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Third International Conference
on Environmental Mutagens,
Kyobashi, P.O. Box 236,
Tokyo 104-91. Japan.

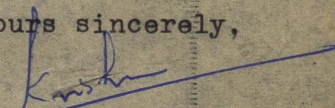
Sir,

I am sending herewith an Abstract with two Xerox copies of our paper titled "Induction of chromosome aberrations Mercury, Selenium and Chromium". I wish to mention that I am exploring the possibilities of obtaining travel grants. However considering the foreign exchange restriction prevailing in this country I am not very hopeful of getting enough foreign exchange. I therefore request you to be kind enough to waive the registration fees as a special case. An acceptance letter will help me to process it from this side.

Thanking you and with best regards,

Encl: as above

Yours sincerely,


Dr. Miss Krishnaja, A.P.,

Correspondence may kindly be sent
the following Address:

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E. 5

E. 6

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Induction of chromosome aberrations in fish (Boleophthalmus dussumieri) following in vivo exposure to Mitomycin C and heavy metals Mercury, Selenium and Chromium. KRISHNAJA, A. P. and REGE, M. S., Dept. of Zoology, The Institute of Science, Bombay 400 032, INDIA.

The possibilities of using fish species available in this part of the country as an in vivo cytogenetic model in the detection of potential mutagens were explored. B.dussumieri (2n=46, fairly large acrocentric chromosomes), an edible mud-skipper and a widely occurring Goby along Bombay coast was chosen as the test species after screening twenty fish species. I.M. injections of Mitomycin C in the dose range of 0.5 to 2.0 mg/kg body wt., resulted in a significant increase in the frequency of aberrations per metaphase compared to control. A dosage response effect was also evident. Clastogenic effects of metals like, Hg, Se and Cr in the form of phenyl mercuric acetate, selenium dioxide and sodium dichromate following direct (I.M.injections) and indirect (dissolved in the aquaria water) exposures were studied. A marked enhancement in the aberration frequency at most of the dose levels tested was noticed. Spontaneous chromosome aberrations in this species was found to be rather rare (close to zero).

KRISHNAJA, A. P.

REGE, M. S.