

Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India

Bibliographies and Sources of Information



*Rauf Ali
Vishvaish Uppal
Editors*

Aerial photograph of Wandoor National Park, Andaman and Nicobar Islands by Shekhar Singh. 2002.

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Indian Institute of Public Administration
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Funded by the
UK Government's Darwin Initiative for the Survival of
Species

2002

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UK Government's Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species

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A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON THE
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS
FOR AN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT

CECIL J. SALDANHA

CENTRE FOR TAXONOMIC STUDIES,
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
BANGALORE
1988

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PREFACE

Having been asked to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, one of our first endeavors was to obtain some idea of the work already done on the various aspects of the natural resources, people and human activities in the Islands.

Scattered information on the Agriculture, Anthropology, Fauna, Flora, Forestry, and Geology of the Islands was collected and the references fed into the computer. We were surprised at the results. There are over a thousand papers on the Islands, the earliest going back to the end of the Eighteenth Century. A Bibliography on the Islands may interest others working on the Union Territory.

Our thanks are due to Dr. J.C. Daniel of the Bombay Natural History Society, the Directors of the Botanical and Zoological Surveys of India and Drs. T.N. Pandit and T.S.S. Rao for sharing their knowledge with us. Dr. Veena Karihaloo and Mr. S. Ignatius have rendered invaluable help in the preparation of this work.

Cecil J. Saldanha

Bangalore
20th January 1988



PART ONE

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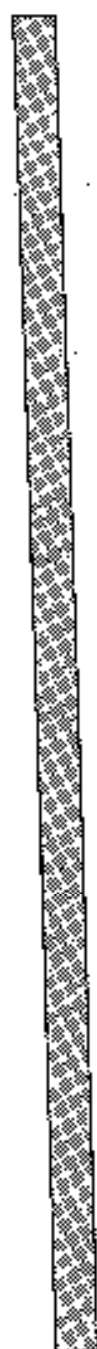
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Occasional Paper No. 158

**BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ZOOLOGY OF
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
(1845—1993)**



Zoological Survey of India
1995

Records of the
Zoological Survey of India

Occasional Paper No. 158

**Bibliography on Zoology of
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(1845-1993)**

Edited by the Director,
Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta

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Published : February 1995

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Shri. S. K. Mukhopadhyay

Price : Inland : 350.00

Foreign : £ 18.00 \$ 24.00

Printed at Sercenova, P.O. & Vill. D. Gobindapur Dist : 24 Parganas (South)
and Published by the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta

EDITOR'S PREFACE

The Islands of Andaman and Nicobar form a distinct biogeographical area within the Union Republic of India. The extent of bio-diversity, the element of endemism and richness of coral reef associates in these Islands have attracted global attention. The Zoological researches in Andaman and Nicobar Islands date back to nearly 150 years. This is perhaps the first consolidated account of all works published between 1845 – 1993. The bibliographic references now run to a total of 2448 which have been indexed under 101 subject areas.

It is expected that the present volume along with earlier publications of ZSI on Andaman and Nicobar Islands, specially the ones by Tikader *et. al* (1984, 1985, 1986), Das and Dev Roy (1989) would be of use for researchers and policy planners for devising future conservation strategy based on the currently available data.

I would like to express my most sincere thanks to Dr. G. C. Rao, Officer-in-Charge, Andaman and Nicobar Regional Station of ZSI, for pioneering the venture and to all other associates/contributors in ZSI for sending the information available.

18th January 1995
Calcutta.

A. K. GHOSH
Director
Zoological Survey of India

INTRODUCTION

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are very well known to support a unique ecosystem of tropical plants and animals within the Oriental Region. Thus, these islands are endowed with a rich heritage of biological diversity, the fauna occurring in the terrestrial, freshwater, marine and mangrove ecosystems being quite dense and diverse. Due to these reasons, several scientific investigations and faunal explorations were made in this region for more than a century in the past, resulting in a large number of scientific publications in the form of papers, reports, bulletins, books, monographs, etc. A perusal of the published literature reveals that a good amount of research work has already been carried out in this region, relating to various aspects of the fauna as taxonomy, biology, ecology, parasitology, zoogeography and economic zoology as wildlife, fisheries, agriculture, forestry, pest control, public health, poultry, animal husbandry, ethnozoology, etc. But, due to various reasons, many remote and inaccessible regions on these islands still remained biologically unexplored or underexplored (Figs. 1-2). Many animal groups are also yet to be worked out in detail. It has long been felt to put together all published references related to the insular fauna for the use of research workers. In the circumstances, the preparation of a comprehensive bibliography on the zoology of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been considered quite imperative to take a stock of the work hitherto carried out and plan future investigations in this region.

It is with this object in view, the compilation work of this bibliography has been undertaken and accomplished to the possible extent. As the literature on the subject being quite scattered in a large number of national and international periodicals, which are not easily accessible for consultation, it is quite possible that a considerable number of related references might be missing in this compilation. Still, every effort has been made to make the bibliography complete in all the respects. Hitherto, about 2400 references were collected and compiled pertaining to the period from 1845 to 1991. This number is quite likely to increase with further consultation of the published literature. All these references in the text are numbered serially and arranged with the authors in alphabetical order. A chronological order has been followed for publications of the same author. The names of journals are abbreviated following the pattern of the world list of scientific periodicals. A subject index pertaining to about 100 branches of zoology

has also been provided at the end, quoting the serial number of the reference under each group or discipline. It is earnestly hoped that this compilation would serve as a useful reference work to promote further research activity in this region, leading to a judicious exploitation of these animal resources and to the overall development in the welfare of the people of these islands.

In this connection, it is considered desirable to introduce the reader with some basic information on the subject and make this bibliography more useful. Hence, a brief account of the topography and climate of the area, significance and abundance of the fauna, zoological investigations hitherto carried out, exploitation and conservation of faunal resources and the scope of work for the future in this region, is also given in the following pages.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. A. K. Ghosh, Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, for his valuable initiative, keen interest and constant encouragement in the preparation of this bibliography for the benefit of future workers on zoology of these islands. My sincere thanks are also due to the various scientists of the Zoological Survey of India and particularly the undermentioned officers, who took pains and readily helped me with the supply of a good number of references pertaining to the groups of their specialization : Dr. A. K. Mandal (Protozoa), Dr. Q. H. Baqri (Nematoda), Shri H. C. Ghosh (Crustacea), Shri Bulganin Mitra (Insecta), Dr. N. V. Subba Rao (Mollusca), Shri B. P. Halder (Sipuncula), Dr. D. R. K. Sastri (Echinodermata), Kum. Kamla Devi (Pisces), Shri T. S. N. Murthy (Reptilia) and Dr. P. K. Das (Mammalia). The help of Shri Amit Dutta, L. D. Clerk, in typing the manuscript of this work, is also gratefully acknowledged.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands comprise an arcuate chain of more than 500 islands, islets and rocky outcrops, spreading in a linear distance of about 1120 km in the Bay of Bengal between latitudes 06° and 14°N and longitudes 92° and 94°E (Figs. 1-2). All these islands are

the submarine range of hills that connects Arakkan Yoma of lower Burma with Achin head in Sumatra of upper Indonesia. The archipelago has a total land area of 8293 sq km and a coastline of 1962 km. The Andaman group consists of more than 300 islands with a land area of 6340 sq km, while the Nicobar group has about 28 islands with an area of 1953 sq km. The northern Andamans and the southern Nicobars are distinctly separated by the wide 10°N latitude channel. The islands have an undulating terrain with a massive range of hills and intervening valleys mostly covered with dense tropical rain forests. There are only a few perennial rivers restricted to the Great Nicobar Island, but many rain-fed streams occur, which get almost drained during the dry season. These islands are volcanic in origin. Barren and Narcondom are the only two islands in the archipelago which visibly exhibit volcanic eruption at long intervals. These islands have steep continental slopes, due to which oceanic conditions prevail close to the shore. Their coastline is quite wavy with many bays, lagoons and creeks, supporting rocky, sandy and muddy beaches. At many places, the serpentine creeks penetrate far inside the land and form outlets for freshwater streams.

CLIMATE, RAINFALL AND SOIL

The climate of these islands is typically tropical, with heavy gales, cyclones, hot and humid conditions all through the year. The temperature ranges from 18°C to 36°C, with a slight increase from north to south. The daily variation of 5 to 10°C occurs between the maximum and the minimum temperature. Relative humidity in the ambient atmosphere reaches about 80%. The heavy rain fall averages to about 3100 mm per annum and is prolonged from May to December. The major rainfall is received from the south-west monsoon from late May to early October, while a weak spell of north-west monsoon occurs in the remaining period. The months January to April remain almost dry with an inconspicuous winter in the first two months, while hottest conditions prevail during the rest. The thick forest vegetation and the cooler sea all around keep the islands considerably cool during the hot season. The ground water resources are quite poor. Soils of these islands exhibit a wide variation from sand to clay and largely acidic in nature due to saline conditions prevailing all around. Their moisture retention capacity is rather low, with a moderate infiltration. The upper nutritive layer of

these soils is rather thin and owing to heavy rainfall in this region, the uncovered and deforested areas are prone to serious soil erosion and consequent nutrient loss.

VEGETATION

The forests occupy about 86% of the land area on this archipelago. All the major islands support a luxuriant growth of evergreen, semi-evergreen, moist-deciduous, littoral and mangrove forests, from the water's edge to hill tops, depending on topography and nature of soil. The vegetation is mostly composed of the Burmese and Malay elements. Besides the commercially important larger tree species, several varieties of herbs, shrubs, canes, bamboos, climbers, grasses, mosses, ferns and lichens occur in these forests. The larger trees also support profuse growth of epiphytic vegetation, mostly composed of orchids and ferns. About one-third of the forest area on these islands is productive with some valuable timber yielding species, while the remaining flora largely add only to the greenery of the archipelago.

Rich mangroves occur in these islands due to the presence of many sheltered areas as bays, lagoons and creeks. The mangal formation constituting an interphase between the forest and marine ecosystems, occupies about 11% of the total forest cover in the islands. They spread in an extensive area of 1,50,000 ha compared to the 3,56,000 ha on the Indian subcontinent. This formation is, however, largely restricted to the Andaman Islands, while it is poorly developed on Nicobar Islands due to the exposed nature of their shores. The mangroves are quite salt-resistant and evergreen in nature. A large number of sea grasses and marine algae also occurs in the littoral waters.

MARINE ECOSYSTEM

The Andaman Sea lies enclosed between Burma, Thailand and Malaysia on the east and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands on the west. The temperature of surface waters varies between 26°C and 32°C, while that of salinity ranges from 20 to 35 ppt at different areas and months of the year. Larger quantities of the freshwater run off from adjacent land masses during monsoon remarkably influences the salinity of surface waters of the sea. The dissolved oxygen of the waters ranges

from 4 to 6 ml/L, while the pH varies between 7 and 9 units. The steep continental shelf is limited to an area of about 16000 sq km, while the Exclusive Economic Zone is quite vast and reaches 0.6 million sq km. These islands support one of the richest coral formations in the Indo-Pacific region, reputing the Andaman Sea as a coral paradise. These reefs occurred profusely in the inshore waters along almost all the islands from North Andaman to Great Nicobar. Bulk of the coral reefs are of the fringing type occurring on the eastern side, while some barrier feefs also run on the western side. At many places, rocky, sandy and muddy beaches occur between mangroves and coral reefs in the littoral region.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FAUNA

These islands are supporting a unique ecosystem of plants and animals characteristic of tropical rain forests. Like other oceanic islands in the circumtropical region, the archipelago offers a rich variety of habitats for colonization of fauna. The biogeographic importance of these islands lies mainly in providing isolated biotopes for the evolution of a variety of species and subspecies of different groups of animals. Geographical isolation of these islands for long periods has also promoted the evolution of a good number of endemic species. As a result, the archipelago is endowed with a rich heritage of animal life, both on land and in the sea, some of the species being extraordinary and found nowhere else on this earth. Thus, as living laboratories, the islands favoured the unchecked evolution of a variety of organisms exhibiting interesting biological results. Consequently, a large number of indigenous plants and animals have developed, the endemicity being, however, far greater on the isolated land than in the open sea for obvious reasons.

COMPOSITION, DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION

Several areas on these islands still remain biologically unexplored or underexplored and many groups of animals are also yet to be studied in detail to ascertain their exact status at the present. However, all the major groups of animals characteristic of tropical rain forests are well represented. As elsewhere, some of the minor groups as Mesozoa,

Gnathostomulida, Nematomorpha, Loricifera, Priapulida, Phoronida, Pentastomida, Entoprocta and Hemichordata, are rare in their occurrence. The known indigenous land fauna inhabiting the forests on these islands mainly comprise of the nematodes, earthworms, leeches, isopods, crabs, hermit-crabs, centipedes, insects, scorpions, spiders, mites, ticks, gastropods, frogs, toads, lizards, snakes, tortoises, birds, shrews, rats, bats, pigs and monkeys. As elsewhere, the insect fauna representing more than 30 groups of different orders constitutes the largest group of organisms. Again, the beetles, bugs, butterflies, dragonflies, grasshoppers, thrips, mosquitoes, flies, bees, wasps, ants and white-ants comprise bulk of this insect fauna. The complete absence of larger and carnivorous mammals on these islands is a remarkable feature, the wild pig being the largest local mammal encountered in this region. Bulk of the mammalian fauna is represented by the smaller rats and bats, which have great powers of migration. Freshwater habitats supporting fauna are very limited on these islands, as most of the rain water immediately drains into the sea. Their fauna consists mainly of the rotifers, gastrotrichs, earthworms, leeches, ostracods, copepods, water-fleas, shrimps, crabs, insects, gastropods, bivalves, fishes, frogs and snakes. Newts and salamanders are absent.

The marine fauna in this area is well represented in the intertidal zone on sandy, muddy and rocky beaches, mangroves, coral reefs, plankton, nekton and benthos. The important marine animals that occur in this ecosystem include the sponges, turbellarians, hydrozoans, medusae, sea-anemones, corals, nematodes, nemertines, gastrotrichs, kinorhynchs, archiannelids, oligochaetes, polychaetes, barnacles, ostracods, copepods, isopods, amphipods, stomatopods, mysids, crabs, hermit-crabs, prawns, shrimps, lobsters, pycnogonids, bryozoans, echiurids, sipunculids, arrow-worms, chitons, gastropods, bivalves, squids, starfishes, brittle-stars, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers, sea-lilies, tunicates, fishes, sea-snakes, sea-turtles, crocodiles, sea-cows and dolphins. However, the worms, corals, crustaceans, molluscs, echinoderms and fishes constituted the major groups of animals associated with the marine ecosystem. The rich and varied forms of colourful animals make the Andaman Sea a paradise of marine life.

Due to their isolation, the composition of the insular fauna on land

varied considerably from island to island within the archipelago. Some animals are rare and restricted to certain Andaman Islands, some occur only on Nicobar Islands, while others are common to both the groups of islands. However, a good number of the species are wide-spread in their distribution on these islands. Further, due to their geographical proximity, the northern Andaman fauna in general showed a greater similarity with that of Burma and Indo-China, while that of the southern Nicobars exhibited a more number of Indo-Malayan elements. The zoological diversity and endemism known for certain major groups of animals of these islands are indicated in Table 1. Although at present a good amount of endemism is known for several species of terrestrial animals of different groups, their status is subject to change as more and more areas in the region of the Indian Ocean are intensively explored and the fauna studied in detail. This is particularly true with the lower invertebrate group of animals. The marine fauna of the Andaman Sea, however, is known to have a wide geographical distribution, with a majority of these species being quite common to several areas in the Indo-Pacific region. As an exception, the marine meiofauna of the littoral sediments exhibited a higher degree of endemism, due to their peculiar mode of existence in a restricted habitat.

The introduced fauna in these islands included some mammals as rats, bats, dogs, cats, pigs, cows, buffaloes, goats, deer, palm-squirrel, mongoose, leopard, elephant, horse, monkey etc., the birds as crow, parrot, dove, owl, house sparrow, hen, mynah, partridge, pea fowl, etc., a variety of freshwater fishes and some smaller invertebrate animals as worms, crustaceans, insects, arachnids, snails, etc. However, some of these introduced animals could not adjust to the new environment and perished, while some others went out of human control, leading to certain disastrous consequences on the indigenous biota. This indicates the need for a careful study of the consequences before making any introduction in this fragile insular ecosystem.

Table 1. The known zoological diversity and endemism for some major groups of animals of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Group	Species	Endemics.	Endemism %
Terrestrial ecosystem :			
Annelida	30	9	30.0
Odonata	36	4	11.0
Isoptera	40	19	47.5
Lepidoptera	426	52	12.2
Coleoptera	878	92	10.5
Diptera	214	24	11.2
Hemiptera	146	22	15.0
Arachnida	94	38	40.4
Mollusca	110	77	70.0
Amphibia	16	3	18.8
Reptilia	76	24	31.5
Aves	244	96	39.5
Mammalia	52	33	68.5
Marine ecosystem :			
Meiofauna	486	102	21.0
Sponges	72	—	—
Anthozoa	326	2	0.6
Polychaeta	184	4	2.0
Crustacea	586	6	1.0
Mollusca	932	18	1.9
Echinodermata	336	4	1.2
Pisces	820	2	0.2
Reptilia	12	—	—
Mammalia	3	—	—

INVESTIGATIONS MADE

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the sea around them attracted the attention and interest of many biologists quite early during the 19th century. But, pioneering zoological and marine biological investigations in the region were largely carried out only during the later part of the century. Since then, several national and international expeditions explored many of these areas for land and marine fauna. The intensive explorations made by the RIMS *Investigator* during the years 1875-1925 constituted an important land mark in the study of marine fauna. This is followed by several expeditions as *Challenger*, *Valdivia*, *Siboga*, *Galathea*, *Dana*, *John Murray*, *Vityaz*, *Xarifa*, etc., throwing valuable light on the rich biological resources of these islands. Edward Blyth, James Wood-Mason, William Blanford, Ferdinand Stoliczka, Francis Day, Godwin-Austen, Alfred Alcock, Boden-Klaus, Nelson Annandale and Seymour Sewell were some of the earliest explorers and eminent biologists, who made pioneering investigations in this region. More recently, oceanographic surveys were also conducted in the Andaman Sea by several Indian vessels as *INS Krishna*, *RV Cerano*, *RV Anton Brun*, etc. during the International Indian Ocean Expedition in the years 1961-1965. During the past three decades, several faunistic and oceanographic investigations were made by the Zoological Survey of India, National Institute of Oceanography, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute and the Department of Ocean Development, largely contributing to our knowledge on the biodiversity, rich resources and the marine biological conditions prevailing in this region. The Austrian-Indian Hydrobiological Mission in 1976 investigated diverse groups of the fauna of these islands. In addition, a large number of individuals and institutions also studied diverse groups of the fauna of their choice.

