

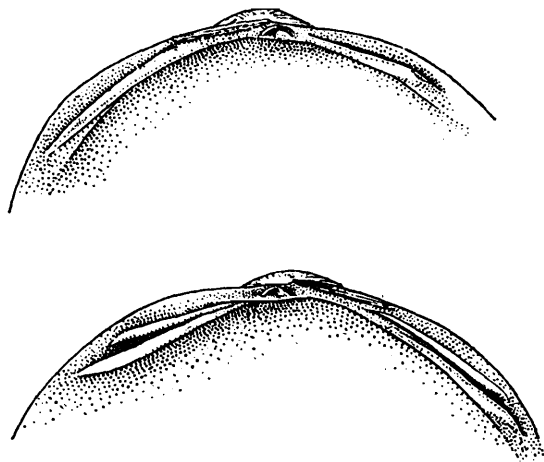
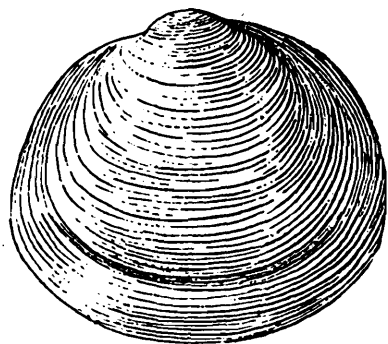
this species have been found—a broad form in ponds and a narrow form in a small stream. In the Manipur Valley and at Dimapur no less than four such phases occur. Two of these are almost identical with the two from the Shan States and inhabit similar types of environment. A third phase, still narrower than that found in rapid running water in the valley, inhabits higher parts of the same streams, where they have the character of mountain torrents. Perhaps, however, the most interesting phase is that found at Dimapur in small cattle-ponds. It may be described as both intermediate in some individuals between the pond phase and the ordinary stream phase, and also, in other individuals, as a more extreme form of the pond phase. A partial explanation is probably to be found in the fact that the ponds it frequents are connected in the rainy season with small streams. The narrower individuals may be those that have grown up in these temporary streams, while the broader individuals are those that have never left the ponds.

We thus see that whereas the type of plasticity characteristic of *L. andersoniana* is essentially similar in the Inlé and Manipur Valleys, that observed in the Viviparidae is different in kind in the two localities. We do not find any species of mollusc in Manipur that exhibits the extreme variability in shell-sculpture of *Taia naticoides*, in the Shan States, and even in *L. acuminata* variability in shell-form is much less marked in the Loktak Lake than it is in many other localities. In the present state of our knowledge it is as well not to speculate further as to the meaning of these observations.

#### ADDENDUM.

##### Note on *Sphaerium montanum*, Tapparone-Canefri.

Since this paper went to press I have, through the kind offices of Dr. R. Gestro of the Genova Museum, had an opportu-



TEXT-FIG. 36.—Type-shell of *Sphaerium montanum*, Tapparone-Canefri.

TEXT-FIG. 37.—Hinge of the same.

nity of examining the unique type-specimen of Tapparone-Canefri's *Sphaerium montanum* from Tenasserim, Burma, which I had

been unable to include in my revision of the Indian species of the genus *Sphaerium* (*supra*, p. 614) owing to insufficient information. As a result of my examination of the unique type I am now able to confirm the author's opinion of his species from Burma being a distinct species. In the Indian Museum I was also fortunate in finding a specimen in Theobald's Burmese collections of Unionidae which is referable to this species. Unfortunately the exact locality of Theobald's specimen is not known.

I have nothing to add to Tapparone-Canefri's description, but give below the measurements of the type-shell and of Theobald's specimen. I have also taken this opportunity to publish a figure of the shell and the hinge-teeth of the type-specimen.

*Measurements (in millimetres).*

	Type-specimen.	Theobald's specimen.
Length	8·2	8·1
Breadth	7·3	7·4
Thickness	4	3·9

Tapparone-Canefri compared his species with *S. indicum*, Deshayes, but was doubtful as to its possible identity with *S. avanum*, Theobald. The species, however, has no relationship with *S. avanum*, and forms a distinct group with *S. indicum* and *S. austeni*. From either of these species it is easily distinguished by its subquadrate shape, less tumid shell, less prominent umbones, which do not project so far upwards and inwards as in the other two species, proportionately larger lateral teeth and in having the two lamellar cardinals of the right valve distinctly separated from each other by a fairly deep notch.

[B. PRASHAD.]

