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नाम The Officer in charge

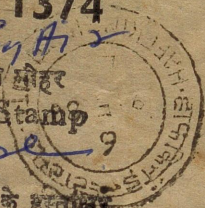
Director of Zoology
British Museum
London SW 7 2BD

England

Shirley

संक्र. 1374
No. By A

तारीख सोहर
Date Stamp



पानिवाले अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Receiving Officer

Bombay 400 032,

May 19, 1980.

From:

Miss Krishnaja, A.P.,
Department of Zoology,
Institute of Science,
Madam Cama Road,
Bombay 400 032.

To:

The Officer-in-Charge,
Department of Zoology,
British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London SW7 5BD. England.

Sir,

We are presently engaged in cytogenetic studies in the guppy family. In the course of this work we have been studying Gambusia affinis collected from Masunda lake at Thana near Bombay. Unfortunately we have not been able to correctly determine the sub-species of this specimens and in this connection we need your kind help.

I am therefore sending you herewith preserved specimens of Gambusia affinis we have been studying. I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly identify the specimens with special reference to their sub-species, and whether all the specimens belong to the same subspecies or not.

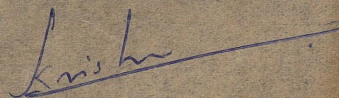
You may be aware that these are introduced into our country and if you have any information in your old records regarding the details of the species, the period during which it was introduced, the regions to which they were introduced and the specimens involved, the same may also be kindly intimated to us.

The above details are required rather urgently and hope you will oblige. I assure you that any information furnished by you in this connection will be gratefully acknowledged and much appreciated.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt of the sample.

Thanking you and with best regards,

Yours sincerely,



(Miss) Krishnaja, A.P.

Bombay 400 032,
May 19, 1980.

From: Miss Krishnaja, A. P.,
Department of Zoology,
Institute of Science,
Madam Cama Road,
Bombay 400 032.

To: The Director,
Zoological Survey of India,
34, Chittaranjan Avenue,
Calcutta 700 012.

Sir,

I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly provide informations regarding the introduction of Gambusia affinis species into this country.

The following details may kindly be sent:

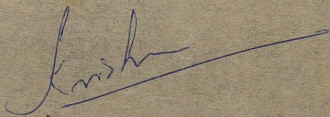
1. The number of subspecies introduced, with details of subspecies.
2. The period during which it was introduced.
3. The regions to which they were introduced.

These informations are required rather urgently in connection with the work we are presently engaged in Gambusia affinis.

Any information provided by you in this connection will be gratefully acknowledged and much appreciated.

Thanking you and with best regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Miss) Krishnaja, A.P.

Fish Section
Dept. of Zoology

James Chambers
BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)
Cromwell Road,
London, SW7 5BD.
Telegrams: NATHISMUS, LONDON, S.W.7.
3-JUNE-80

Dear Miss Krishnaja -

Thank you for the specimens you were good enough to entrust to me for identification.

I find them to be, as you had stated, Gambusia affinis; the subspecies to which they belong is G. a. holbrooki as at present defined. I understand also that this is the subspecies which was most often chosen for distribution in anti-malarial work, although I do not know the grounds upon which it was chosen.

The most diagnostic differences lie in the gonopodium. If it would be of use to you, i.e. if you are used to looking at gonopodia under a microscope! I should be glad to send you a sketch of what to look for in distinguishing the two subspecies. I confirm also that all your male specimens belong to the same subspecies. One assumes therefore that the females also belong to that subspecies although this is much harder to determine. I have no archival records of the introduction of these fishes into India but would recommend to you the following very

Please excuse my writing, my typist is on holiday. It may find the reference to the information you need. In this work it is entirely possible that you
bibliography for the years 1901-66.
of mosquitoes by the use of fish. An annotated
bibliography of papers relating to the control
by J.B. Gerberich & M. Laird. 1968
Reference 05234-69
F.A.O. Fisheries Technical Papers No 75E

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Sender's name and address

James Chambers
BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)
CROMWELL ROAD,
LONDON, SW7 5BD

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Miss Krishnaja A.P.
Department of Zoology
Institute of Science
Madam Cama Road
Bombay 400 032

INDIA

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developed. In G. a. affinis this area is smooth or gently undulating.

I have shaded in the denticles for you to discern more readily what I mean.

There are other differences in the propodium but I find them not always so clear or reliable as this one I have outlined.

I hope that with this aid you may spend many happy hours at the microscope! Please feel at liberty to call on my help if there is any impediment to a ready identification.

Yours

James Chamberlaine

Rish Section. Zoology Dept. British Museum (Natural History)



London S.W.7
England

11-July-80

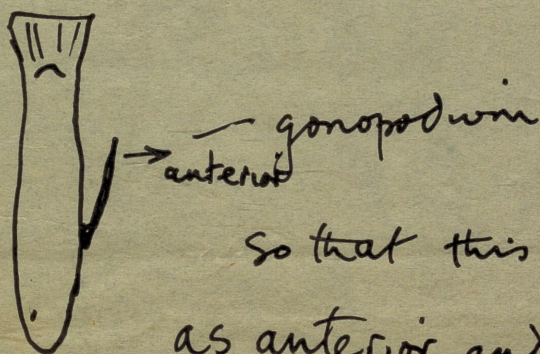
Dear Miss Krishnaja,

I have your letter of

28-6-80 for which many thanks.

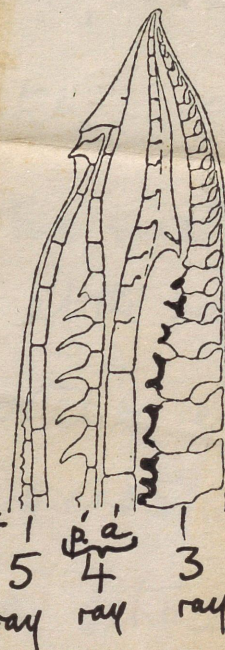
I enclose, as you asked, a sketch of the gonopodium tip of Gambusia affinis holbrooki.

Under the microscope the fish should be oriented thus: (assuming that you are using the high power of an ordinary dissecting microscope which does NOT reverse or invert the image)



So that this direction — as anterior and ← posterior

Tip of gonopodium of Gambusia affinis holbrooki



to the fin itself. The figures on the sketch are the numbers of the rays (there are anterior to the modified ones, to be found in fin) 'a' and 'p' are the anterior and posterior of ray 4 which splits into 2, unlike single. The main area of difference between subspecies of G. affinis lies on the face of ray 3, where denticles are quite

see text of letter for orientation

Rish Section. Zoology Dept. British



London

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July-80

Dear Miss Krishnaja,

I have you

28-6-80 for which many thanks.

I enclose, as you asked, a sketch of the gonopodium tip of Gambusia affinis

Under the microscope the fish shows thus: (assuming that you are using of an ordinary dissecting microscope not reverse or invert the image)



gonopodium
→ anterior

so that this direction → is referred to as anterior and ← posterior, in reference

to the fin itself.

The figures on the sketch

3, 4(a, p), 5

are the numbers of the rays (there are two smaller rays 1 and 2 anterior to the modified ones, to be found at the base of the fin) 'a' and 'p' are the anterior and posterior elements of ray 4 which splits into 2, unlike 3 and 5 which are single. The main area of difference between the subspecies of G. affinis lies on the posterior surface of ray 3, where denticles are quite prominently