Thus a good amount of work has already been carried out on diverse groups of the fauna under different ecosystems. Pionering investigation of the physical, chemical and biological oceanography of the Andaman Sea has been made by Sewell, resulting in several publications on the subject. More recently, the International Indian Ocean Expedition, Soviet Fisheries Investigations in the Indian Ocean, National Institute of Oceanography, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute and Zoological Survey of India contributed valuable information

on the taxonomy, biology and zoogeography of zooplankton, nekton and benthos of this area. The diverse groups of animals inhabiting the mangrove ecosystem were also worked out in detail along with their ecology and mariculture potential. The taxonomy, ecology and distribution of the smaller meiofauna comprising miscellaneous invertebrate groups of animals occurring in the littoral sediments and algae have also been investigated. The effects of pollution on beaches in the vicinity of harbour areas were also studied using meiofauna as indicator species. The ecology and distribution of macrofauna on these intertidal rocky shores were also worked out and documented.

Very little is known of the protozoan fauna in this region. The work hitherto carried out largely pertained to the ecology and distribution of fossil and planktonic Foraminifera, Mastigophora of termites, free-living Ciliata of marine sediments and parasitic Sporozoa of some vertebrate animals. The sparse freshwater, shallow-water, deep-sea and parasitic Porifera were studied and reported. Among the Coelenterata, the planktonic composition and distribution of Hydromedusae, Scyphomedusae and Siphonophora were investigated in detail. The taxonomy of the littoral hydrozooids and the fascinating anthozoan corals numbering more than 200 species were studied in relation to their ecological distribution. The colourful actinarian anemones and the commercially important gorgonians of these shores were also documented.

Of the Platyhelminthes, some free-living turbellarians and helminth parasites of some miscellaneous vertebrate and invertebrate animals of these islands were studied and their host-parasite relationships established. The parasitic Nematoda, Acanthocephala and Nematomorpha of vertebrates were also identified and reported. Among the free-living worms, the minor phyla as Nematoda, Nemertinea, Kinorhyncha, Gastrotricha, Rotifera and Priapulida inhabiting the forest soil and littoral sediments were investigated and their abundance indicated. Of the annelids, the taxonomy and distribution of the terrestrial earthworms as well as marine polychaetes and archiannelids were investigated and their results published. The land and aquatic leech fauna of the islands is, however, poorly known.

We now have a greater knowledge of the higher invertebrate groups of animals of these areas comprising the Arthropoda, Mollusca, and Echinodermata. Among the Crustacea, the littoral Cirripedia, Stomatopoda and Mysidacea were worked out in considerable detail and documented. The parasitic copepods and isopods occurring in different marine ecosystems were studied and the results published. Of the crustacean decapods, the crabs, hermit-crabs, prawns and lobsters were well investigated due to their economic importance. The taxonomy, ecology and distribution of the diverse groups of insects were well investigated due to their economic importance. The taxonomy, ecology and distribution of the diverse groups of insects were dealt in considerable detail. However, it is only the Coleoptera, Isoptera, Leiodoptera, Odonata and Diptera that received adequate attention, while the other groups were either poorly investigated or completely left out. The spiders and mites of these islands were better investigated than the scorpions and book-scorpions. Very little is known of the Myriapoda from this region comprising the common millipedes and centipedes. A few records of the free-living pycnogonids and tardigrades were also made from the marine environment.

As molluscs contributed largely to the rich biological diversity of these islands, their systematics, composition, density and distribution were well investigated in land, freshwater and marine ecosystems. The first significant collection of marine molluscs in this region was made by Wood-Manson, who was later followed by several other workers in the field. Of the five major classes, the Gastropoda and 95% of the fauna, while the Cephalopoda, Polyplacophora and Scaphopoda are poorly represented. The biology of some of the commercially important gastropoda species was studied in detail. Population density and the biological control of the pestiferous land giant African snail were studied and various remedies suggested. Research and development strategy for the commercial exploitation of potential marine, molluscan resources were indicated. The taxonomy, ecology and distribution of wood-boring bivalves and the littoral as well as the oceanic Cephalopods were investigated. Some interesting interstitial and bivalved gastropods were also discovered, described and reported.

The taxonomy, ecology and distribution of Echinodermata

comprising the five major classes of Aeteroidea, Ophiruroidea, Echinoidea, Holothuroidea and Crinoidea, were well investigated and documented. A few interstitial species of holothurians occurring in the littoral sands of these shores were also recorded. The geographical and bathymetrical distribution of the echinoderms indicated that they are eurytopic in the Indo-Pacific region. The prospects of utilising the rich holothurian resources in the *Beche-de-mer* industry have been well explored. Of the minor groups, a number of sipunculan and echiuran species were reported from this region, while some cursory reports were made on the occurrence of Bryozoa, Brachiopoda, Chaetognatha, Hemichordata and Protochordata. All these minor groups, with the exception of Sipuncula, however, indicated a poor representation in this region.

The rich fishery potential of the Andaman sea has been highlighted by many workers. Because of their great abundance, rich variety and commercial value, the fishes constituted one of the major groups very well investigated in this region. Due to the scarce freshwater habitats, the marine fish are only significant, representing more than 800 species of the diverse families. The systematics, biology and ecology of many selected fish species were studied in detail. The distribution of food fishes in the sea in relation to seasonal hydrography and plankton has also been investigated. The results of several exploratory surveys on the occurrence of fish shoals in this region have been published.

Coming to the herpetological investigations carried out in the islands, the variety of amphibian fauna being small, their study was limited to taxonomy made by a few workers. But, a valuable contribution has been made to the taxonomy, ecology and distribution of the reptilian fauna comprising the lizards, snakes, turtles and crocodiles. Several rare and interesting species were either described or reported. Many of these reptiles showed distinct geographical affinities with adjacent parts on the east. The scope for a commercial exploitation of crocodile and turtle resources of these islands has also been explored.

Studies on the fascinating avifauna of these islands date back to the middle of the nineteenth century, with a valuable contribution to their systematics and leading to the identification of more than 240

species, including endemics, residents and seasonal visitors. The conservation of many vulnerable and endangered species of birds on the islands has been emphasized by several workers. The studies on mammals in the islands started with the work of Blyth and followed by several other workers on their taxonomy, ecology and distribution. Hitherto, more than 50 indigenous species of mammals of different orders were recorded with a high degree of endemism. Thus, almost all the birds and mammals on the islands stand fully worked out. Very little work has been carried out on the palaeozoology and prehistoric zoology limited to a few selected taxa.

Regarding the other aspects of study, a good amount of work has been made on the ecology of the insular fauna pertaining to the land, freshwater, mangrove and marine ecosystems. The ecological investigations, however, pertained mostly to the major groups of the fauna as Coelenterata, Annelida, Crustacea, Insecta, Mollusca, Echinodermata, Pisces, Reptilia, Aves and Mammalia. On the other hand, the zoogeography of almost all the well known taxa has been documented, throwing valuable light on their geographical distribution on other parts of the world. Very little work has been carried out on freshwater biology, parasitology, soil and population zoology. Review works were made for a few selected taxa where considerable knowledge accumulated on them.

The applied aspects of the fauna as fisheries, wildlife, agricultural zoology, parasitology, economic zoology, medical zoology, veterinary zoology, ethnozology and conservation zoology have also received considerable attention, augmenting our knowledge on these subjects and leading to their judicious exploitation. Because of their great commercial value, as elsewhere, the fisheries were well investigated with an emphasis on augmenting their catch. Due to the insular and fragile nature of the environment, significance of the wildlife resources and the need for their conservation have been highlighted in many scientific and popular articles. With the increasing agricultural and plantation crops in the islands, the Central Agricultural Research Institute at Port Blair has been contributing solutions to pest problems and increasing the yield. They are also dealing with the poultry production and eradication of live-stock diseases. Under economic

zoology, all the exploitable resources of these islands were enumerated. The bioactive metabolites of marine invertebrates as sponges, jelly-fishes, sea-anemones, gorgonians, corals and bryozoans were explored by several research organisations in the country for their exploitation. The medical zoology in this region mostly dealt with malaria, mosquitoes and their control. The role of animals in the daily life of aboriginal tribals has been widely investigated under ethnozoology.

SCOPE FOR THE FUTURE

Hitherto, many zoological investigations on these islands were conducted at random, each party concentrating their study on a particular species or a group or a few groups of animals in certain selected and easily accessible areas. Due to these reasons, a large number of animals of other groups have either been missed or neglected. In recent years, the Zoological Survey of India with their frequent faunal explorations have made a major contribution to the overall knowledge of fauna in this region. But, for a variety of reasons, several parts of these islands still remain biologically unexplored or underexplored for several groups of animals (Fig. 1-2). The problems were largely to be attributed to the remoteness of many areas, lack of proper transport, communication, accommodation for stay, prolonged monsoon, rough weather of the sea, difficult terrain, impenetrable jungles infested with mosquitoes, flies and leeches, presence of hostile tribals, etc. Hence, these areas are to be surveyed in detail to fill up the gaps in our knowledge of the fauna in this region. The least explored areas largely pertained to several small islands as well as to certain parts of the bigger islands of North, Middle, South and Little Andamans, Ritchie's Archipelago, North Sentinel and the Nicobars. Due to these reasons, our present knowledge of the insular fauna is to be regarded as incomplete, with the scope for more survey, discovery, study and description or report of many species of animals of different groups.

Then coming to the systematic details of the zoological investigations carried out in this region, as elsewhere, some groups of animals were well worked out and some were partly worked out, while others were almost untouched. The larger and the commercially important groups of animals which received much attention and well

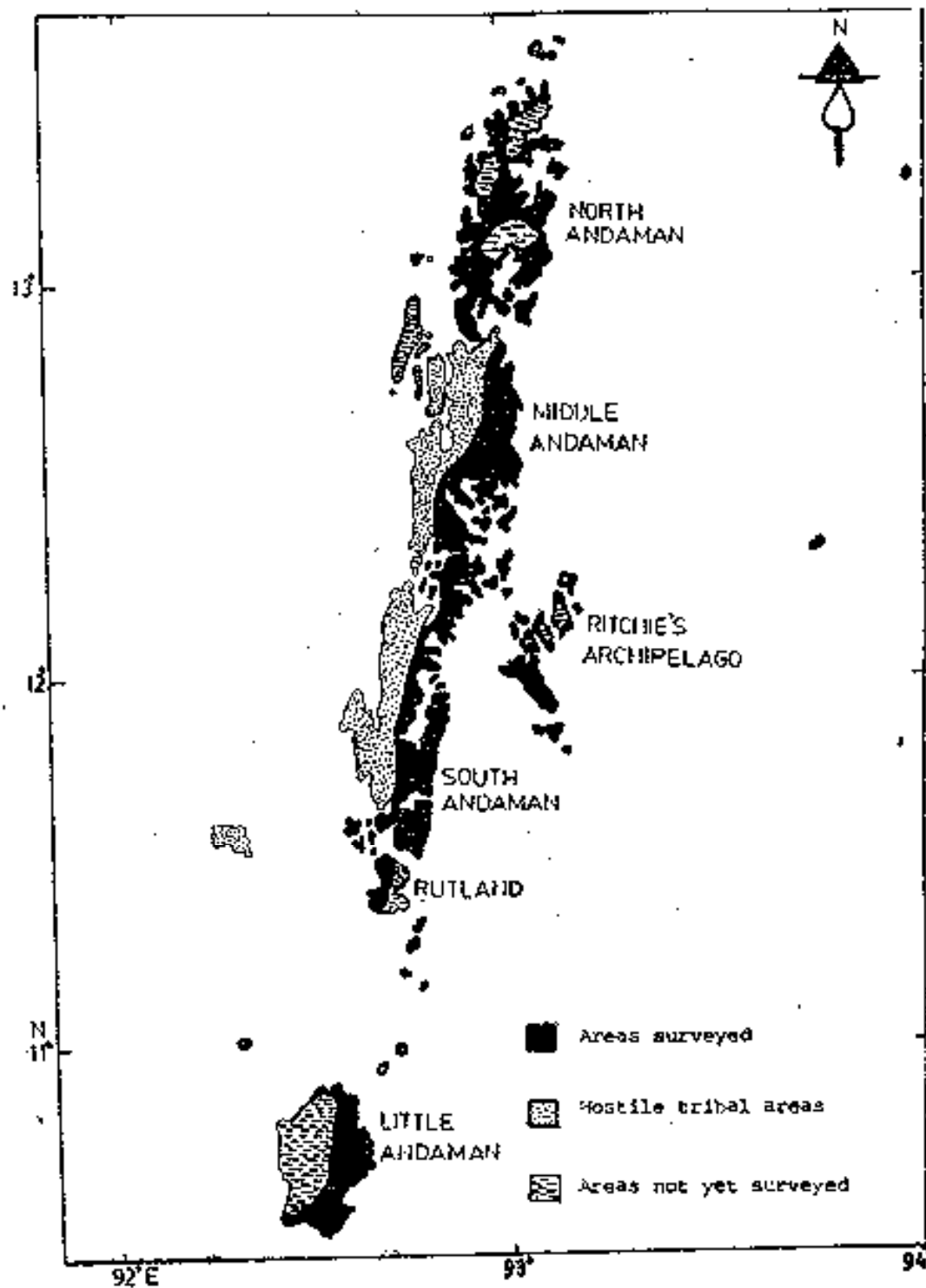


Fig. 1. Andaman Islands showing explored and unexplored areas.

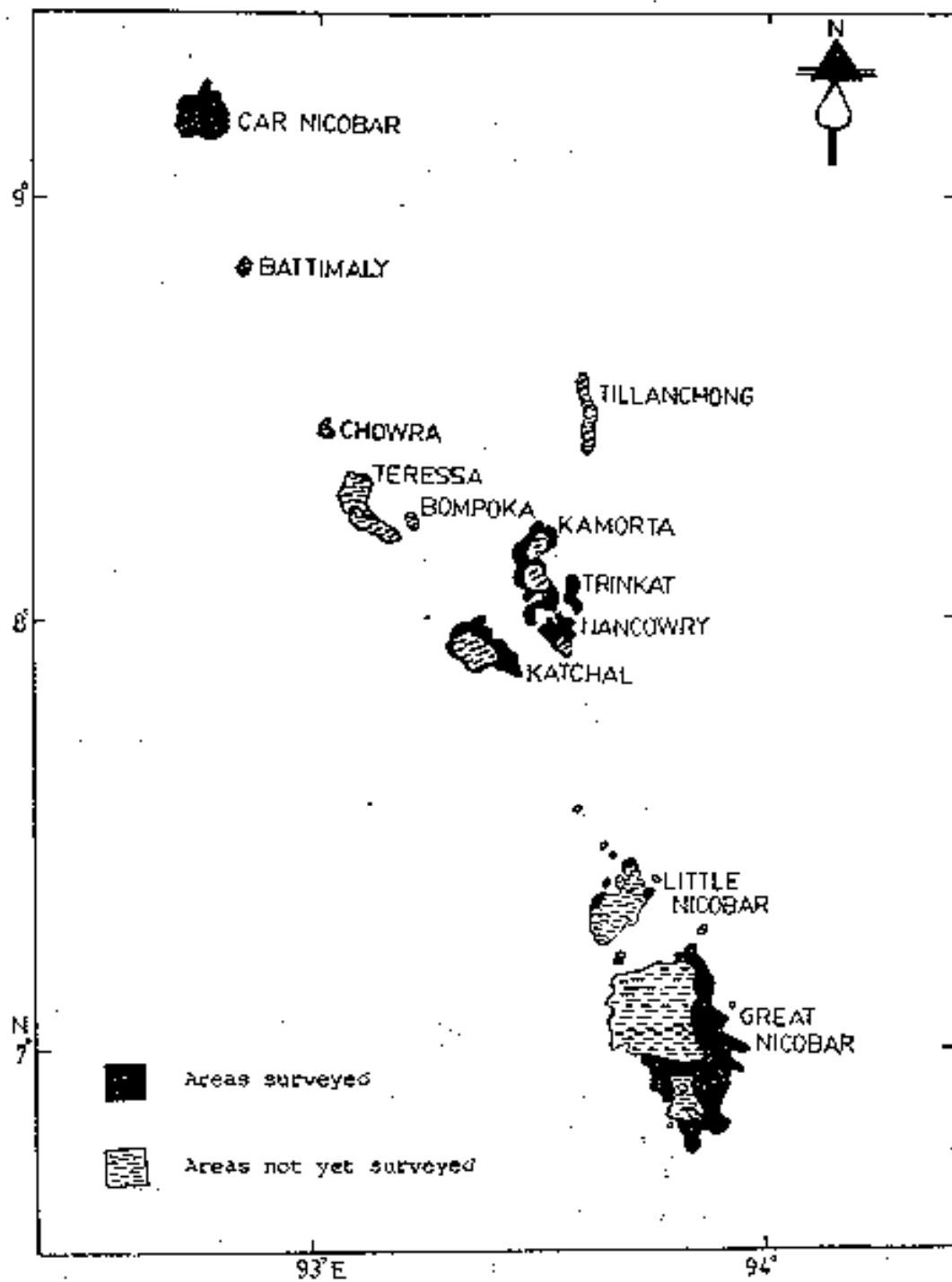


Fig. 2. Nicobar Islands showing explored and unexplored areas.

investigated are the Porifera, Anthozoa, Polychaeta, Cirripedia, Copepoda, Decapoda, Stomatopoda, Odonata, Isoptera, Lepidoptera, Polyplacophora, Gastropoda, Bivalvia, Scaphopoda, Cephalopoda, Sipuncula, Asteroidea, Ophiuroidea, Echinoidea, Holothuroidea, Crinoidea, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves and Mammalia.

The smaller and the uneconomical groups of animals which were partly or poorly studied include the Protozoa, Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, Turbellaria, Trematoda, Cestoda, Gastrotricha, Kinorhyncha, Nematoda, Acanthocephala, Nematomorpha, Archiannelida, Oligochaeta, Hirudinea, Ostracoda, Cladocera, Cumacea, Mysidacea, Isopoda, Amphipoda, Orthoptera, Dictyoptera, Dermaptera, Phthiraptera, Hemiptera, Thysanoptera, Neuroptera, Coleoptera, Scorpionida, Acari, Tardigrada, Pycnogonida and Echiura.

