

Only one species of the genus *Choanocystoides* has so far been recorded, in Central America. In Malaya, it occurs in one species of earthworm, *Pheretima indica* ———— WINNIE C. CHIA, *Department of Zoology, University of Singapore*, 29th January, 1962.

Some new records of parasitic Crustacea from Malayan fresh waters. ———— Whilst making fresh-water collections during the last two years, three new records of parasitic crustaceans were obtained, namely, *Argulus indicus* Weber, *Alitropus typus* Milne Edwards and *Tachaea chinensis* Thielemann.

Argulus indicus was first described from Java by Weber (1892, *Zool. Eregebn. Nederl. Ost. Ind.*, 2: 544). He found only females. The male was first described from Thailand by Wilson (1927, *J. Siam Soc., Nat. Hist. Suppl.*, 7: 1). The species has also been recorded in India by Ramakrishna (1951, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 49: 208). Our material consists of one male and two females from *Aplocheilus panchax* (Hamilton) taken in April 1961 at the MacRitchie Reservoir, Singapore. *Argulus indicus* has been recorded on many species of fishes but *Trichogaster pectoralis* (Regan) is supposed to be the "real" host according to Wilson (1944, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 94: 552).

Alitropus typus has been reported both from fresh and salt water in Indonesia, Borneo and India (Nierstrasz and van Swinderen 1931, *Arch. Fur Hydrobiol., Suppl.*, 9: 399). Our material was collected from *Channa gachua* (Hamilton) at Batu Berendam and the Kuala Pilah—Tampin Road, Malacca. Eight specimens, consisting of both males and females were obtained.

Tachaea chinensis has hitherto been recorded from only China and Japan (Shen, 1936, *Bull. Mem. Inst. Biol.*, 7: 18). Our material consists of 4 specimens collected on *Macrobrachium geron* Holthuis from Gunong Pulai, Johore.

We are indebted to Mr. R. W. Ingle, British Museum (Natural History) and Mr. P. Kirtisinghe, Aquinas University College, Colombo, Ceylon, for the identifications. ———— A. KARIM, *Fisheries Laboratory, Glugor, Penang* and C. H. FERNANDO, *Department of Zoology, University of Singapore*, 12th June, 1962.

The larva of the Cockle, *Anadara granosa* Linn. ———— The full-grown larva of the variety of the cockle, *Anadara granosa bisenensis*, an economically important species in Japan, is described and figured by Yoshida (1957, *Journ. Shimonoseki College Fisheries*, 6 (3): 63-66). This larva differs from the larva of *Anadara granosa* as found locally in the following features:—

- (a) The full-grown larva attains a much larger size—0.218 mm. to 0.268 mm. in length.
- (b) The larva is longer; the ratio of length to height is 1.23 to 1.34.
- (c) The number of concentric lines is fewer, about 7.
- (d) The shape is more ovate-oblong.

My identification of the larva was based entirely on shell characters, shape, hinge structure, and texture from Rees (1950, *Hull. Bull. Mar. Ecol.*, 3 (19): 78-80). The initial identification was made by comparing the clearly defined prodissococonch on early spat collected during July to October, 1958, at Kuala Jalan Bharu, Penang, with planktonic larvae collected during the same period. The initial identification was later confirmed by culturing the planktonic larva in the laboratory.