUS* FROM KASHMIR (ENTOMOBRYIDAE: COLLEMBOLA)

(With a plate)

The collembolan species described in this paper was collected by the authors at Srinagar during the Panjab University Entomological Expedition to Kashmir in August 1958. The identification has been based on keys and descriptions of species by Salmon (1949, '51).

Lepidiaphanus kashmirensis sp. nov.

Colour: In alcohol, the body pale yellow with irregular patches of dark brown granular pigment on all the segments except Abd. VI, where the pigmentation is weak; the antennae and furcula of a lighter shade than the body; Abd. V with two lateral irregular patches of granular pigment; Abd. I, II, III, IV each with a dorsal dark brown longitudinal band; and dark brown granular pigment on the top of the head (Fig. 1).

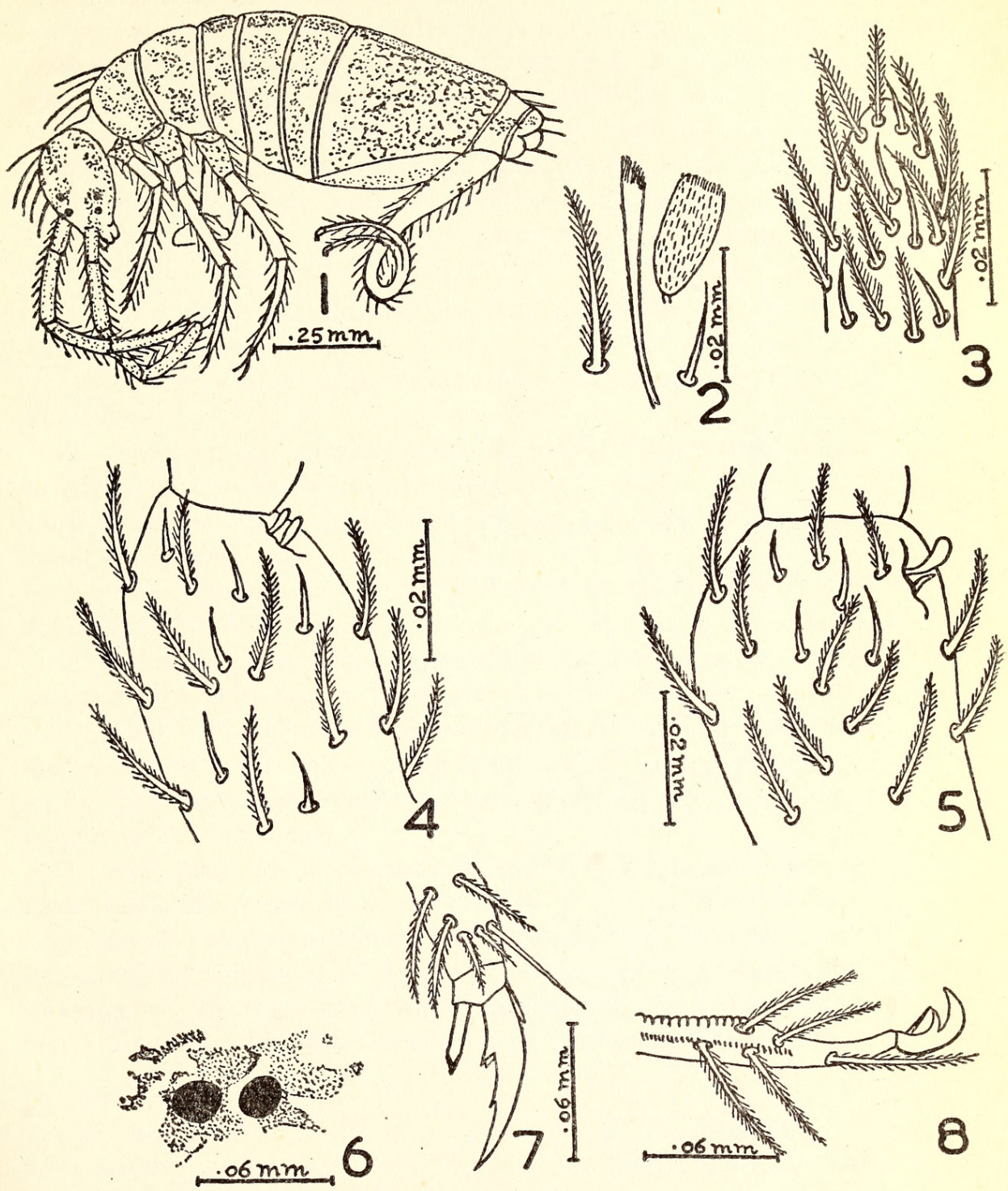
Clothing: Head, body, and appendages fringed with both ciliated and simple setae of various sizes and covered with lightly striated hyaline scales (Fig. 2). Lasiotrichia absent.

Body: Length from 1.45 to 1.50 mm.; head about half as long as antennae; the four antennal segments related as 6:10:6:14; Ant. IV without an apical exsertile knob and clothed with short ciliated setae, amongst which are scattered short, tapering straight simple sense rods (Fig. 3); Ant. III with setae similar to that of Ant. IV and its apical sense organ consisting of two short straight sense clubs on a weak cuticular ridge (Fig. 4); sub-apical sense organ of Ant. II consisting of a large stout apically rounded sense club and a short pointed sense rod, the two lying close together on the side of a strong cuticular ridge (Fig. 5); a pair of ocelli on each side of the head (Fig. 6), surrounded by a mass of dark brown pigment granules; Abd. IV approximately 3 times as long as Abd. III.

Legs: Unguis strong with 2 small outer lateral teeth, and with a pair of fine inner teeth about one-third from its proximal end; a simple inner fine tooth at two-thirds distance from the base; unguiculus simple, lanceolate, sharply pointed and about one half as long as unguis; a simple short, non-clavate tenent hair present on each foot (Fig. 7).

Furcula: Manubrium and dentes nearly equal in length; dens annulated and corrugated, its terminal uncorrugated portion about three times the length of the mucro; mucro small, falciform, narrow bidentate, with a basal spine reaching the tip of the curved pre-apical tooth; the apical tooth distinctly longer than the pre-apical and curved inwards; mucro slightly over-reached by long ciliated setae on the terminal part of the dens (Fig. 8).

Remarks: The genus *Lepidiaphanus* was instituted by Salmon in 1949 with *L. eudypitidus* Salmon as the type species. It was obtained by him from Campbell Island south of New Zealand during the New Zealand Cape Expedition. It was collected from leaf-mould under *Dracophyllum* on the south coast below Mt. Dumas under stones in a colony



Lepidiaphanus kashmirensis sp. nov.

Text Figs. 1-8—(1) Lateral view of whole insect ; (2) setae and scales from the body ; (3) apex of Ant. IV ; (4) sense organ of Ant. III.; (5) sense organ of Ant. II ; (6) ocelli ; (7) hind unguis ; (8) mucro and apex of dens.



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