On the other hand, nothing is practically known of the following groups of animals : Mesozoa, Ctenophora, Rotifera, Gnathostomulida, Loricifera, Priapulida, Nemertinea, Branchiopoda, Euphausia, Thysanura, Diplura, Protura, Collembola, Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Phasmida, Embioptera, Zoraptera, Psocoptera, Strepsiptera, Mecoptera, Pedipalpida, Pseudoscorpionida, Phoronida, Bryozoa, Entoprocta, Brachiopoda, Chaetognatha, Hemichordata and Protochordata. Many groups of these animals are no doubt minor and rare in their occurrence, which also probably explains their omission to a large extent.

The tropical rain forests in general are known to harbour richest populations of insect species. As elsewhere, although the insects on these islands comprise about three-fourths of the animal kingdom, a large number of species of the different orders are yet to be collected, studied, identified and reported. Thus, our knowledge of the lower invertebrate groups of animals in this region is quite incomplete and hence ample scope exists for their study. The diverse groups of the fauna associated with the freshwater bodies, forest soil and vegetation, plankton, nekton and benthos needs a detailed investigation. Due to the vast potential of marine life around these islands, a variety of marine biological investigations can be planned and carried out. Hitherto, much emphasis was laid to work on the taxonomy, ecology and distribution of the diverse groups of fauna. Now there is a need to study

and understand the life-history, biology and population dynamics of important species of animals for their rational utilization. Thus, our future strategy for this insular ecosystem shall be to prepare complete faunal inventories at least for all these major islands and conduct research on their judicious exploitation, regeneration and conservation.

HUMAN POPULATION

The degradation of natural environment and the destruction of its wildlife resources on these islands, as elsewhere, largely depended on the density of human population and their developmental activities. At present, about 40 of these islands are inhabited by man, supporting a population of about 3,00,000. According to the recent history, until the settlement of the British in the nineteenth century, these islands were inhabited only by six types of tribals numbering around 5000. But, presently the population of the four Negrito races dwindled to 35 Andamanese confined to Strait Island, 280 Jarawas to western part of South and Middle Andamans, 100 Onges to Little Andaman and 80 Sentinalese to North Sentinel Island. Of the remaining two Mongoloid races, the semi-nomadic Shompens numbering about 220 are restricted to the interior of the great Nicobar Island, while the Nicobarese with their increasing population of more than 26,000, though initially confined to Car Nicobar Island, are now gradually spreading to other Nicobar Islands and Little Andaman Island. For centuries in the past, the biological resources of these islands were utilised to the minimum by all these aboriginal tribals forming part of the insular ecosystem. They were mainly hunters and food-gatherers. But, the exploitation of natural resources on these islands on a larger and commercial scale started only with the advent of mainland settlers of various categories from different Indian states in recent decades since our independence. Their population now exceeded 2,60,000, seriously affecting the composition, density and distribution of fauna on these islands. The east coast of these islands has many human settlements and embayments, with increasing disturbance of the marine ecosystem in the littoral region and polluting the inshore waters with the discharge of domestic, industrial and navigational effluents. Hence, the conservation of natural environment and its wildlife in this region largely depend on how best the further influx of human population could be contained in the years to follow.

EXPLOITATION

The natural resources of these islands comprise only their scenic beauty, thick forest vegetation, mangrove creeks, coral reefs, biodiversity and the blue sea all around. The increasing human population and their activities put an increasing pressure on the forest, mangrove and marine ecosystems. Due to these reasons, the present status of wildlife on these islands is not certainly the same as it was. Although 86% of the land area on these islands was initially covered with forests, deforestation for commercial exploitation, human settlements, illegal encroachments, construction of roads and agricultural operations was on the increase in recent decades, leading to a remarkable disturbance or destruction of the natural habitats. At several places, the tall primary forests on plains were cleared, while the stunted forests were largely confined to the hillocks. As a result, the animals were more affected than plants, became increasingly rare and restricted to a few areas. In this connection, the worst victims were the reptiles, birds and mammals due to their food and cash values. The introduced carnivores have also affected the survival and abundance of certain local fauna.

In the marine environment, as bulk of the littoral animals have limited powers of movement and are easily accessible during low tide, all of them became very easy victims of man. No larger animal whether useful or not has been spared. A large number of animals have been collected and wasted in the name of hobby, trophy and scientific study. The destruction of egg laying females has resulted in the wastage of several generations of these animals. People easily moved in boats even to the remote and uninhabited islands and collected the fauna of their choice. Thus, for practical purposes, all the uninhabited islands on this archipelago are not necessarily the undisturbed islands. The corals, molluscs and echinoderms were largely destroyed in this way. The rich marine resources in this region have also attracted foreign poachers in recent times. Pollution of coastal waters has also eliminated many small, sedentary and sensitive animals. Due to all these reasons, the littoral animals have almost been wiped out and many of these shores are now looking quite barren. Their residual populations are now restricted to certain pockets on these islands and struggling for their very survival.

The cutting of mangroves for purposes of fuel, fodder and other domestic or industrial needs posed a threat to the rich variety of animal community inhabiting them. The increasing tourist activity and the shell craft industry in the islands were largely responsible for the indiscriminate destruction of coral reefs and the alarming depletion of their associated fauna. The common man was least bothered about the conservation of the littoral fauna. While the coral reefs grew very very slowly, their destruction took no time. Several areas were systematically combed for exploitation of these commercial marine species. Deforestation, destruction of mangroves, removal of sand on beaches, agricultural, dredging, fishing and navigational operations, etc. have also contributed to massive siltation and death of living corals. As a result, bulk of the coral reefs on these islands have already been destroyed and what we see today here and there are their remnant patches. The branched and brittle corals suffered a major casualty more than the massive and boulder-like corals. Again, the deep water reefs were better spared compared to the littoral ones. Thus, these islands no longer constitute the paradise of coral reefs and littoral animals.

Very limited patches of sand beaches existed on these islands. The large scale removal of sand for construction purposes at several developing areas has resulted in the disappearance of these beaches, destroying the traditional nesting sites of sea-turtles habitat for a myriad of invertebrate animals of various groups.

Thus, excepting the rich fishery potential of the sea, bulk of the the land and littoral fauna has already been over-exploited in this region. However, in the absence of proper population studies, the present status of many threatened species of animals is not clearly known. Some of the larger species of wildlife which are rare, vulnerable and requiring protection in these islands include the giant robbe-crab, water-monitor, king-cobra, reticulated-python, salt-water crocodile, green sea-turtle, olive-ridely turtle, leather-back turtle, Andaman teal, Narcondom hornbill, swiftlet, white-bellied sea eagle, imperial pigeon, Nicobar pigeon, Nicobar megapode, Andaman wild pig, crab-eating macaque and dugong. The smaller species of animals, both on land and in sea, need proper survey, identification and study, to ascertain their exact status for conservation.

Conservation

Despite the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 and the great concern to conserve the natural ecosystems and their wildlife resources in this region, they are only on the decline. In the circumstances, unless effective conservation measures are undertaken in time to protect the remaining wild wealth, it would be very difficult to save the rich heritage of animal life from irreparable damage and preserve the biological uniqueness of these islands. Hence, the conservation of nature and its wildlife should form part of our future planning and economic development. Sufficient attention should be paid and funds allotted for this purpose. Much of our modern development was largely associated with the destruction of natural environment and its living resources. As such, all our future plans for development shall be judicious, with minimum destruction to the environment. As the human population in these islands has already reached its carrying capacity based on their meagre natural resources, any further increase of population could be allowed only at the cost of the environment and its wildlife. As the existing population will in any way go on increasing, it is very necessary to stop any further influx from mainland. Further, it has been sufficiently proved that human beings and wildlife cannot live in harmony side by side. It is, therefore, quite necessary to reserve sufficiently large virgin areas as viable entities on the long run as biosphere reserves, national parks and sanctuaries for wildlife conservation, genetic diversity and scientific study. One-third of the total land area would be quite ideal for this purpose. Progress of wildlife in these protected areas is to be regularly monitored and recorded.

Like any resource, exploitation of wildlife by man shall be rational and judicious. Otherwise, this paradise of rare plants and animals in no time shares the same ill fate of many other denuded areas in the world. Protective legislations are generally made quite late only after the species are badly threatened with extinction. Hence, timely action is necessary to achieve better results. All the destructive activities contributing to the degradation of the natural environment are to be arrested. But, this is not certainly as easy as the ways of their destruction. At present, a good number of invertebrate species of the Andaman Sea have no status in the Wildlife (Protection) Act. They should also find a

place in it. Survey and census operation of wildlife in sanctuaries and national parks are to be carried out to prepare inventories of their biological resources. The surviving coral reefs and sand beaches constituting nesting sites for sea turtles are to be protected. The rare and endangered species of animals are to be bred in captivity to help improve their dwindling populations. Exotic introductions should not be encouraged without a careful study of their consequences on the local biota. The littoral habitats are also to be protected from adverse effects of potential pollution.

Considering the fast depletion of animal resources on these islands, the Andaman & Nicobar Administration has created 8 national parks and 94 wildlife sanctuaries comprising an area of 1354 sq km on this union territory. But, a majority of these protected areas are quite small to sustain viable natural populations on the long run and are also vulnerable to disturbances in the environment. At present, their biological diversity is also not clearly known and needs a detailed investigation. Further, there are neither sufficient funds nor wildlife personnel nor sea-worthy vessels to monitor and protect these areas, which are far-flung and strewn in a vast stretch of the sea. However, the Administration has been making some earnest efforts to conserve the natural ecosystems by restricting the influx of human population, tourism, deforestation, cutting of mangroves, removal of corals and sand on beaches, dumping of all kinds of wastes into the sea, etc. But, the actual out-come of these measures could be assessed only in the following years. In this connection, the regional station of the Zoological Survey of India at Port Blair was also contributing considerably to the conservation of fauna in this region. Extensive faunistic explorations were made for the identification of rare, endemic and endangered species of animals for wildlife conservation. The impact of human activities on the fauna of these islands has also been closely monitored. To give wide publicity and create local awareness, wildlife weeks were celebrated, exhibitions conducted, radio talks delivered, seminars organised and popular articles written, emphasizing the significance of the insular fauna and the urgent need to conserve them.

In addition to the keen interest evinced by the government machinery and the naturalists to protect our vanishing wild wealth,

awareness and cooperation of the common man, who comes into contact with these animals in day to day life, is very necessary for their conservation. Further, wide gaps always existed between law and its enforcement, although these legislations often proved better than none in arresting the commercial exploitation of wild resources. Hence, the Wildlife (Protection) Act should be strictly enforced, all poaching arrested and deterrent punishment imposed in all cases of violation. For this purpose, we must employ sufficient reliable force to enforce the law. Even the local tribals who are being provided with rations should not be permitted to hunt the endangered species of animals in protected areas. It is desirable to establish a full-fledged research centre to study and conserve the insular ecosystem. But whatever conservation measures we now undertake, matters have already reached such a critical stage in several areas that the rich variety and abundance of animal life we inherited on these islands can never be the same again. The measures undertaken in the earnest at this stage, however, do not go a waste and will certainly help at least to prolong the existence of many endangered species of these animals for a long time to come.

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Biological References from Biological Abstracts
1984-2000

Biological Abstracts 1984 - 2000

Biological Abstracts is similar to *Zoological Record* in that it provides information on published literature. Its main advantage is that it includes abstracts of papers. It is, however, not as comprehensive in its coverage as *Zoological Record*. As with *Zoological Record*, searching manually is time consuming. However, *Biological Abstracts* is available as a searchable CD-ROM for the period 1984 to 2000. The list below is from a search of the CD-ROM version, using the keyword "Andaman".

References from Biological Abstracts

Aiello-Leslie-C {a}; Wood-Bernard; Key-Cathy; Lewis-Mark, 1999.
Morphological and taxonomic affinities of the Olduvai ulna (OH 36).
American-Journal-of-Physical-Anthropology. May, 1999; 109 (1): 89-110.
Abstract: The OH 36 ulna derives from Upper Bed II in the Olduvai Gorge, and is dated to circa 1.1-1.2 Myr. Multivariate analyses incorporating data from samples of modern humans, common and pygmy chimpanzees, gorillas, orangutans, and two other early hominin ulnae, Omo L40-19 and KNM-BK 66, suggest that OH 36 belonged to an individual with powerful forearms consistent with a locomotor repertoire that included arboreal locomotion. However, there is no compelling evidence that it made regular use of its forelimbs as supports when travelling on the ground. When compared with levels of intra- and intertaxon size and shape variation in the comparative sample (humans, chimpanzees, gorillas), the differences between OH 36, KNM-BK 66, and Omo L40-19 are compatible with OH 36 differing from the other two fossil hominin ulnae to the extent that modern humans differ from modern great apes. KNM-BK 66 and Omo L40-19 differ from each other in overall size and shape only to the degree that would be expected within any of the individual modern comparative samples. Based on these analyses, there is no evidence to support the hypothesis that OH 36 and Omo L40-19 belong to the same species of fossil hominin, or to two species that shared a similar forelimb locomotor repertoire. We suggest that OH 36 has the greater claim to be assigned to *Paranthropus boisei*, and we recommend that for the time being the latter be referred to the tribe Hominini gen. et sp. indet. The surprising result of these analyses is the overall size and shape similarity between Omo L40-19 and KNM-BK 66, two fossils that are separated in time by more than 1.5 million years, and which have traditionally been assumed to represent hominin species with quite different locomotor patterns.

Alagarswami-K; Dharmaraj-S; Chellam-A; Aelayudhan-T-S, 1989.
Larval and juvenile rearing of black-lip pearl oyster, *Pinctada margaritifera* (Linnaeus).
Aquaculture 76(1-2): 43-56
Abstract: The black-lip pearl oyster, *Pinctada margaritifera* (Linnaeus), has been cultured in the experimental shellfish hatchery at Tuticorin, India. The flagellates *Isochrysis galbana* and *Pavlova lutheri* were used independently as larval food at a concentration of 5 cells/ μ l to day 5 and the ration was doubled thereafter until spat setting. The initial larval density was 1/ml. Straight hinge velige stage (75 times 60 μ m) was reached in 20 h, umbo stage (140 times 130 μ m) on day 12, pediveliger (220 times 210 μ m) on day 20 and plantigrade (260 times 240 μ m) on day 23, and spat of 350 times 300 μ m appeared on day 28. *I. galbana* promoted faster growth and early spat setting as compared to *P. lutheri*. The modal component of the larval population showed an average growth of 10.98 μ m/day. A total of 6.3% of the initial larval population metamorphosed as spat. Juveniles cultured in the laboratory showed a growth rate of 0.09 mm/day. On transplantation to the culture raft in the farm, growth rate increased to 0.4 mm/day. The juveniles suffered heavy mortality after 4 months. It remains to be tested whether *P. margaritifera* juveniles would have a greater chance of survival in oceanic island conditions, as the natural distribution of the species in India is confined to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Ambwani-K; Kar-R-K, 1995.
Volcanic effect on the plant tissues with particular reference to middle lamella.
Phytomorphology-. 1995; 45 (3-4) 153-157.

Abstract: The effect of the volcanic activity and fire on the middle lamella has been studied. The middle lamella is absent in the fusinite produced by the volcanic activity in the Narcondam Island, Andaman, and the Deccan Intertrappean woods. It is also destroyed in the extant woods when subjected to open fire. The middle lamella is, however, present in controlled charcoal and nonvolcanic fossil woods.

Anjaneyulu-V {a}; Babu-B-Hari, 1992.

A new trihydroxy sterol, 24-zeta-methylcholest-5-ene-3-beta-22(R), 25-triol from a soft coral of Lobophytum species of the Indian Ocean.

Indian-Journal-of-Chemistry-Section-B-Organic-Chemistry-Including-Medicinal-Chemistry. 1992; 31 (10) 708-710.

Abstract: A new trihydroxy sterol 24-xi-methylcholest-5-ene-3-beta, 22(R), 25-triol(3) has been isolated from the soft coral of Lobophytum species along with pregna-5-ene-20-one-3-beta-ol(1) and 24-xi-methylcholest-5-ene-3-beta, 25-diol (2) from Andaman Nicobar islands. The structures have been determined from the physical and spectral data.

Arankalle-Vidya-A {a}; Chadha-Mandeep-S; Tsarev-Sergei-A; Emerson-Suzanne-U; Risbud-Arun-R; Banerjee-Kalyan; Purcell-Robert-H, 1994.

Seroepidemiology of waterborne hepatitis in India and evidence for a third enterically-transmitted hepatitis agent.

Proceedings-of-the-National-Academy-of-Sciences-of-the-United-States-of-America. 1994; 91 (8) 3428-3432.

Abstract: Many epidemics of water-borne hepatitis have occurred throughout India. These were thought to be epidemics of hepatitis A until 1980, when evidence for an enterically transmitted non-A, non-B hepatitis was first reported. Subsequently, hepatitis E virus was discovered and most recent epidemics of enterically transmitted non-A, non-B hepatitis have been attributed to hepatitis E virus infection. However, only a limited number of cases have been confirmed by immuno electron microscopy, polymerase chain reaction, or seroconversion. In the present study we have performed a retrospective seroepidemiologic study of 17 epidemics of waterborne hepatitis in India. We have confirmed that 16 of the 17 epidemics were caused at least in part by serologically closely related hepatitis E viruses. However, one epidemic, in the Andaman Islands, and possibly a significant minority of cases in other epidemics, appears to have been caused by a previously unrecognized hepatitis agent.

Asthana-A-K {a}; Nath-V {a}, 1999.

Distributional patterns of the genus *Folioceros* Bharad. in India.

Cryptogamie-Bryologie. Oct.-Dec., 1999; 20 (4): 257-265.

Abstract: The genus *Folioceros* Bharad. is represented in the Indian subcontinent by 12 species: *F. assamicus* Bharad., *F. appendiculatus* (Steph.) Udar et Singh, *F. dixitianus* (Mahabale) Bharad., *F. glandulosus* (L. et L.) Bharad., *F. indicus* Bharad., *F. kashyapii* Sriv. et Asthana, *F. mangaloreus* (Steph.) Bharad., *F. paliformis* Singh, *F. physocladus* Bharad. ex Schiffn. et Pande, *F. satpurensis* (Sriv.) Bharad. et Srivastava, *F. amboinensis* (Schiffn.) Piippo and *F. udarii* Asthana et Sriv. The greatest concentration of species has been observed in the moist subtropical evergreen as well as deciduous forests of the eastern Himalaya and south India, possessing 6 and 4 species, respectively. Western Himalaya and central India host one species each while the Andaman Islands possess two species. All species are endemic to their bryogeographical zones except *F. appendiculatus*, *F. glandulosus* and *F. amboinensis*, as *F. appendiculatus* occur in Samoa, Java, Sumatra and New Guinea while *F. glandulosus* occurs in New South Wales, Australia and *F. amboinensis* in Java beyond the Indian subcontinent. *Folioceros indicus*, *F. physocladus* and *F. satpurensis* are restricted to slightly higher altitudes, whereas *F. mangaloreus*, *F. assamicus*, *F. paliformis* and *F. amboinensis* are restricted to comparatively lower altitudes.

