

At the instigation of Dr. M. Boeseman, Curator of Fishes of that Museum, I examined Bleeker's unpublished manuscript drawings of Syngnathids that were intended for his *Atlas Ichthyologique*. Of particular interest was the presence here of a drawing labelled *Syngnathus fluviatilis* Bleeker. The fact that it was found to agree in most respects with the details given in Bleeker's description, and since Bleeker had not subsequently reported that he obtained any specimens, would seem conclusive in itself that this is a copy of if not the actual drawing mentioned by van Hasselt. A close examination of the quality of the paper used and the colour of the paints revealed noticeable differences from the other manuscript drawings affixed on the same Atlas plate. The Museum in Leiden besides, possesses a van Hasselt manuscript drawing of *Belontia hasselti* (Cuvier). The type of paper used is similar in both drawings. In September 1961, Dr. L. D. Brongersma, Director of the Rijksmuseum, kindly sent me his own detailed notes taken from his manuscript on Syngnathidae. In this he states to have seen manuscript notes by van Hasselt, containing a description of *Syngnathus fluviatilis* with a reference to the drawing. The description agrees in essential details with the illustration included among Bleeker's unpublished Atlas plates.

From the following brief description I made from the drawing, I now have little doubt that van Hasselt's Syngnathid is *Doryichthys deokhatoides* (Bleeker):—
Dorsal 29; anal, none indicated; pectoral 21; caudal 9; rings 18 + 30; subdorsal rings 2 + 5; total length 136.7 mm.; standard length 133.2 mm.; depth 17.1; head 6.8; eye 6.7; snout 1.8; post orbital 3.3; trunk 3.1; tail (with caudal) 1.8; Superior cristae of trunk and tail discontinuous. Median cristae of trunk and inferior cristae of tail discontinuous. Inferior cristae of trunk and tail continuous. Operculum with a complete longitudinal keel. Colouration, brownish; laterally on the superior crista of the trunk, a darkish spot on the anterior edge of the 6th to 13th rings. ——— ERIC R. ALFRED, Singapore National Museum, 22nd November, 1961.

The occurrence of *Amoebidium parasiticum* Cienkowski in Singapore. ——— On 14th December, 1961 I received a collection of the cladoceran *Moina* from a temporary pool at Shrewsbury Road, Singapore. These belonged to a new species allied to *M. macrocopa* which I intend to describe elsewhere under the name *M. triunguiculatus*. The population was very overcrowded and males were abundant. Most of the individuals were covered with a dense growth of epibiotic organisms. These included a species of *Vorticella* and also large numbers of the peculiar organism *Amoebidium parasiticum* Cienkowski.

All stages of this epibiotic were present. They agreed in all details with the equivalent stages which I have observed in populations of *A. parasiticum* occurring on *Daphnia* in England (Johnson, 1952, *J. Queckett micros. Club, Lond.*, (4) 3: 387). I have previously observed occasional individuals, usually young stages, on *Moina dubia* in Malaya but I have never found it in any abundance before.

As with the English material which I examined, so also in Singapore, production of amoebulae was comparatively rare but showed a tendency to be synchronous amongst the specimens occurring on a single host.

The species is known from Poland (Cienkowski, 1861, *Bot. Ztg.*, 19: 169), France (Moniez, 1886, *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 104: 183; Pacaud, 1939, *Bull. biol. Fr.-Belg., suppl.*, 25: 150, 153 & 155), Spain (Margalef, 1946, *Contribucion al conocimiento hidrobiologico del Pais Vasco-Navarro*, 31), England and Denmark (Johnson, 1952, *op. cit.*), and North America (Taylor, 1928, *J. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc.*, 44: 126) where it is widely distributed. It has not previously been reported from the tropics.