Awasthi-A-K, 1990.

An account of native poisonous plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India) and their utility in medicine.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 14(3): 541-546

Abstract: The following paper gives an account of indigenous, poisonous plants of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands comprising 37 species, belonging to 32 genera and 23 families. Their uses in native medicine are also given.

Awasthi-A-K, 1990.

Studies on Strait Island in Andaman Islands (India): Physiography, vegetation and enumeration of taxa.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 14(3): 663-668

Abstract: The present paper represents the vegetation of an island in Andaman Group of Islands. The author undertook the survey and studied the vegetation and flora of the island during 1986-1987. Brief information on physiography, vegetation, wild animals, people and enumeration of taxa is recorded. A total number of 87 species belonging to 77 genera and 44 families are enumerated.

Awasthi-A-K, 1991.

Ethnobotanical studies of the Negrito Islanders of Andaman Islands, India: The Great Andamanese. Economic Botany 45(2): 274-280

Abstract: This paper deals with ethnobotany of the Great Andamanese tribe. Brief accounts of Andaman geography, ethnology, and previous ethnobotanical studies are given. Plants used in everyday life, such as for bows and arrows, canoes, fibers, food, medicines, rituals, musical instruments, tools, and shelter, are described and discussed. Scientific and vernacular names, uses, and ethnobotanical importance are listed.

Awasthi-A-K; Shukla-A-C, 1989.

Correlative studies of EDTA-photoperiodic growth and moisture relationships of *Wolffia arrhiza*. Acta Botanica Indica 17(2): 245-247

Abstract: Effect of EDTA on *Wolffia arrhiza* shows significant increase in growth following treatment with 1, 5, 10 and 50 ppm. However, effect of 50 ppm is maximum. Photoperiodic exposure for 18 hrs exercises maximum growth and increase in number of plants. Results are suggestive of close correlation between growth, hormonal application and photoperiods. Results obtained are statistically significant.

Awasthi-N; Jafar-S-A, 1990.

First fossil wood (Lauraceae) from Baratang, Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India.

Current Science (Bangalore) 59(23): 1243-1244

Abstract: We describe a carbonized wood fragment referable to *Laurinoxylon Felix* 1883 from flyschoid gritty sandstone (Palaeocene-Eocene) of Baratang Island. We also discuss the provenance and depositional environment of vegetal matter.

Baba-K, 1986.

Two new species of anomuran crustaceans (Decapoda: Chirostylidae and Galatheididae) from the Andaman Sea.

Journal of Crustacean Biology 6(3): 625-632

Abstract: Two new species of anomuran crustaceans, *Gastroptychus chacei* (family Chirostylidae) and *Munida sentai* (family Galatheididae), are described from specimens taken in the Andaman Sea off southern Thailand.

Bagchi-S-K; Chakraborty-S; Banerjee-S-C; Chakraborty-I; Ray-S-N, 1986.

Venereal Disease Research Laboratory sero survey in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Communicable Diseases 18(2): 120-123

Abstract: VDRL sero-surveys of 290 persons at port Blair (Andamans) and 1319 persons in Car Nicobar, revealed that 3 (1.0 per cent) and 28 (2.1 per cent) respectively were reactive. Only one

(0.06 per cent) was reactive at dilution of eight. Reactivity was observed in all age-groups of both sexes.

Bala-Nirmalya; Sahu-G-C, 1993.

Characterization and classification of soils on hill slope of Middle Andaman Island.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1993; 41 (1) 133-137.

Balachandra-L, 1988.

A comprehensive account of the mangrove vegetation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Indian Forester 114(11): 741-751

Abstract: Mangrove vegetation in Andaman & Nicobar Islands occupy an area of 777 kms² (spread over a coastal line of 1962 kms) and exhibits a distinct zonation pattern according to varying degree of tidal submergence, salinity, aeration, water table etc. Mangrove areas are worked under Shelterwood System keeping a rotation period of 30 years, *Rhizophora* spp. and *Bruguiera* spp. in dia. class 10-20 cms contribute maximum to the yield. Mangrove Vegetation is under progradation in these Islands and apart from protecting the hinterland is serving as nursery for aquatic fauna.

Balachandran-N {a}, 1998.

Addition of two genera *Grangea* Adans. and *Enydra* DC. (Asteraceae) to the flora of Andaman Islands, India.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. Dec. 1, 1998; 22 (2) 413-414.

Abstract: The Asteraceae members *Grangea maderaspatana* (L.) Poir. and *Enydra fluctuans* Lour. are reported here for the first time at genus level, from Andaman Islands.

Balakrishnan-N-P; Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

A new variety of *Trigonostemon aurantiacus* (Euphorbiaceae) from Andamans (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(1): 169-172

Abstract: A new variety, *T. aurantiacus* (Kurz ex Teijsm. et Binnend.) Boerl. var. *rubriflorus* Balakr. et T. Chakrab. (Euphorbiaceae) is described with illustration from Andaman Islands, India.

Banerjee-A; Shetty-H-S, 1992.

Microbial load in poultry feed and detection of aflatoxin B-1 using monoclonal antibody-based enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.

Letters in Applied Microbiology 15(3): 89-91

Abstract: Feed samples collected from different poultry farms and feed mills situated in Andaman and Nicobar islands in India were assessed for microflora and aflatoxin B-1 contamination. The bacterial counts ranged from 1.0 times 10⁻⁷ to 8.8 times 10⁻⁷ cfu/g of the feeds, while counts of fungi ranged from 1.0 times 10⁻³ to 8.7 times 10⁻³ cfu/g. The mycoflora comprised mainly of *Aspergillus* spp., *A. flavus* being most dominant. Aflatoxin B-1 was detected by monoclonal antibody-based enzyme linked immunosorbent assay technique and the content in different feed samples ranged from 5.5 to 90 ng/g.

Banerjee-L-K {a}, 1998.

Coastal plant communities of the oceanic group of islands: Andaman.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. March 31, 1998; 22 (3): 651-656.

Abstract: Plant communities of the tropical island ecosystem in Andaman has been divided into dry coastal plant communities and wet coastal plant communities. The dry coastal communities have been divided into the littoral beach forest and strand vegetation which is very peculiar in comparison with the continental coastal type. The wet coastal communities which have been divided into mangroves, seagrasses and seaweeds are also very vigorous and luxuriant in comparison with that of the continental coastal type. Species composition, vegetation type and distribution are appended in this paper.

Barrow-Sasha {a}, 1999.

Systematic studies in *Phoenix* L. (Palmae: Coryphoideae).

Memoirs-of-the-New-York-Botanical-Garden. 1999; 83 (0): 215-223.

Abstract: The Old World genus *Phoenix* has been the recent subject of a monographic revision using morphological, anatomical, and molecular data. Thirteen species are now recognized, including one new species from the Andaman Islands (*Phoenix* sp. indet.). Systematic analyses of species of *Phoenix* incorporate morphological, anatomical, and 5S spacer (nuclear ribosomal DNA) sequence data. Species relationships within *Phoenix* are discussed in the light of the results of systematic analyses. However, incongruence between morphological and molecular data resulting in poor resolution of combined analysis cladograms prevents strong conclusions.

Barrow-Sasha-C {a}, 1998.

A monograph of *Phoenix* L. (Palmae: Coryphoideae).

Kew-Bulletin. 1998; 53 (3) 513-575.

Abstract: Thirteen species are treated including one new species from the Andaman Islands, *P. andamanensis*, and two varieties within *P. loureiri*, var. *loureiri* and var. *humilis*. Species limits and distributions are defined, and aspects of morphology and lamina anatomy are examined in relation to ecology. Systematic analyses of the genus combine data from studies of morphology and lamina anatomy with DNA sequence data of the 5S spacer region (nuclear ribosomal DNA). The origin of *P. dactylifera* is discussed in the light of the results of the systematic analysis.

Basu-P, 1987.

An introductory botanical note on Neil Island in Andamans (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 9(1): 179-182

Abstract: The Neil Island in Andaman remained botanically unknown so far. An introductory account of this island is, therefore, presented. The plants collected from this island are enumerated.

Basu-Partha, 1992.

Brief note on the vegetational component of the Kalpong area, North Andaman, Diglipur.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (1) 85-89.

Abstract: The author visited the Diglipur area, Kalpong Micro-Hydel Project in the year 1986, March with a specific purpose. During the course of that study a synoptic idea of the vegetation of that area was derived and some commercial trees were found there which is noted herewith. Moreover on floristic point of view some botanical species were collected and a list of that species is forwarded herewith with brief ecological notes.

Basu-Partha; Mitra-B, 1992.

Preliminary notes on the climbing taxa of Andaman and Nicobar islands with special reference to their importance.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (2) 393-399.

Abstract: The present paper deals with a note on the climbing plants of Andaman & Nicobar Islands with the available taxa present in the PBL and at the same time with the recorded taxa mentioned in the Parkinson's flora of A & N Islands. This paper makes an attempt of bringing out the different types of climbing plants basing on the various types of importance of either medicinally or in other spectra. Diagnostic features of the plants for the easy recognition in the field along with the local names are inserted as far as possible.

Beniwal-B-S, 1987.

Silvical characteristics of *Duabanga grandiflora* Roxb. ex DC. (Sonneratiaceae).

Indian Forester 113(1): 44-52

Abstract: *Duabanga grandiflora* is a fast growing species occurring naturally in Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman Islands, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Earlier plantations of this species were raised by direct seed sowing and it was found that pricking out of seedling was difficult. Now, nursery technique has been developed. Seed is very minute, 54000 seeds weigh to a gram. Seed is sown in the mother beds from first week of May to first week of September. Germination is 80% under laboratory conditions and 4-6% under nursery conditions. Seed is viable

for 10-12 months. Seeds germinate in about 10-12 days and seedlings are ready for pricking out when they are 2-3 cm high (in 60-65 days after germination). The species can be worked on a rotation of 30 to 35 years. By that time the crop will attain a diameter over 50 cm and it has many advantages over other species for less browsing, less damage by *Mikania* species, and managing on short rotation. It requires little care and can be grown on pool soils. There are two main pests which cause maximum damage in plantation and nursery. They are *Haltica* sp. and *Auletobius consimilis*. The former causes damage in nursery and the latter in nursery as well as in plantations.

Beu-A-G, 1986.

Taxonomy of gastropods of the families Ranellidae (equals Cymatiidae) and Bursidae: Part 2.

Descriptions of 14 new modern Indo-West Pacific species and subspecies, with revisions of related taxa.

New Zealand Journal of Zoology 13(3): 273-356

Abstract: The subgenus *Cymatium* (Septa) is here restricted to species closely related to *C. rubeculum* (Linne, 1758). A lectotype is designated for *C. rubeculum*, neotypes are designated for *C. hepaticum* (Roding, 1798) and *C. flaveolum* (Roding, 1798), *C. occidentale* (Morch, 1877) (= *blacketi* Iredale, 1936; - *beui* Garcia-Talavera, 1985) is recorded from the Indo-West Pacific, *C. (Septa) marerubrum* Garcia-Talavera, 1985 is ranked as a geographic subspecies of *C. rubeculum*, and three new taxa are named: *C. (Septa) bibbeyi* n. sp., Philippine Islands; *C. (Septa) closeli* n. sp., Indian Ocean; and *C. (Septa) peasei* n. sp., western Pacific. In the subgenus *Cymatium* (Ranularia), neotypes are designated for *C. gutturnium* (Roding, 1798) and its synonyms, for *C. moniliferum* (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850), and for *C. pyrulum* (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850), a lectotype is designated for *C. pseudopyrum* (Martin, 1899) (a junior synonym of *C. pyrulum*), other species distinguished are *C. encausticum* (Reeve, 1844) and *C. exile* (Reeve, 1844), and new taxa named are *C. andamanense* n. sp., Andaman Islands, *C. springsteeni* n. sp., western Pacific and Red Sea, and *C. sinense arthuri* n. subsp., Red Sea. Other Ranellidae named are *Sassia* (*Sassia*) *ponderi* n. sp., Queensland, and *Distorsio* (*Distorsio*) *euconstricta* n. sp., Indian Ocean and southwest Pacific. A lectotype selected for *Murex reticularis* Linne, 1758 is a specimen of the species usually known as *Distorsio reticulata* (Roding, 1978). In *Bursa* (*Bursa*), a lectotype is designated for *B. grayana* Dunker, 1862 (= *B. bufoniopsis* Maury, 1917; = *B. pacamoni* Matthews & Coelho, 1971), western Atlantic, and the similar new Oman to Philippines species *B. davidboschi* is named. Other *Bursa* taxa named are *B. (Colubrellina) quirhorai* n. sp., Philippines, and *B. (Colubrellina) latitudo fosteri* n. subsp., Philippines. In *Bufonaria* (*Bufonaria*), a lectotype designated for *Murex rana* Linne, 1758 confirms that as the name for the most common western Pacific species, a lectotype designated for *Ranella crumena* Lamarck, 1816 confirms that as the name for the most common Indian Ocean species, *B. elegans* (Beck in G. B. Sowerby II, 1836) is illustrated, and the new western Pacific species *B. perelegans* is named; the four similar species *B. nobilis* (Reeve, 1844), *B. margaritula* (Deshayes, 1832), *B. gnorima* (Melville, 1918), and *B. thersites* (Redfield, 1846) are distinguished, and the new Madagascar to Philippines species *B. ignobilis* is named. In *Tutufa* (*Tutufella*), the newly named species *T. boholica* occurs with *T. ruberta* (Linne, 1758) in deep water in the Philippine Islands. Other new taxa include: *Bursa davidboschi* sp. nov. *Bufonaria perelegans* sp. nov., *B. ignobilis* and *Tutufa boholica* sp. nov.

Bhakuni-D-S; Jain-S, 1990.

Bioactive metabolites of the marine invertebrates: Part I. Sponges, jelly fish, sea anemones, corals and bryozoans.

Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research (India) 49(7): 330-349

Abstract: Investigation of sponges, jelly fish, sea anemones and corals from worldover and the related species from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have furnished bioactive unusual sterols, steroidal alkaloids, unusual terpenoids, isoprenyl quinols, furanoid sesquiterpenoids, triprenyl phenols, compounds containing a guanino and and a sulphone units. *Agelas* species have provided diterpenoids containing a purine or a 9-methyladenine unit. These compounds exhibit antimicrobial and Na, K-ATPase inhibitory activities. Biologically active sesquiterpenoid, avarol from a Mediterranean sponge, *Disidea avara* has been found active against 'AIDS'. A series of tricyclic diterpenes having isocyano, hydroxyl, tetrahydropyranyl and chlorine function exhibiting antibiotic activity have been isolated

from *Acanthella* species. Many species of the genus *Spongia* contain biosynthetically intriguing C-21 difuranoterpenes probably derived from linear sesterpenoid antibiotic. Several nor-sesterpene peroxide antibiotics have been obtained from the Red Sea sponges. Although sesqui-, di-, and ses- terpenes are common in sponges, however, triterpenes are rare. Puralin, a novel enzyme activator from the Okinawan marine sponge, *Cliona celata*, has yielded a series of linear peptide alkaloids. Marine sponges are also a good source of bioactive unusual nucleosides. There has been much interest in the metabolites of jelly fishes. The nematocyst venom of the organisms has been studied in several cellular and subcellular tissue preparations. A lethal toxin from the *Chrysaora quinquecirrha* affected ion permeability in lipid membranes by producing monovalent cation channels. A cardiotoxin from the sea wasp has been purified by immunochromatography. The toxins of sea anemones are generally polypeptides or proteins. The sterol composition of several soft corals and gorgonians as well as the composition of their associated symbiotic dinoflagellates have been studied. In general, highly oxygenated sterols often exhibit pharmacological activity. Pseudoterolide, an unusual diterpenoid with 12-membered ring system and having two isopropenyl functionality from the gorgonian *Pseudopterogorgia acerosa* shows unusual cytotoxic properties. *Palythora* spp. have furnished palytoxins, the most potent toxins known, so far. *Palythoa liseia* has yielded several metabolites exhibiting antineoplastic properties. The zoanthid, *Gerardia savaglia* is found to be an unexpected new rich source of molting hormone ecdysterone. Several macrolides have been isolated from *Bugula neritina*. Some of these metabolites show high order of atineoplastic activity. The marine life of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is rich. There is hardly any work reported on the metabolites of marine invertebrates of these Islands. The potential of marine sponges, jelly fish, sea anemones, bryozoans and corals as a source of bioactive metabolites has to be explored.

Bhat-D-J {a}; Kendrick-Bryce, 1993.

Twenty-five new conidial fungi from the Western Ghats and the Andaman Islands (India).

Mycotaxon. 1993; 49 (0) 19-90.

Abstract: Twenty-five new taxa of conidial fungi are described and illustrated from forest litter in the Western Ghats in southern India, and from the Andaman Islands. They include the new anamorph- genera *Vanakripa* and *Xenoheteroconium*, and new species of *Anavirga*, *Arthrimum*, *Bahusutrabeeja*, *Beltrania*, *Cheiropolyschema*, *Craspedodidymum*, *Cryptophiale*, *Dictyochaeta*, *Dischloridium*, *Fusichalara*, *Hyphopolynema*, *Kostermansinda*, *Phialosporostilbe*, *Phragmotrichum*, *Piricaudiopsis*, *Selenodriella*, *Spadicoides*, *Sporidesmiopsis*, *Sporoschisma* and *Uberispora*. In addition, new combinations are made in *Craspedodidymum*, *Dictyochaeta*, and *Sporidesmiopsis*.

Bhattacharyya-S-K; Dutta-P-C; Bhattacharyya-S, 1985.

The migrant Oraon in the Andaman Islands (India): Some demographic aspects.

Journal of The Indian Anthropological Society 20(1): 86-92

Abstract: A population biological study of three tribal groups, namely the Oraon, Munda and Dudh Kharia, settled in the Andaman Islands was undertaken during 1977-1978. This paper discusses some of the demographic aspects of the Oraon. The number of pregnancies (6.38) and livebirths (6.05) per mother in the completed fertility are comparatively high. Mortality in this population is only 11.84%. A fairly high rate of fertility and a considerably low rate of mortality indicate a higher rate of population growth in the migrant Oraon.

Bhumannavar-B-S, 1991.

New records of Coleoptera from South Andaman.

Entomon 16(2): 163-164

Abstract: While surveying the insect pests of agri- horti-silvicultural plants during 1988-1989, it was recorded for the first time that *Hoplasoma unicolor* (Illiger) defoliated *Clerodendrum viscosum*; *Spondotriplax andamana* Arrow destroyed *Pleurotus sajor caju*; *Gonophora masoni* Baly scraped epidermis of *Curcuma* sp. leaves; *Diocalandra taitense* (Gue'rin-Mene'ville) bored the nuts of *Cocos nucifera*.

Bhumannavar-B-S, 1991.

New record of *Homona permutata* Meyrick (Tortricidae: Lepidoptera) on fruit crops from South Andaman.

Entomol. 1991; 16 (4) 335-336.

Abstract: A leaf folder *Homona permutata*, is reported for the first time as a pest of mango, guava and citrus from South Andaman.

Biswas-Sas; Kukreti-Sharad, 1992.

Carpological studies: An aid to the identification of Indian trees: *Terminalia* Linn.

Indian-Forester. 1992; 118 (11) 813-821.

Abstract: For the systematic studies on the forest flora of any region it is often required to identify a fruit or seed without recourse to any other plant material. In absence of any consolidated account or manual on seed or fruit taxonomy of Indian species the correct identification of species becomes a tedious task. The present investigation is aimed at identification of 20 species (*T. manii*, *T. gelia*, *T. bellirica*, *T. chebula*, *T. citrina*, *T. catappa*, *T. procera*, *T. pallida*, *T. travencorensis*, *T. sericea*, *T. bialata*, *T. myriocarpa*, *T. pyrifolia*, *T. paniculata*, *T. oliveri*, *T. arjuna*, *T. alata*, *T. crenulata*, *T. coriacea*, *T. tripteroides*) of *Terminalia* with the aid of carpological studies. The species have mainly been categorised into five groups, viz. I-wingless (9 spp.) II-flatly-winged (1 sp), III-2-winged (3 sp.), IV- +- 3 winged (1 sp) and V-5-winged (6 spp). Studies reveal that N.E. India, South India and Andaman & Nicobar Is. regions are extremely rich in species diversity and represent wingless to 5-winged categories of fruits. Illustrations of carpological materials and a table showing distribution of species in different parts of India and adjoining countries are given. The species have been provided with carpological description, important vernacular names and phenology.

Bouchet-Philippe {a}; Perrine-Doug, 1996.

More gastropods feeding at night on parrotfishes.

Bulletin-of-Marine-Science. 1996; 59 (1) 224-228.

Bouquillon-A; Chamley-H; Frohlich-F, 1989.

Late Cenozoic clay sedimentation in the northeastern Indian Ocean.

Oceanologica Acta 12(3): 133-148

Abstract: Clay sedimentation during late Cenozoic time in the Northeastern Indian Ocean is investigated through the analysis of some 400 samples from 16 piston cores and one DSDP hole (site 218, leg 22). The main techniques employed comprise X-ray diffraction on the less than 2 μ -m fraction, infrared spectroscopy, microprobe analysis, and transmission electron microscopy. Lithological and mineralogical data permit the identification of five sedimentary provinces: 1) the Ganges deep-sea fan, where Himalayan chlorite- and illite-rich silts alternate with Al-Fe smectite-rich or Al-smectite-rich biogenic oozes; 2) the Eastern coast of India with diversified sediments; 3) the Ceylon basin in which biocalcareous oozes contain abundant Al-Fe or Fe-smectites and kaolinite; 4) the Ninetyeast Ridge where foraminiferal sands include a clay fraction with dominant Si-Fe-smectites; and 5) the Andaman Sea whose eastern part is marked by illite and kaolinite and western part by alkaline smectites. Mineralogical data from terrestrial rocks and soils as well as the distribution of aeolian and marine currents show that six areas are mainly responsible for the clay mineral input: the Indo-Gangetic plain, India, Burma, Sumatra, Arabia and Australia. The terrigenous minerals are carried by surface currents, turbidity currents and winds. In contrast with some previous observations, late Cenozoic clay sedimentation seems mainly to depend on detrital supply in the Northeastern Indian Ocean. The only significant in situ formation of marine silicates concerns amorphous Si-Fe complexes and Si-Fe smectites, identified in the southernmost part of the Ganges deep-sea fan and on the Ninetyeast Ridge. Autochthonous processes correlate to pelagic environments marked by fairly low sedimentation rates and minimal detrital inputs. Early diagenetic processes are especially characterized by the formation of lathed clays, preferentially developing at the periphery of small fleecy particles of smectites. Lathed clay particles appear to be partly controlled by organic activity and not to be associated with appreciable mineralogical changes. Climatic variations contemporary with glacial/interglacial alternations are recorded in the clay successions during

Quaternary times. The late Cenozoic structuration phases of the Himalayan mountain belts are also reflected in the marine sedimentation by turbidite- and illite-rich sequences.

Brown-B-E {a}; Ambarsari-I; Warner-M-E; Fitt-W-K; Dunne-R-P; Gibb-S-W; Cummings-D-G, 1999. Diurnal changes in photochemical efficiency and xanthophyll concentrations in shallow water reef corals: Evidence for photoinhibition and photoprotection. *Coral-Reefs*. July, 1999; 18 (2): 99-105.

Abstract: Diurnal patterns of photoinhibition have been identified in seven species of shallow water reef corals from the Andaman Sea, off the west coast of Thailand, using pulse amplitude fluorometry. Photochemical efficiency (Fv/Fm) and quantum yield (DELTA F/Fm') of symbiotic dinoflagellates within the corals declined after dawn to reach a minimum between midday and early afternoon, recovering to former dawn levels by early evening. Parallel studies on the xanthophylls diadinoxanthin (Dn) and diatoxanthin (Dt), and their inter-conversion, also revealed a strong diurnal pattern as well as inverse correlations between the xanthophyll ratio Dt/(Dn + Dt) and Fv/Fm and DELTA F/Fm'. These findings suggest a photoprotective function for these pigments.

Brown-B-E {a}; Dunne-R-P {a}; Chansang-H, 1996.

Coral bleaching relative to elevated seawater temperature in the Andaman Sea (Indian Ocean) over the last 50 years.

Coral-Reefs. 1996; 15 (3) 151-152.

Carpenter-Chris {a}; Robert-G-Lamar, 1998.

Assessment of live coral cover and recent change on the reefs of the Adang-Rawi Islands, Tarutao Marine National Park, Thailand.

Natural-History-Bulletin-of-the-Siam-Society. Summer, 1998; 46 (1) 63-78.

Abstract: During 1993 to 1995 a team from the Wildlands Studies Program (San Francisco State University, College of Extended Learning) mapped live coral cover (lcc) in the Adang-Rawi Island Group of Tarutao Marine National Park, Satun Province, Thailand. These granitic, continental-shelf islands in the Andaman Sea support intact fringing reefs in most locations. Visual estimates of lcc were made by swimmers, locations were established by means of a hand-held global positioning system and data were mapped using CAMRIS geographical information system software. Results of the Wildlands Studies survey were compared with data obtained by the Phuket Marine Biology Center 8 years earlier. In general, coral cover was well correlated between studies, establishing that methods were comparable and that coral cover is predictable on a temporal scale of years to decades.

Significant increases in coral cover did occur on some reefs, however. These were mostly reefs located in sheltered places and dominated during the WS study by rapidly-growing corals of the genus *Acropora*, indicating recovery from some disturbance prior to the PMBC survey. The only reef with significantly diminished coral cover had a significantly higher proportion of massive corals, relative to the island group as a whole. The simplest model to explain this pattern of change is one in which exposed reefs are subject to high rates of disturbance, while sheltered reefs are most of the time undergoing a gradual recovery from infrequent catastrophic disturbance.

Casanova-Jean-Paul; Goto-Taichiro, 1997.

Sagitta siamensis, a new benthoplanktonic Chaetognatha living in marine meadows of the Andaman Sea, Thailand.

Cahiers-de-Biologie-Marine. 1997; 38 (1) 51-58.

Abstract: A new benthoplanktonic chaetognath, *Sagitta siamensis*, is described from near-shore waters of Phuket Island (Thailand), in the Andaman Sea, where it lives among submerged vegetation. It is related to the species of the "hispidia" group. In the laboratory, specimens have been observed swimming in the sea water but also sometimes adhering to the wall of the jars, and the eggs are benthic and attached on the substratum. Their fins are particularly thick and provided with clusters of probably adhesive cells on their ventral side and edges. This is the first mention of such fins in the genus *Sagitta* but the adhesive apparatus do not resemble that found in the benthic family Spadellidae

and is less evolved. A review of the morphological characteristics of the species of the "hispidia" group is done as well as their biogeography.

Castle-P-H-J, 1995.

Alcock's congrid eels from the "Investigator" collections in Indian Seas 1888-1894.

Copeia-. 1995; 1995 (3) 706-718.

Abstract: Reexamination of most of the specimens from which A. W. Alcock described several species of Congridae from the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and the Andaman Sea a century ago has enabled their generic identities to be more correctly determined. *Congromuraena nasica* Alcock (the type species of *Bathycongrus* Ogilby) and *Congromuraena macrocercus* Alcock are congeneric with *Rhechias* Jordan and *Uranoconger* Fowler. *Bathycongrus* has priority for these and other slender-tailed congrids having also a compact cluster of sharp, vomerine teeth, prominent head pores, and wholly black visceral peritoneum. *Bathycongrus nasicus* is closely similar to but distinct from *B. retrotinctus* (Jordan and Snyder) from Japan, and *B. macrocercus* is similar to *B. guttulatus* (Gunther) otherwise known from Fiji, Hawaii, and the western Indian Ocean. *Congromuraena squaliceps* Alcock is referred to *Rhynchoconger* Jordan and Hobbs and shown to be similar to *Leptocephalus ectenurus* Jordan and Richardson from the western North Pacific. *Congromuraena musteliceps* Alcock is provisionally referred to *Gnathophis* Kaup. *Promyllantor purpureus* Alcock, hitherto known only from the holotype which is redescribed, is newly reported from six specimens from Sulawesi (Celebes); *Bathycongrellus* Klauswitz based on *B. adenensis* from the Gulf of Aden is referred to *Promyllantor*.

Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

A new species of *Trigonostemon* (Euphorbiaceae) from Great Nicobar Island (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(1): 203-204

Abstract: A new species, *T. nicobaricus* T. Chakrab. (Euphorbiaceae) is described with illustration from Great Nicobar Island, India.

Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

A new species of *Cleistanthus* (Euphorbiaceae) from Great Nicobar Island (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 951-954

Abstract: *C. balakrishnanii* T. Chakrab. sp. nov. is described.

Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

Mallotus penangensis, new record (Euphorbiaceae) for India.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(1): 217-218

Abstract: *M. penangensis* Muell-Arg. is recorded for the 1st time for India from Great Nicobar Island.

Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

A new species of *Bridelia* (Euphorbiaceae) from Thailand.

Journal Of Economic And Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 949-950

Abstract: *B. nooteboomii* T. Chakrab. sp. nov. is described.

Chakrabarty-T; Balakrishnan-N-P, 1990.

Genus *Dimorphocalyx* Thw. (Euphorbiaceae) in India.

Proceedings of The Indian Academy of Sciences Plant Sciences 100(5): 285-300

Abstract: A revision of the genus *Dimorphocalyx* Thw. (Euphorbiaceae) for India and adjoining countries is presented. Three species and two varieties are recognised. *Dimorphocalyx beddomei* (Benth.) Airy Shaw is endemic to south India. *Dimorphoclayx lawianus* Hook. f., endemic to south India is reduced to a variety of *Dimorphocalyx glabellus* Thw. *Dimorphocalyx dilipianus* Balakr. and T Chakrab. is reduced to a synonym of *Dimorphocalyx balakrishnanii* T Chakrab. and Premanath, endemic to Andaman Islands. Keys to the taxa, taxonomic descriptions and illustrations are presented (*D. glabellus* var. *glabellus* is also discussed.)

Chakrabarty-T; Gangopadhyay-M, 1992.

The Flacourtiaceae of Andaman-Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (3) 715-722.

Abstract: The present treatment is based on the study of herbarium material and supplemented by field observations. 5 genera of the Flacourtiaceae, represented by 11 species, are recognized. However, some more plants are perhaps awaiting discovery. *Casearia insularis* Vasud. & T. Chakrab. is reduced to variety of *C. grewiaefolia* Vent. The earlier reports of *Casearia elliptica* Willd. *Hydnocarpus castanea* Hook. f. & Thoms. and *Hydnocarpus shamae* Rao & Sreekuwar were erroneous. The material, identified and distributed as *Scolopia crenata* (Wight & Arn.) Clos may represent a hitherto unrecognized endemic species. In addition, *Casearia andamanica* King is also endemic to the islands. Of the remaining 9 species, 7 plants (except *Flacourtia indica* (Burm. f.) Merr. and *F. jangomas* (Lour.) Raeusch.) do not occur elsewhere in India but extend to SE. Asia and/or Malesia. *Pangium edule* Reinw. may be cultivated in the deforested localities of the Andamans and coastal areas of mainland India for beneficial utilization.

Chakrabarty-T; Gangopadhyay-M, 1990.

The Celastraceae of Andaman-Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 14(1): 115-130

Abstract: The genera *Hippocratea* sens. lat., *Salacia* and *Siphonodon* are included in Celastraceae in this treatment. Altogether 15 species and one variety representing 9 genera are recognized including 3 new species. *Salacia latifolia* Wall. ex Lawson is recognized as a variety of *S. chinensis* L. A description of the hitherto unknown fruits of *Hippocratea andamanica* King is provided and a lectotype for this species is also designated. The opportunity is taken to report *Glyptopetalum acuminatissimum* Merr. of Philippines from Burma. In addition, Griffith's *Hippocratea angulata* provides an earlier species epithet for *Glyptopetalum griffithii* (Kurz) Prain of Burma. (Additional species include *Bhesa robusta*, *Cassine viburnifolia*, *glyptopetalum calocarpum*, *Celastrus paniculatus*, *Euonymus javanicus*, *E. cochinchinensis*, *Siphonodon Celastrineus*, *Nicobariodendron seleumeri*, *Hippocratea macrantha*, *H. nicobarica*; three new species: *H. parkinsonii* *H. majumdarii* *H. ding-houi*).

Chakrabarty-T; Gangopadhyay-M, 1993.

A new *Phyllanthus* L. (Euphorbiaceae) from North Andaman Island.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1993; 90 (1) 69-70.

Chakrabarty-T; Kindo-G-S; Rao-M-K-V, 1987.

The endemic Rubiaceae of Andaman and Nicobar islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 11(1): 56-59

Abstract: The endemic taxa of Rubiaceae in the Andaman-Nicobar Islands are enumerated with notes on their habitat, habitat, flowering & fruiting period, etc., on the basis of study of available material in herb. PBL and field observations.

Chakrabarty-T; Rao-M-K-V, 1984.

A new variety of *Nothaphoebe panduriformis* (Lauraceae) from Great Nicobar Island (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 997-998

Abstract: *N. panduriformis* (Hook.f.) Gamble var. *paucinervia* T. Chakrab. et Vasud. var. nov. is described.

Chakrabarty-T; Rao-M-K-V, 1984.

A new species of *Bridelia* (Euphorbiaceae) from Car Nicobar Island (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 945-948

Abstract: *B. nicobarica* T. Chakrab. et Vasud. sp. nov. is described.

Chakrabarty-T; Rao-M-K-V, 1984.

A new species of *Sphyranthera* (Euphorbiaceae) from North Andaman Island (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 959-961

Abstract: A second species of the genus *Sphyranthera* Hook. f. (*S. airyshawii* sp. nov.), named in honor of Dr. H.K. Airy Shaw, is described from North Andaman Island, India.

Chakrabarty-T; Roy-A-K, 1984.

Range-extension of *Antidesma tetrandrum*, new record (Stilaginaceae).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(1): 168

Abstract: *A. tetrandrum* Bl. (Stilaginaceae) is recorded for the 1st time for India from Great Nicobar Island.

Chandra-Kailash, 1996.

Bolboceras quadridens (Fabricius), a beetle new to the Andaman Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 107-108.

Chandra-Kailash, 1996.

A seaweed of ornamental value among the Jarawa people of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 97-98.

Abstract: A marine green alga *Caulerpa peltata* (Turner) Lamouroux is reported for the first time as an ornamental article by the Jarawa tribe of Andaman Islands.

Chandra-Kailash, 1996.

Moths of Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 109-116.

Abstract: This paper presents a comprehensive list of 118 species of moths belonging to 96 genera and 11 families recorded from Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve (India). Out of them, 50 species are recorded for the first time from Great Nicobar, while 12 species are new records to the Andaman and Nicobar moth fauna. Three species *Aegilia sundacribens* Holloway, *Callopietria emiliusalis* Walker and *Ercheia kebia* Benthune-Baker are new records to India.

Chandra-Kailash {a}; Rajan-P-T, 1996.

Observations on the avifauna of Mount Harriett National Park, South Andaman, (A and N Islands).

Indian-Forester. 1996; 122 (10) 965-968.

Abstract: The present paper reports the occurrence of 88 species of birds from different localities of Mount Harriett National Park, South Andamans.

Chang-Cheon-Young {a}; Rho-Hyun-Soo, 1998.

Three new tardigrade species associated with barnacles from the Thai coast of Andaman Sea.

Korean-Journal-of-Biological-Sciences. Sept., 1998; 2 (3) 323-331.

Abstract: Three new marine heterotardigrades, *Archechiniscus symbalanus*, and *Styraconyx craticuliformis* of the family Halechiniscidae and *Echiniscoides andamanensis* of the family Echiniscoididae, are reported on the basis of the specimens sieved from intertidal barnacles in the Thai coast of the Andaman Sea. *Archechiniscus symbalanus* n. sp. is related to *Archechiniscus minutus* Grimaldi De Zio and D'Addabbo Gallo, but discernible from it by possessing median cirrus, stylet sheath, sensory spine of leg 1, prominent basal processes on all leg pairs, and S-shaped seminal receptacles. *Styraconyx craticuliformis* n. sp. is similar to *S. craticulus* (Pollock) in bearing the grid-like dorsal cuticle, but distinguished from it by the shape of claws and cirrophore of primary clava. *Echiniscoides andamanensis* n. sp. is related to *Echiniscoides pollocki* Hallas and Kristensen and *E. sigismundi sigismundi* (M. Schultze) in sharing the same patterns of sensory leg appendages and the claw configuration of 8-8-8-7, but characterized by the shape of cirri, pharyngeal apparatus and female gonopore.