In England this species is abundant in winter; but I failed to find it in England during the summer months. However I did find it in small numbers in Denmark during the summer. These records would suggest that it was a cold-water form. Thus its occurrence in Singapore becomes somewhat surprising. A possible explanation is that, like many other epibiotcs of Cladocera, *Amoebidium parasiticum* can only establish itself in any numbers in populations of weakened individuals living under bad conditions. Such conditions are most usual during the winter months in England; but since temperature is only one of many factors involved, favourable conditions for *Amoebidium parasiticum* may occur even in warm climates in colonies of cladocerans weakened by bad conditions. ——— D. S. JOHNSON, *Department of Zoology, University of Singapore*, 20th December, 1961.

Records of aquatic insects caught at light in Kahang, Johore. ——— In a previous paper (Fernando, 1961, *Bull. Singapore Nat. Mus.*, 30: 19–31), I recorded 15 species of aquatic Hemiptera and 29 species of aquatic Coleoptera from various parts of Malaya. All except one of these collections came from Northern Malaya and this single locality was Gemas, Johore. In the present note a number of species are recorded from Kahang (near Kluang), Johore from two light trap catches.

The first catch was made on 29th April, 1961 using a kerosine pressure lamp hung over a tray containing liquid paraffin in a rice-field. The following species were taken: COLEOPTERA ——— *Helochares abnormalis* Sharp, *Paracymus evanescens* Sharp, *Enochrus rubrocinctus* Reg. and *Enochrus* sp. (Hydrophilidae); *Guignotus inconstans* (Walk.), *Copelatus tenebrosus* Reg. and *Uvarus genitalis* Sharp (Dytiscidae); *Hydrocoptus bosschae* Sharp and *Canthydrus ritsemæ* Reg. (Noteridae); *Scirtes holosericeus* Ch., *Scirtes* 2 spp. and *Cyphon* sp. (Helodidae); HEMIPTERA ——— *Micronecta quadristrigata* Breddin and *M. punctata* Fieb. (Corixidae).

The second catch was made by Mr. J. R. Pippet on 26th November, 1961 from 7.30–9.30 p.m. and on the following day from 5.00–6.00 a.m. An Ultraviolet light trap of the Robinson-type was used in Sungei Kahang Estate. The following species were taken: COLEOPTERA ——— *Sternolophus rufipes* F., *Helochares abnormalis*, *H. taprobanicus* Sharp, *H. pallens* MacL., *Enochrus rubrocinctus*, *Paracymus evanescens*, *Amphiops pedestris* Sharp, *A. pisiformis* Sharp and *Psalitrus* sp. (Hydrophilidae); *Hydraticus vittatus* F., *Hydrovatus bonvolouri* Sharp, *H. tinctus* Sharp, *H. confertus* Sharp, *H. acutus* Sharp, *Uvarus genitalis* Sharp, *Guignotus inconstans*, *Laccophilus chinensis* Walk. *Copelatus tenebrosus* and *Copelatus* sp. (Dytiscidae); *Hydrocanthus indicus* Wehn, *Canthydrus ritsemæ* and *Hydrocoptus bosschae* (Noteridae); *Scirtes holosericeus* and *Scirtes* 2 spp. (Helodidae); *Bhyrrinus subregularis* Pic (Bhyrridae); HEMIPTERA ——— *Sphaerodema molestum* (Duf.) (Belostomatidae); *Limnogonus parvulus* Stal (Gerridae); *Anisops nivea* (F.) and *Nychia* sp. (Notonectidae); *Plea liturata* Kirk. (Pleidae); *Micronecta quadristrigata*, *M. punctata*, *M. scutellaris* Stal, *M. albifrons* Motsch., *M. ludibunda* Breddin *M. issa* Distant and *M. thyesta* Distant (Corixidae).

Most of the species recorded here have been already recorded by me (1961, *op. cit.*). The additional records include the helodids *Scirtes holosericeus*, *Scirtes* 2 spp. and *Cyphon* sp. The Helodidae have not so far been recorded at light in Malaya. The other new records are *Amphiops pisiformis*, *Hydrocanthus indicus*, *Canthydrus ritsemæ*, *Guignotus inconstans*, *Uvarus genitalis*, *Copelatus tenebrosus*, *Bhyrrinus subregularis*,