Charuchinda-M; Hylleberg-J, 1984.

Skeletal extension of *Acropora formosa* at a fringing reef in the Andaman Sea (Thailand).

Coral Reefs 3(4): 215-220

Abstract: A growth study of *A. formosa* (Dana) was conducted in situ at a fringing reef in front of Phuket Marine Biological Center, The Andaman Sea, southern Thailand. Monthly extensions of branches tagged with wire were measured in addition to sunshine, rainfall, settlement of sediment, turbidity, salinity, and temperature. The average extension of coral branches was 8 cm in 344 days. Growth was approximately 2 times faster during the dry northeast monsoon compared with the wet southwest monsoon. Factors which can cause the observed pattern of growth are discussed.

Chattopadhyay-Madhumaia; Prasad-B-V-Ravi, 1995.
Palmar C-line variation among the Great Andamanese of Strait Island, India.
Journal-of-Human-Ecology. 1995; 6 (2) 159-160.

Chattopadhyay-Madhumala; Prasad-B-V-Ravi {a}, 1995.
Nutritional status of the Nicobarese tribal children of Harminder Bay, Little Andaman.
Journal-of-Human-Ecology. 1995; 6 (1) 59-61.

Chaudhry-Pradeep {a}, 1998.
Striking features of Andaman forestry.
Indian-Forester. June, 1998; 124 (6) 463-472.
Abstract: The paper deals with certain unique features of timber harvesting operations in Andaman group of Islands and its related consequences on fragile ecosystem of these Islands. An integrated approach involving improvement in land use pattern, cattle-management, local people - Industry Administration interface has been stressed upon.

Chavan-S-J; Joshi-D-Y; Wani-D-D, 1993.
On the occurrence of *Lopholejeunea eulopha* (Tayl.) Schiffn. from Andaman Islands, India.
Advances-in-Plant-Sciences. 1993; 6 (1) 86-90.
Abstract: The corticolous species of *Lopholejeunea eulopha* (Tayl.) Schiffn. has been described for the first time from the tropical rain forests of Andaman Islands, India. It is characterised by the presence of leaf-lobe imbricate, oblong, ovate apex with rarely recurved; thin walled leaf-cells with distinct trigones and intermediate nodular thickenings; Leaf-lobule inflated, 1/4 - 1/3 as long as leaf-lobe, apical tooth blunt and additional tooth with 1 - 3 cells long and 1 - 2 cells wide present at distal edge of free margin. Underleaf as long as or larger than leaf-lobe, insertion sinuate. Dioecious, male inflorescence on short or long branch with apical innovation, female inflorescence on short branches with subfloral innovating female bracteole orbicular, apex rounded and recurved. Perianth obovate, 4-densely or sparsely ciliate keels.

Chinnaraj-S, 1993.
Higher marine fungi from mangroves of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Sydowia-. 1993; 45 (1) 109-115.
Abstract: Intertidal wood samples collected from six mangrove tree species in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were examined for fungal colonization. Sixty-three species of higher marine fungi were recorded. Of these, *Ascocratera manglicola*, *Biatrispora marina*, *Dactylospora haliotrepha*, *Hypoxyton oceanicum*, *Lophiostoma mangrovei*, *Lulworthia grandispora*, *Verruculina enalia*, *Halocyphina villosa* and *Trichocladium achrasporum* were commonly observed.

Culberson-C-F; Johnson-A; Patwardhan-P-G; Makhija-U, 1990.
New depsides in *Stirtonia ramosa* (Ascomycotina, Arthoniaceae).
Bryologist 93(3): 279-282
Abstract: *Stirtonia ramosa*, a corticolous crustose lichen from the Andaman Islands, contains two new para-depsides, 4-O-demethylsuperconfluentic and 2'-O-methylnorsuperphyllinic acids. Chemical structures are proposed from microchemical identification of the hydrolysis products of the depsides and their methyl esters. Both depsides require a phenolic acid precursor with a 9-carbon sidechain, a structural feature only recently discovered in lichen products and now known in the secondary compounds of four species, all of which are crustose.

Dagar-H-S, 1989.

Plant folk medicines among Nicobarese tribals of Car Nicobar Island, India.

Economic Botany 43(2): 215-224

Abstract: The present paper deals with investigations of less known medicinal plant lore among the aboriginal Nicobarese tribe of Car Nicobar island, India. Information on 73 species and their therapeutic applications and manner of use are initially documented and described as remedies in folkloric tradition and popular domestic medicine. No chemical principles are identified; no putative herbal remedies are pharmaceutically and medically evaluated. The aim of this paper is to gather information concerning medicinal plants and to provide access to specialists in search of their applications in modern medicine. A brief account of geography, climate, ethnology, and methodology adopted is given. Vernacular name(s) of the plants in the Nicobarese language are incorporated for the first time in the literature.

Dagar-H-S, 1989.

Some pteridophytes in the ethnology and life of the Nicobarese.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 13(2): 395-397

Abstract: The paper deals with some interesting information about the use of ten pteridophytic species collected through personal contacts with the tribal people as well as the traditional medicine practitioners, during ethnobotanical survey among the Nicobarese tribals. The 10 spp. are the following: *Acrostichum aureum*, *Cyathea albo-setacea*, *Dicranopteris linearis*, *Drynaria quercifolia*, *Lygodium circinatum*, *Microlepia speluncae*, *Microsorium punctatum*, *Phymatodes scolopendria*, *Stenochlaena palustris*, and *Vittaria elongata*.

Dagar-H-S; Basu-P, 1985 (1986).

Bruguiera cylindrica (Rhizophoraceae) a rare mangrove in the Andaman, Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 7(3): 653-654

Abstract: This paper deals with a short description of *Bruguiera cylindrica* (L.) Bl. An indication for its rare occurrence and conservation is given. A key for distinguishing it with the other two species of *Bruguiera* (*B. parviflora* and *B. gymnorrhiza*) is also given.

Dagar-H-S; Dagar-J-C, 1986.

Some observations of the ethnology of the Nicobarese with special reference to *Cocos nucifera* Linn.

Journal of The Bombay Natural History Society 83(2): 306-310

Abstract: *Cocos nucifera* Linn. grows wild and is also cultivated in the Nicobar group of islands. Various ethnobotanical uses by the Nicobarese aboriginals have been described. The uses of 44 other plant species in combination with coconut palm as ingredients in medicine have been explored. The tree has been assessed as "tree of life" among Nicobarese.

Dagar-J-C, 1993.

Structure of vegetation and litter fall in tropical rain forests of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Asia-Life-Sciences. 1993; 2 (1) 43-70.

Abstract: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, situated in the Bay of Bengal, are at the fringe of typical equatorial tropical humid climate possessing a climatic climax of humid tropical forests. The islands are blessed with lush green evergreen, semi-evergreen, deciduous and mangrove forests covering about 86% of total land area. Although botanical exploration of these islands is incomplete but the biological diversity is so rich that by now 2395 species of vascular plants have been reported out of which 292 taxa are endemic to these islands. Phytosociology of typical rain forests has been dealt with. Mangrove forests of these islands are one of the most luxuriant stands represented by 34 species. Litter fall under evergreen rain forests ranged 7.89 t ha⁻¹ year⁻¹ at top of slope to 9.58 t ha⁻¹ at bottom of slope. The physico-chemical characteristics of forest soil were worked out and it was observed that all the soils are acidic in nature. The bulk density, organic carbon content, available P & K were highest under evergreen forests and lowest under deciduous forests. The range of other elements varied in different types of forests. The management of rain forests must be handled

carefully as wherever these forests were cleared in these islands and arable farming was taken up the fertility status of soils started declining as a result of soil erosion, leaching of soil nutrients and loss of organic matter.

Dagar-J-C; Balakrishnan-N-P, 1984 (1986).

Form and biological spectrum of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Bay of Bengal, India).

Bulletin of The Botanical Survey of India 26(3-4): 154-159

Abstract: In the present paper, the vascular plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, belonging to 204 families, 1045 genera and 2315 species have been put to their exact life forms and percentage belonging to each life form class. The same has been compared with Raunkiaer's normal and other spectra determined in different parts of the country. Phanerophytes, Chamaephytes, Hemicryptophytes, Geophytes or Cryptophytes, Therophytes, Lianas and Epiphytes represent 49.40, 12.14, 7.48, 3.37, 12.31, 9.49 and 5.81 percentage respectively and it has been found that the phyto-climate of these islands is typical phanerophytic which is characteristic of the humid tropics and subtropics.

Dagar-J-C; Dagar-H-S, 1987.

Ethnobotanical and other uses of some gymnosperms found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 9(1): 201-204

Abstract: In the present paper, the economic uses of eight species of gymnosperms, found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, have been dealt with. Ethnobotanical uses of these species among the aboriginals of these Islands have also been included. (The 8 spp. are the following: *Araucaria Cunninghamii*, *Cycas rumphii*, *Gnetum gnemon*, *G. latifolium*, *G. montanum*, *Podocarpus nerilgolius*, *P. wallichianus* and *Thuja plicata*).

Dagar-J-C; Dagar-H-S, 1987.

Some useful Pteridophytes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 9(2): 317-324

Abstract: The paper deals with the uses of 46 Pteridophytic species which are distributed in various habitats of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Ethnobotanical uses among Nicobarese tribals have also been included.

Dagar-J-C; Jeyamurthy-A, 1990.

Ordination of dependent synusia in Tropical Rain Forests of South Andaman (India) with special reference to host trees.

Indian Forester 116(5): 381-389

Abstract: The studies were carried out on the distribution of dependent vascular plants on their host in the tropical rain forests of South Andaman which is the longest island with maximum human activities. The results showed that the large woody climbers or lianes are the most impressive feature. Most of the epiphytic orchids are rare and endemic.

Dagar-J-C; Jeyamurthy-A; Sharma-A-K, 1988.

An endeavour towards the utility of a common wasteland weed *Crotalaria mucronata* Desv. from Andaman (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 12(2): 489-490

Abstract: *Crotalaria mucronata* Desv. is frequent on wastelands and in grasslands of Andamans. The uses of the plant in the form of fibre, green manure and fuel were traced out. The plant yielded 6.4 g fibre, 56.6 g leaves, about 168 g of straw which could be used as fibre, green manure and fuel, respectively. Various parameters of the plant were measured.

Dagar-J-C; Mongia-A-D; Singh-N-T, 1995.

Degradation of tropical rain forest soils upon replacement with plantations and arable crops in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India.

Tropical-Ecology. 1995; 36 (1) 89-101.

Abstract: A part of the tropical rain forests of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been cleared for commercial plantation and agricultural use. These areas have been severely degraded. There have been adverse changes in the physical conditions and the nutrient status of the soil under arable crops and tree plantations. There is significant decrease in pH, organic matter and extractable P and exchangeable K contents and increase in the bulk density of the soil. The exchangeable Ca and Mu contents under arable crops have declined. Whereas the cumulative water intake rate was highest in the soils of the evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, it declined under plantation and arable crop conditions. It is concluded that tropical rain forest soils in Andaman Islands are considerably degraded upon replacement with monoculture of plantation and arable crops.

Daniels-R-J-Ranjit, 1996.

The vanishing aborigines of the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Current-Science-Bangalore. 1996; 70 (9) 775-776.

Das-H-S {a}; Dey-S-C, 1999.

Observations on the dugong, Dugong dugon (Muller), in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. Aug., 1999; 96 (2): 195-198.

Abstract: The paper presents records of dugongs in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Morphological description of an adult female caught dead in a fishing net near Hut Bay in the Little Andamans is also given. It is concluded that the population of dugong in the islands, though not very high, is significant and can be conserved by protecting its potential feeding grounds.

Das-Indraneil {a}, 1999.

A noteworthy collection of mammals from Mount Harriet, Andaman Islands, India.

Journal-of-South-Asian-Natural-History. Oct., 1999; 4 (2): 181-185.

Abstract: The results of a rapid assessment of the mammalian species diversity of Mount Harriet National Park, South Andaman Island, in the Bay of Bengal, India, are presented. Ecological data as well as systematic notes, where relevant, have been provided for the following species: *Cynopterus brachyotis*, *Rhinolophus affinis*, *Myotis horsfieldii*, *Crocidura andamanensis*, *C. jenkinsi* and *Rattus rattus andamanensis*. The single example of *Crocidura andamanensis* collected was observed climbing walls, a behaviour previously unreported in these insectivores.

Das-M-K {a}; Adak-T; Sharma-V-P, 1997.

Genetic analysis of a larval color mutant, yellow larva, in *Anopheles sundaicus*.

Journal-of-the-American-Mosquito-Control-Association. 1997; 13 (2) 203-204.

Abstract: One larval body color mutant, yellow larva (yl), was isolated from a newly established cyclic colony of *Anopheles sundaicus*. The inheritance pattern revealed that yellow larva was an autosomal recessive mutant.

Datta-S; Kumar-R; Chaudhuri-D-K; Pal-S-C, 1987.

Epidemiological aspects of plasmid profiles in *Shigella dysenteriae* type 1 strains isolated from Burma and India.

Indian Journal of Medical Research 86(NOV.): 568-570

Abstract: Investigation of outbreaks of dysentery caused by *Shigella dysenteriae* type 1 in Burma and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India) in 1985 and 1986 respectively, showed that in general the Andaman and Nicobar isolates were resistant to ampicillin while the strains isolated from Burma were sensitive to ampicillin. There were no similarities in the plasmid profiles among the strains isolated during the epidemics in Burma (1985), and in Indian Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1986) and West Bengal, 1984.

Davidar-Priya, 1996.

Conservation priorities for the Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1996; 93 (3) 555-558.

Abstract: A survey was conducted in the Andaman Islands to look at the distributional patterns of forest birds and butterflies. These two taxa were used as indicators to see what type of reserves would best conserve the biodiversity. This study showed that forests on large islands and undisturbed evergreen forests are important reservoirs of biodiversity to the Andaman islands.

Dawson-C-E, 1984.

Revision of the genus *Microphis* (Pisces: Syngnathidae).

Bulletin of Marine Science 35(2): 117-181

Abstract: The gastrophorine (trunk-pouch) pipefish genus *Microphis* Kaup is reviewed and 5 subgenera and 21 subordinate taxa are recognized. All are restricted to the Indo-Pacific region, except for 2 Atlantic subspecies of *M. brachyurus*. The genus is characterized by discontinuous superior trunk and tail ridges, by having the lateral trunk ridge confluent with the inferior tail ridge, 9 caudal-fin rays, presence of brood-pouch plates and absence of pouch folds. Juveniles and subadults of some species occur in marine waters but brooding fish and most others are best represented in freshwaters or low salinity habitats; maximum size approx 200 mm SL (standard length). The subgenus *Coelonotus* Peters (without ridges on opercle, with or without supplemental body ridges and keeled scutella, with fewer than 5 subdorsal trunk rings) includes *Syngnathus argulus* Peters (Comoro Is (island) to Marquesas Is.) and *S. leiaspis* Bleeker (Madagascar to Japan). The subgenus *Belonichthys* Peters (with or without keeled scutella; with longitudinal opercular ridge, supplemental body ridges and more than 5 subdorsal trunk rings) includes *S. fluviatilis* Peters (eastern Africa, Madagascar), *S. mento* Bleeker (Celebes and Philippine Is.) and *Doryichthys spinachioides* Duncker (Papua New Guinea). The subgenus *Microphis* Kaup (with longitudinal opercular ridge and fewer than 4 subdorsal trunk rings; without keeled scutella, supplemental opercular ridges or supplemental body ridges) includes *S. deocata* Hamilton Buchanan, type-species of the genus *Microphis* (northern India and Bangladesh), *S. cuncalus* Hamilton Buchanan (India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh), *Doryichthys dunckeri* Prasad and Mukerji (Irrawaddy R. drainage, Burma) and *M. cruentus* Dawson and Fourmanoir (New Caledonia). The subgenus *Oostethus* Hubbs (with longitudinal and supplemental opercular ridges, long snout and fewer than 5 subdorsal trunk rings but without supplemental body ridges or keeled scutella) includes *S. manadensis* Bleeker (Indonesia to Taiwan and Solomon Is.), *M. pleurostictus* Peters and *M. jagorii* Peters (Philippine Is. endemics), *Doryichthys insularis* Hora (Andaman Is.) and the widespread *S. brachyurus* Bleeker. Four subspecies of *M. brachyurus* are recognized: *M. brachyurus brachyurus* (central Indian Ocean to Japan and Society Is.), *M. b. millepunctatus* (western Indian Ocean), *M. b. aculeatus* (tropical eastern Atlantic) and *M. b. lineatus* (western Atlantic and Pacific terminus of Panama Canal). *LOPHOCAMPUS* subgen. nov. (with longitudinal and supplemental opercular ridges, short snout, fewer than 2.5 subdorsal trunk rings and usually with supplemental body ridges and/or keeled scutella) is proposed for the accommodation of *S. retzii* Bleeker, the type-species (Indonesia, Philippine Is. to Samoa), *Doryrhampus brevidorsalis* de Beaufort (Indonesia, western Caroline Is. to Fiji), *Doryichthys ocellatus* Duncker (Sri Lanka, Indonesia) and *D. caudocarinatus* Weber (Irian Jaya). Included taxa are diagnosed, most are illustrated, complete synonymies are given for all subordinate taxa except *M. b. lineatus* (published elsewhere), distribution maps (based on material examined) are given for Indo-Pacific forms and a key to subgenera and subordinate taxa is provided.

De-Leon-Gonzalez-J-A; Gongora-Garza-G, 1992.

Soft-bottom polychaetes from the western coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico: 3. A new species of *Ceratocephale* (Nereididae).

Cahiers-de-Biologie-Marine. 1992; 33 (4) 417-424.

Abstract: A new species of *Ceratocephale* is described on the basis of 155 specimens collected from the western coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico at 55-220 m. This new species (*C. papillata*) differs by the presence of a middorsal papillae, previously known in *C. hartmanae*, and sometimes in *C. andaman*; from *C. hartmanae* the new species differ in the presence of eyes, and in the start of the double neuropodial cirri; from *C. andaman* the new species differ by the start and development of the middorsal papillae, furthermore by the presence of sesquigomph spinigers. A key of all *Ceratocephale* species is given.

Debnath-H-S; Sreekumar-P-V, 1992.

A new species of *Chisocheton* (Meliaceae) from great Nicobar.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (3) 553-555.

Abstract: *Chisocheton nicobarianus* a new species allied to *C. sarawakanus* of the Malay peninsula is described from the Great Nicobar Island, India.

Debnath-H-S; Sreekumar-P-V, 1992.

Additions to the Meliaceae of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (1) 219-220.

Debnath-H-S; Sreekumar-P-V, 1993.

Chisocheton longistipitatus (F.M. Bailey) L.S. Smith (Meliaceae): A new record for Indian flora.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1993; 90 (1) 123.

Debnath-H-S; Vasudeva-Rao-M-K, 1992.

A note of *Rhizophora lamarckii* Montr. in Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (1) 228-229.

Deorani-V-P-S; Rao-J-R, 1989.

Control of stephanofilarial dermatitis in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Indian Journal of Animal Sciences 59(5): 506-509

Abstract: All animals affected with stephanofilarial-sore in an area were treated simultaneously with 0,0-dimethyl 0-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate ointment twice daily till healed. Simultaneously every fortnight 0.5% aqueous dimethyl-s-dicarboethoxyethyl phosphorodithioate was sprayed at the vector-breeding sites. After 5 such successive operations among experimental animals, twice per year, reappearance of sore cases decreased from the initial 48.9% cases to 0% after fifth operation. Among control animals the percentage re-occurrence increased from 64.8 to 122.2 during the same period of observations. These results could serve as module for any similar future operation in other places in this country.

Desikachary-T-V; Prasad-A-K-S-K; Prema-P, 1989.

Valve morphology of the marine diatom *Neofragilaria nicobarica* (Bacillariophyceae: Fragilariaceae).

Cryptogamie Algologie 10(4): 305-312

Abstract: Valve morphology of *Neofragilaria nicobarica* Desik. et al. collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India) is studied with scanning electron microscope. The distinctive features of this diatom include the presence of apical slit fields, consisting of narrow slits, separated by longitudinal bars of silica, rather than rows of porelli, transverse striae with orderly rows of areolae that are not aligned across the sternum but alternate with each other, and the absence of rimoportulae. Its affinities are discussed.

Devy-M-Soubadra; Ganesh-T; Davidar-Priya {a}, 1998.

Patterns of butterfly distribution in the Andaman islands: Implications for conservation.

Acta-Oecologica. Nov.-Dec., 1998; 19 (6) 527-534.

Abstract: Twenty-five islands of different sizes were rapidly surveyed in the Andaman islands for patterns of butterfly distribution and abundance. The surveys were conducted in the dry seasons of 1992 in the South Andaman islands, 1994 in the North Andaman islands and on both these years on the Little Andaman Island. Different habitat types were identified on each island and butterflies were sampled by the line transect method in each habitat type. Sixty-five species of butterflies were recorded from six families. Fifty-one species were less common and contributed to 25% of the total count. Six species were very common. The overall distribution patterns of the species were nested. This suggests that small islands share their species with the larger islands but not vice versa. Many uncommon species were found exclusively on large islands. The presence of evergreen forest on islands significantly influenced the species encountered. Small and medium sized islands with evergreen forests had significantly more species than those without evergreen forests. Loss of

primary forests due to logging and encroachment will result in the loss of many butterfly species. It is recommended that the large patches of primary evergreen forests be protected on a priority basis on large islands.

Dinesh-R {a}; Dubey-R-P; Prasad-G-Shyam, 1998.

Soil microbial biomass and enzyme activities as influenced by organic manure incorporation into soils of a rice-rice system.

Journal-of-Agronomy-and-Crop-Science. Oct., 1998; 181 (3) 173-178.

Abstract: A fertilizer management study involving incorporation of poultry manure, farm yard manure, sesbania and gliricidia into soils of a rice-rice system was initiated in May 1993. In order to determine the effects of organic manure incorporation on soil microbial biomass and enzyme activity, soils were collected from the respective plots at the end of the second rice crop in February 1996, and were incubated with and without the respective organic manure at the rate of 15 Mg ha⁻¹ at 25degree C, under submergence. The total viable microbial counts, bacteria, actinomycetes, N flush, biomass C and activities of urease, amidase, acid and alkaline phosphatase, dehydrogenase and L-glutaminase were determined after 60 days of incubation. Soils freshly amended and soils previously amended with organic manures registered significantly greater microbial biomass and enzyme activity than the unamended control. The microbial biomass and enzyme activity, however, varied with the type of organic manure incorporated into the soil. Except for acid phosphatase, which showed slight inhibition, all the other enzymes were activated to different degrees by organic manure incorporation. A significant and positive relationship of enzyme activity with organic C and total N suggested that the addition of organic manure to soils increased C turnover, N availability and microbial activity which in turn led to greater enzyme synthesis and accumulation in the soil matrix.

Dinesh-R {a}; Ramanathan-G; Singh-Harjit {a}, 1995.

Influence of chloride and sulphate ions on soil enzymes.

Journal-of-Agronomy-and-Crop-Science. 1995; 175 (2) 129-133.

Abstract: Ammonium chloride (AC) and ammonium sulphate (AS) are commonly used nitrogen fertilizers. But the effect of chloride and sulphate ions from these fertilizers on soil enzyme activity has received scant attention. Hence, we conducted a pot culture study to assess the influence of chloride (as AC) and sulphate (as AS) on the activities of urease, amidase, phosphatase and dehydrogenase in soil using rice as the test crop. Chloride and sulphate levels were fixed at 132, 264 and 396 kg ha⁻¹ respectively. Controls were also performed. The enzymes were assayed at three stages of the crop growth viz., active tillering, panicle initiation and harvest. The enzyme activities decreased with increasing chloride and sulphate levels; however, the degree of inhibition varied among the enzymes assayed and the nature and amounts of salts added. The inhibition may be due to the specific effects of chloride and sulphate ions on microbial growth and subsequent enzyme synthesis, osmotic desiccation leading to microbial cell lysis, and a salting-out effect modifying the ionic conformation of the active site of the enzyme protein.

Dinesh-R; Dubey-R-P, 1998.

Nitrogen mineralization rates and kinetics in soils freshly amended with green manures.

Journal-of-Agronomy-and-Crop-Science. July, 1998; 181 (1) 49-53.

Abstract: Long term incubation studies to determine the nitrogen (N) mineralization rates and kinetics in soils freshly amended with some commonly used green manures such as Sesbania rostrata, Gliricidia maculata, Leucaena leucocephala and Azolla pinnata are scarce. A long term aerobic study was, therefore, conducted by incubating soils freshly amended with the above-mentioned green manures in PVC columns at 35 +/- 1degreeC and with 0.01 Mpa moisture content. The soils were then leached at periodic intervals for up to 36 weeks. The N-mineralization rates were greatest during the first week and decreased with time in all soils. The green manure amended soils leached 247 mg kg⁻¹ more NO₃ + NO₂- N than the unamended control. In general, the total N mineralized (mean 61%) was almost twice that of net N mineralized (mean 30%) in the amended soils. The percent N mineralized (total and net), however, varied with the nature of green manure incorporated into the soil. It was greatest in the soil amended with sesbania and lowest in the soil amended with azolla. The kinetic

parameters derived using the double exponential model indicated that green manure amended soils possessed significantly higher N-mineralization potentials and rate constants compared to the unamended control. The kinetic parameters also varied with the nature of green manure incorporated into the soil. Among the various parameters lignin content, lignin to N ratio and lignin + polyphenol to N ratio of the green manures were the key factors governing the rate of decomposition and subsequent N mineralization from the amended soils.

Dixit-R-D {a}; Balkrishna, 1993.

Studies in the family Thelypteridaceae: VI. Phytogeographic census of the Indian species and their conservation strategies.

Indian-Fern-Journal. 1993; 10 (1-2) 139-145.

Abstract: Holttum (1971) recognized 23 genera in the family Thelypteridaceae from the old world, of which about 21 genera and 105 species occur within the Indian region. Barring Khullar et al. (1983) detailed account of 14 genera and 23 species on the family Thelypteridaceae of Western Himalayas, and Kaur & Chandra's (1985) enumeration of Indian Thelypteridaceae no serious attempt has been made. Keeping in view of the inadequate knowledge about these taxa, the preliminary efforts have been made to summarize and analyse available data showing distributional pattern in to nine Botanical Phytogeographical regions as suggested by Jain (1983) within India i.e., North-West Himalayas: 11 genera, 23 species; Eastern Himalayas: 16 genera, 37 species; Western dry regions: 3 genera, 3 species; Gangetic plains: 4 genera, 5 species; Eastern India: 17 genera, 63 species; Deccan plateau: 13 genera, 24 species; Western Ghats: 9 genera and 13 species; Eastern Ghats: 4 genera, 5 species and Andaman & Nicobar Islands: 6 genera, 13 species. It is hoped that the present exhaustive phytogeographic account would provide suitable material for the correct assessment of abundance, rarity and of the extinction species etc. as well as work as a pointer towards the conservation strategies to be adopted. It would further encourage evaluation of Thelypteroid ferns occurring in a particular habitat and their subsequent trials for ex-situ conservation in the Botanical Gardens on priority.

Dubey-R-P {a}; Verma-B-S, 1999.

Integrated nutrient management in rice (*Oryza sativa*) - rice - cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*) sequence under humid tropical Andaman Islands.

Indian-Journal-of-Agronomy. March, 1999; 44 (1): 73-76.

Abstract: A field experiment was conducted during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 to study the effects of integrated nutrient management in a rice (*Oryza sativa*) - rice - cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp.) sequence on crop productivity, soil fertility and economics. Combined use of 50% NPK + 50% poultry manure significantly increased the grain yield of first rice crop (74%) and second rice crop (79.8%) over the control. The effect of 50% NPK + 50% FYM and NPK dose alone was also comparable. Application of FYM and poultry manure alone or combined with 50% NPK had significant residual effect on the pod yield of cowpea. The pH and EC values did not change significantly. The highest increase in soil organic carbon (0.68%) was obtained from FYM application over initial value of 0.45%. The available N increased to 276 kg/ha under 50% NPK + 50% poultry manure treatment over initial value of 220 kg/ha. The application of poultry manure alone increased the available P (15 kg) and K (121 kg) over initial status, 11 and 112 kg/ha respectively. Highest net returns (Rs 23,083/ha) and benefit: cost ratio (1.67) were obtained from application of 50% NPK+ 50% poultry manure.

Dunne-Richard-P; Brown-Barbara-E {a}, 1996.

Penetration of solar UVB radiation in shallow tropical waters and its potential biological effects on coral reefs; results from the central Indian Ocean and Andaman Sea.

Marine-Ecology-Progress-Series. 1996; 144 (1-3) 109-118.

Abstract: This paper presents the first complete data of global downwelling irradiance (E-d) and the diffuse attenuation coefficient (K-d) for solar ultraviolet-B (UVB; 280 to 320 nm) in tropical waters. The penetration of solar UVB into shallow (0 to 5 m) seawater at 3 sites in the central Indian Ocean and Andaman Sea, adjacent to areas of coral reefs, was studied using a semi-submersible scanning

spectroradiometer. Downwelling global spectral irradiance (E-d) was measured at 2 nm intervals over the wavebands 280-320 nm (UVB), 320-400 nm (UVA) and 400-700 nm (PAR) above the sea surface (0+ m) and at each of 5 depths (1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 m). The 3 sites consisted of an ocean atoll in the Maldives (central Indian Ocean), a small (8 km²) high island 11 km off the continental coastline at Phuket, Thailand (Andaman Sea), and an inshore reef at Phuket. E-d at each of the depths was integrated over the wavebands as a percentage of the above-water irradiance. E-d(UVB) at 5 m depth was found to decrease to 12% of incident irradiance at the mid-ocean atoll, to 2% for the high island site, and to 0.4% in the turbid waters of the inshore reef. A 1% E-d(UVB) depth was computed for each site and found to be 11, 6, and 3 m respectively. The diffuse attenuation for downwelling irradiance (K-d) for the depth range 0- m (just below the surface) to 5 m showed a very rapid attenuation with decreasing wavelength in the UVB at all sites. Biological damage potential, as weighted by the DNA-damage action spectrum, showed a more rapid attenuation with depth than E-d(UVB), with a 1% E-DNA depth of 9 m for the ocean atoll, 4.7 m for the coastal island, and 2.6 m for the inshore reef.

Dutta-J; Rathore-B-S; Mullick-S-G, 1991.

Status of rinderpest in India: An epidemiological study.

Indian Veterinary Journal 68(2): 99-103

Abstract: With a view to describe the pattern of occurrence of rinderpest in cattle and buffaloes, official surveillance data for fifteen years (1974-88) were processed and analysed. Among the five epizootic diseases namely foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarter and anthrax, rinderpest, was placed at 4th and 2nd place, respectively on the basis of proportional morbidity and mortality rates. The States of Manipur, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Dweep and Chandigarh, remained disease free throughout 1974-88. The overall relative risk for its occurrence was highest for Delhi (133.49) and lowest for Jammu and Kashmir (0.02). Time series analysis indicated that occurrence of RP was significantly increased during the months, January to June.

Dutta-J; Rathore-B-S; Mullick-S-G; Singh-R; Sharma-G-C, 1990.

Epidemiological studies on occurrence of hemorrhagic septicemia in India.

Indian Veterinary Journal 67(10): 893-899

Abstract: Mortality and morbidity-wise haemorrhagic septicaemia was placed, respectively at first and second position as compared to other four epizootic diseases namely Foot and Mouth Disease, Rinderpest, Anthrax and Black Quarter. The overall state-wise relative risks due to HS was highest for Manipur (18.57) and lowest for Dadra Nagar Haveli (0.03). Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh were classified as high risk areas whereas Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Nagaland and Sikkim were classified as medium risk areas and Andaman, Lakshadweep and Mizoram had the disease free status. Year to year fluctuations on the occurrences were observed. The time series analysis indicated that the occurrence of the disease was maximum during rainy season and it had clear cut seasonal pattern.

Dutta-T-R; Ahmed-R; Abbas-S-R; Rao-M-K-V, 1985.

Plants used by Andaman aborigines in gathering rock bee (*Apis dorsata*) honey.

Economic Botany 39(2): 130-138

Abstract: The giant rock bee, *A. dorsata*, of Asia is a migratory and ferocious wild bee, which has not yet been tamed. It is the chief source of honey and beeswax in the Andaman region besides being an important pollinating agent. Smoking the nests, which destroys the bees and their brood, has been the only method of honey extraction practised from ancient times. The negrito Onge tribals of Little Andaman use the sap of *Orophea katschallica* to repel the bees while extracting honey from the hives. Dutta and associates (1983) reported that the sap of *Amomum aculeatum*, an herb growing in dense tropical forests of South Andaman, acts as a tranquilizer for these bees; with the aid of this sap, honey can be harvested from their hives by natives without protective apparel while the bees remain docile. The hives can be bagged in nylon nettings and transported to desired sites to establish apiaries. A second discovery of similar bee-tranquilizing properties in the sap of *Zingiber squarrosum* of the

same habitat is reported here. The pheromone-allomone relationships and economic implications are briefly discussed.

Elkunchwar-Satish {a}; Savant-P-V; Rai-S-N, 1997.

Status of natural regeneration in tropical forests of the Andaman islands.

Indian-Forester. Dec., 1997; 123 (12) 1091-1108.

Abstract: The Tropical Evergreen Forests are highly sensitive to disturbance in the original crop composition under natural environment. Proper manipulation of canopy and judicious application of silvicultural systems may maintain the balanced composition. The regeneration survey revealed that though the regeneration status as such is satisfactory in the tropical forests of Andamans, change in stocking under the present management practices indicate decline of ornamental and softwood species in some Forest Divisions and fall in ply species in some localities. A conservative approach in exploitation schedule and improving future crop by adequate regeneration of desired species compatible to ecosystem needs should be adopted in such areas. Overall position of total seedlings per ha shows marginal improvement in worked areas than in unworked areas, most of which are from miscellaneous category. Although the silvicultural system practised in Andaman forests primarily aims at conversion to uniform crop by few identified economic tree species it is more than four decades old and hence the system needs immediate critical review in the context of ground reality obtained thereon.

Ellis-J-L, 1994.

Oryza indandamanica Ellis: The wild Andaman rice.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994; 18 (1) 245-246.

Ellis-J-L; Ray-L-N , 1991.

Grewia indandamanica, new species Ellis and Ray from Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, India.

Candollea 46(2): 341-344

Abstract: A new species, *Grewia indandamanica*, has been described from Saddle Peak in North Andaman Islands, Andaman Islands.

Emerson-W-K, 1986.

A new species of *Morum* from the Andaman Sea (Gastropoda: Volutacea).

Nautilus 100(3): 96-98

Abstract: *Morum* (*Oniscidia*) *ninomiyai*, new species, is described from off Thailand in the Andaman Sea and is compared with closely related congeners.

Fegan-D-F; Flegel-T-W; Sriurairatana-S; Waiyakruttha-M, 1991.

The occurrence, development and histopathology of monodon baculovirus in *Penaeus monodon* in southern Thailand.

Aquaculture 96(3-4): 205-218

Abstract: The occurrence, development and histopathology of monodon baculovirus (MBV) in larvae, post-larvae (PL) and broodstock of *Penaeus monodon* was studied over a period of 1 year in southern Thailand. In histological samples of captured male and female broodstock obtained from the Andaman Sea, the incidence of individuals with MBV occlusion bodies (OB's) was approximately 5.7% during the period. Absence of MBV virions in electron micrographs of oocytes of MBV-infected females, mature eggs and nauplii indicated that the virus may not be transmitted transovarially. Together, these facts suggest that elimination of MBV from hatcheries by screening of aquarantined wild broodstock would be feasible. In the hatchery, baculovirus OB's began to be clearly identifiable in the hepatopancreas of larvae at the third zoeal stage. During all subsequent larval and PL developmental stages, there was a high incidence of infected individuals, some with extremely large numbers of OB's. The average incidence of PL positive for OB's in histological specimens approach 100% during the period of the study in a survey that included eight commercial PL producers on both the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. However, the incidence of OB-positive animals gradually fell as the shrimp grew older and OB's were often undetectable in healthy juveniles derived from infected PL

within approximately 2 weeks of stocking in grow-out ponds. In some instances, it was possible to follow groups of PL from the nursery stage through to harvest of market-size shrimp. Average survival data for such shrimp followed in a large number of ponds over a period of 1 year indicated that MBV was well tolerated by *Penaeus monodon* if other rearing conditions were optimal. However, in the event of environmental or other stress, the incidence of animals showing large numbers of MBV particles increased dramatically.

Fiers-F, 1986.

Feregastes wellensi, new genus new species of the family Tegastidae (Copepoda, Harpacticoida) from the Andaman Islands (India).

Crustaceana (Leiden) 51(3): 277-285

Abstract: *Feregastes wellensi* gen. nov., sp. nov. from the family Tegastidae was proposed and described from the intertidal zone of the Andaman Islands. Scanning electron microscopic observations of the tegumental structures were also provided.

Fontugne-M-R; Duplessy-J-C, 1986.

Variations of the monsoon regime during the Upper Quaternary: Evidence from carbon isotopic record of organic matter in North Indian Ocean sediment cores.

Palaeogeography Palaeoclimatology Palaeoecology 56(1-2): 69-88

Abstract: The $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ ratios and contents of organic carbon in deep sea sediment cores of the North Indian Ocean have been compared for the different climatic stages as determined by oxygen isotope stratigraphy. Using the difference in the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values between marine and terrestrial organic matter, the terrestrial contribution to the eastern Gulf of Bengal and the Andaman Sea has been determined for modern and glacial times. The geographical distribution of the terrestrial organic carbon linked to sea surface circulation shows that during the last glacial period, the NE monsoon circulation was the dominant feature. The organic carbon abundance within the sediment, which is related to local productivity, was greater during glacial times in the areas where production depends on the NE monsoon strength (coast of North India in the Arabian sea and Andaman sea) suggesting its reinforcement.

Ganeshamurthy-A-N {a}; Singh-Ganauri; Singh-N-T, 1995.

Sulphur status and response to rice to sulphur on some soils of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1995; 43 (4) 637-641.

Gangopadhyay-M; Chakrabarty-T, 1989.

New and noteworthy Asiatic Rubiaceae.

Journal Of Economic And Taxonomic Botany 13(1): 85-88

Abstract: A new species, *Canthium andamanicum* Gang. et T. Chakrab, is described from South Andaman Island, India while another new species, *Diplospora majumdarii* Gang. et T. Chakrab. is described from Perak, Malay Peninsula. A new combination is also made *Diplospora bilocularis* (*Urophyllum biloculare* Kurz).

Gangopadhyay-M; Chakrabarty-T, 1992.

Two new species of *Terminalia* L. (Combretaceae) from Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (1) 237-240.

Gangopadhyay-M; Chakraborty-T, 1992.

The family Apocynaceae of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (1) 27-59.

Abstract: A systematic account of the family Apocynaceae of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands is presented. 30 indigenous species belonging to 23 genera are treated in addition to 6 cultivated species representing 6 genera. A new species of the South-East Asian genus *Winchia* DC. (i.e. *W. parkinsonii* Gang & T. Chakrab.) is described. Two more new species, *Micrechites andamanica* Gang. & T. Chakrab and *M. parkinsonii* Gang. & T. Chakrab. are also described. A new variety, *Chilocarpus denudatus* Bl.

var. *nicobaricus* Gang. & T. Chakrab. is proposed. *Kopsia scortechinii* King & Gamble and *Parsonsia penangiana* King & Gamble are additions to the Flora of India. The latter is also recorded for Myanmar (former y Burma) and is reduced to a variety of *Parsonsia alboflavescens* (Dennst.) Mabberley. Two species of *Parsonsia* R. Br. remain imperfectly known. *Rauvolfia sumatrana* Jack is reported from Myanmar.

Garth-J-S, 1987.

Platypilumnus soelae, new species of goneplacid crab from the North West Shelf of Australia (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura).

Beagle 4(1): 35-38

Abstract: *Platypilumnus soelae* sp. nov. is described from specimens taken in from 178 to 454m from the North West Shelf of Australia. The new species is differentiated from *P. gracilipes* Alcock, 1894, Andaman Sea, and from *P. inermis* Guinot, 1985, Reunion Island, western Indian Ocean.

Gedde-Anne-Dorte {a}, 1999.

Thalassiosira andamanica sp. nov. (Bacillariophyceae), a new diatom from the Andaman Sea (Thailand).

Journal-of-Phycology. Feb., 1999; 35 (1) 198-205.

Abstract: A new marine diatom, *Thalassiosira andamanica*, is described from light and electron microscopy. The specimens were collected in the vicinity of Phuket Marine Biological Center, Thailand, and later brought into clonal culture. *Thalassiosira andamanica* possess a rimoportula with a pronounced outer extension, one marginal ring of fultoportulae, and three rings of fultoportulae on the valve face. Cells are united into colonies by a single thread secreted through a central fultoportula. Marginal fultoportulae extensions are shortest on the inside of the valve. The areolae are arranged in sectors, and the valve margin is ribbed with approximately 38 ribs in 10 μm . The valvocopula and copula have rows of pores, four to six pores in 1 μm . Apparently, the pleurae are hyaline. Experiments with a clonal culture isolated at Phuket, Thailand, showed that growth (cell divisions $\cdot\text{cnt}\cdot\text{dot}24\text{ h}^{-1}$) was reduced for cultures grown at 14 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ compared to those grown at 19 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 24 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The maximum growth rate (2.2 divisions $\cdot\text{cnt}\cdot\text{dot}24\text{ h}^{-1}$) was at 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. *Thalassiosira andamanica* is compared with morphologically similar taxa. On the basis of morphological features and the response to different temperature regimens, it is concluded that this taxon must be recognized as a new warm-water species. In addition, *T. andamanica* does not clearly belong to any of the two subgroups of species of *Thalassiosira*. To accommodate the morphological characteristics of *T. andamanica*, the establishment of a possible third subgroup is discussed.

Ghai-S; Chandra-K; Ramamurthy-V-V, 1988.

A new genus *Subpeltonotus*, new genus and a new species *Subpeltonotus andamanae*, new species from India: (Insecta, Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: Rutelinae).

Reichenbachia 26(5): 19-24

Abstract: The present paper describes a new genus *Subpeltonotus* and a new species *Subpeltonotus andamanae* belonging to the tribe Rutelini of the subfamily Rutelinae of the family Scarabaeidae from Andaman Islands of India. The diagnostic characters and male genitalia are illustrated.

Ghosh-A-R; Sehgal-S-C, 1998.

Shigella infections among children in Andaman - an archipelago of tropical islands in Bay of Bengal. Epidemiology-and-Infection. Aug., 1998; 121 (1) 43-48.

Abstract: Shigellosis is common among children in the Andaman and Nicobar islands. Our experience showed two distinct features of shigellosis within a span of 3 years in 1994-6: (i) changing patterns of serotype or subtype specific shigellosis and (ii) emergence of multidrug resistant isolates with changing R-patterns. The rate of isolation was 10.4-27.9% with the rate of isolation of *Shigella flexneri* interchanging with *S. dysenteriae* alternately. In 1994, *S. flexneri* superseded *S. dysenteriae* (48.6% vs. 33.3%; $P < 0.05$) while *S. dysenteriae* dominated over *S. flexneri* in 1995 (54.7% vs. 34.0%; $P < 0.05$). The picture reversed again in 1996 (63.0% vs. 22.2 %; $P < 0.05$). Among shigellae isolates, the commonest serotypes were *S. dysenteriae* type 1 and *S. flexneri* type 2a. Isolated shigellae were of

multidrug resistant type. Seven R-patterns were observed in 1994, while 8R-patterns were observed during the next year with the emergence of nalidixic acid resistance. In 1996, emergence of gentamicin resistance was also observed. All isolates were resistant to ampicillin and sensitive to quinolones. The MIC of nalidixic acid and gentamicin are $128 \mu\text{g/ml}$ and $64 \mu\text{g/ml}$ respectively. These changing trends in shigellosis has important public health significance.

Ghosh-A-R; Sehgal-S-C {a}, 1998.

Detection of *tdh* and *trh* genes in a urea-hydrolysing environmental isolate of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* from the Andamans.

Journal-of-Diarrhoeal-Diseases-Research. June, 1998; 16 (2) 87-90.

Abstract: Co-existence of *trh* gene and urea-hydrolysing property in one of 44 marine water isolates of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* correlates strongly with both genotypic and phenotypic characteristics of the bacterium. Thus, urease-producing phenotype can be considered a marker of virulence for the production of thermostable direct haemolysin-related haemolysin (TRH) (i.e. possession of *trh* gene). The same isolate also possessed the *tdh* gene. An environmental isolate possessing all the characteristics of a pathogen *V. parahaemolyticus* in this marine environment suggest that there is a likelihood of the occurrence of clinical cases of gastroenteritis caused by *V. parahaemolyticus* in the Andamans.

Ghosh-A-R; Sehgal-S-C {a}, 1996.

Existing status of shigellosis in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Indian-Journal-of-Medical-Research. 1996; 103 (MARCH) 134-137.

Abstract: A total of 691 children below five years of age, who were suffering from acute diarrhoea, were investigated. Conventional bacterial pathogens were isolated in 133 (19.2%) cases. *Shigella* sp. was the most common isolate being positive in 72 (10.4%) faecal specimens. No isolation of *Shigella* sp. was observed in paediatric patients less than 6 months of age while the maximum isolations were observed among 7-12 month old children. All isolates were sensitive to ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin, gentamycin and nalidixic acid and resistant to ampicillin. Multiple drug resistant isolates were observed during the study also. In all, 7 antibiograms were observed.

Ghosh-Barin, 1993.

A contribution to the flora of Little Andaman Island.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1993; 17 (3) 601-614.

Abstract: Altogether 329 species of vascular plants occurring on the Little Andaman Island are enumerated. The voucher specimens are deposited in CAL and PBL. The rare and threatened plants as well as those having medicinal or other economic values are marked out. Need for immediate conservation activities are emphasized.

Gill-B-S; Balakrishnan-P; Hossain-M; Singh-J, 1988.

Treatment of "humpsore", stephanofilariasis of cattle, with ivermectin.

Indian Journal of Animal Sciences 58(5): 552-560

Abstract: Humpsore, *Stephanofilaria assamensis* infection, is an economically important disease of cattle in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, on eastern seaboard and north-east of India, and in Bangladesh. Despite extensive drug trials, therapy of far humpsore leaves much to be desired. Ivermectin possessing outstanding and wide spectrum of activity against most of the nematodes of cattle tested was against humpsore. Forty bulls at Guwahati, and 36 cows and 2 bulls at Port Blair, showing typical lesions of humpsore were used to evaluate the efficacy of ivermectin 1% w/v injectable solution administered subcutaneously once at $200 \mu\text{g/kg}$ body weight, against humpsore. Half the number of cattle at the two places were treated and the other half left as untreated controls. The trial terminated on day 28 and the result read. However, at Port Blair the animals were given 3 doses more at 28-day intervals and the results read on day 126. On day 28 no adult worms were found in any of the treated 39 cattle whereas all the untreated animals still showed adult worms and unaltered humpsore dermatitis. The lesions in 16 out of the 20 treated bulls at Guwahati (80%) were completely healed. Lesions of the remaining 4 bulls were distinctly reduced in size. The healing process in the 19

treated cattle at Port Blair was good. The lesions of 2 animals were completely healed by day 28. Four treatments completely healed the sores of 15 out of the 16 surviving animals (94%). The longer time and retreatment needed for full recovery by the animals at Port Blair, was due to the reinfections taking place as its climate was most conducive to vector breeding. The vectors, indeed, were active on the farm. It was concluded that ivermectin at 200 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ body weight was effective in the treatment of humpsore. One dose would cure most of the animals in environments of reduced challenge, whereas repeated doses would be required to obtain matching cure-rates in herds exposed to reinfections. The drug offers the additional advantages of ease of administration, and of protecting the animals from other common nematodes and ectoparasites.

Goel-A-K; Mehrotra-B-N, 1986.

Symplocos oxyphylla (Symplocaceae): Rediscovered from South Andamans (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 8(1): 198-200

Abstract: *Symplocos oxyphylla* Wallich ex DC. has been recollected after a lapse of 10 decades from the South Andaman Islands.

Goel-A-K; Rao-M-K-V, 1988.

A new species of *Secamone* (Asclepiadaceae) from South Andamans (India).

Journal of The Bombay Natural History Society 85(1): 161-163

Abstract: The genus *Secamone* R. Br. is recorded for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with a new species *S. andamanica* sp. nov. from South Andamans.

Goel-A-K; Rao-M-K-V; Mehrotra-B-N, 1985 (1986).

Ligustrum glomeratum, new record (Oleaceae) for India from South Andamans.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 7(2): 484-486

Abstract: The genus *Ligustrum* L. has been recorded for the first time for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the species *L. glomeratum* Bl. for India.

Goel-A-K; Sharma-S-C, 1991.

A new species of *Miliusa* (Annonaceae) from Andaman Islands, India.

Nordic Journal of Botany 10(6): 629-632

Abstract: A new species *Miliusa jainii* (Annonaceae) from South Andamans, India, is described and illustrated.

Gomes-Helga-Do-R; Goes-Joaquim-I; Parulekar-A-H, 1992.

Size-fractionated biomass, photosynthesis and dark carbon dioxide fixation in a tropical oceanic environment.

Journal-of-Plankton-Research. 1992; 14 (9) 1307-1329.

Abstract: This study examines the spatial distribution and size structure of phytoplankton biomass and productivity in relation to the vertical structure of the Andaman Sea (northeastern Indian Ocean). This region was characterized by low concentrations of nutrients and high levels of isolation. Nitrogen availability appeared to control overall productivity with nitrate-based 'new' production accounting for 8-24% of the total primary production. Euphotic column chlorophyll (chl a) averaged 52.5 mg m^{-2} , of which a major portion was located as a subsurface chl a maximum (SCM) at approx 60-80 m. Net, nano and picoplankton contributed an average of 39, 24 and 37% to euphotic column chl a, respectively. An inverse relationship was observed between the percentages of picoplankton and total chl a. On the other hand, net phytoplankton showed a decreasing trend with increasingly oligotrophic conditions. Of the total mean euphotic column production ($0.17 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$), 37% was attributable to picoplankton, whereas nano and net phytoplankton contributed 40 and 23%, respectively. In contrast to the generally accepted view that picoplankton are low-light adapted, no signs of photoinhibition were observed in surface populations of picoplankton photosynthesizing at high light intensities of approx $1500 \mu\text{E m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. Below the euphotic zone (100-200 m), dark fixation of CO_2 was quite significant. The average column dark fixation of CO_2 was $0.045 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$, which is approx 19% of the euphotic column production. A substantial percentage of dark fixation of CO_2 was

attributable to organisms in the picoplankton size class. Despite their low sinking rates, picoplankton may be the dominant contributors to organic carbon fluxes to deeper depth through the formation of aggregates with river-derived mineral particles.

Gosliner-Terrence-M; Behrens-David-W, 1998.

Five new species of *Chromodoris* (Mollusca: Nudibranchia: Chromodorididae) from the tropical Indo-Pacific ocean.

Proceedings-of-the-California-Academy-of-Sciences. Feb. 11, 1998; 50 (5) 139-165.

Abstract: Five new species of *Chromodoris* are described from the tropical Indo-Pacific. Three of these, *Chromodoris joshi*, *C. diana* and *C. michaeli*, are members of the *Chromodoris quadricolor* complex. *Chromodoris joshi* is known from the Philippines, Indonesia and the Andaman Sea, Thailand. *Chromodoris diana* is commonly found in the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia. *Chromodoris michaeli* is known from the Philippine Islands of Luzon, Cebu and Mindanao. *Chromodoris hintuanensis* is known from the Ryukyu Islands, the Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Thailand. It is compared to two similar species, *C. geometrica* and *C. conchylata*. *Chromodoris roboi* is known from the Ryukyu Islands and Lord Howe Island and Western Australia and is similar in color pattern to *C. vibrato* and *C. aureopurpurea*. Consistent patterns of radular morphology, mantle gland arrangement and reproductive anatomy suggest that members of the *Chromodoris quadricolor* complex may be closely related phylogenetically in addition to having a similar color pattern.

Grygier-M-J, 1991.

Additions to the ascothoracidan Fauna of Australia and South-east Asia (Crustacea, Maxillopoda): Synagogidae (part), Lauridae and Petraridae.

Records of The Australian Museum 43(1): 1-46

Abstract: Previous Australian records of Ascothoracida are summarised. In the Synagogidae, three new species of *Gorgonolaureus* (*G. decurvatus*, *G. vietnamensis*, *G. tricornutus*) Utinomi are described from primnoid (*Pterostenella plumatilis* (Rousseau)), paramuriceid (unidentified), and gorgoniid (*Eunicella* sp.) gorgonacean hosts off Western Australia, Vietnam, and New Caledonia, respectively. The first two species are from unusually shallow depths, 80 to 100 m, the third from bathyal depths. *FLATSIA walcoochorum* n. gen., n. spec. with one species from 73 to 82 m depth off New South Wales, host unknown, is provisionally assigned to the Synagogidae. In the Lauridae, two new species of *Baccalaureus* (*B. isauricola*, *B. cannoni*) Broch is described from the subtidal zoanthid *Isaurus tuberculatus* Gray on the Great Barrier Reef and the solitary zonanthid *Sphenopus marsupialis* Steenstrup at several shallow sites (40-86 m) off Queensland and Western Australia and in the Andaman Sea. In the Petraridae, morphological and ecological notes on *Petrarca okadai* Grygier infesting the coral *Heteropsammia cochlea* (Spengler) at Lizard Island, Queensland, are presented. Two new species of *Petrarca* (*P. sensoria*, *P. goanna*) Fowler are described infesting the solitary coral *Fungiacyathus* sp. off Moreton Bay, Queensland, and the hermatypic reef coral *Turbinaria reniformis* Bernard at Lizard Island. An unnamed species of *Petrarca* from the solitary coral *Anthemiphyllia dentata* Alcock collected between 110 and 350 m off Queensland is partly described. A list and some photographs of other new records of galls caused by petraracid ascothoracidans in various Indo-Pacific scleractinians, especially *Turbinaria* spp. and other dendrophylliids, are presented.

Guha-D-K; Das-S-K; Chaudhuri-P-K; Choudhuri-D-K, 1985.

Chironomid midges of the Andaman islands, (Italy) (Diptera: Chironomidae).

Proceedings of The National Academy of Sciences India Section B (Biological Sciences) 55(1): 22-38

Abstract: Eleven new species of Chironomidae are recognised in a collection from the Andaman islands: *Chironomus brevistylus*, *Cryptochironomus bulbosus*, *Cr. calyxus*; *Dicrotendipes arcisylus*, *D. canitibialis*; *Trichotendipes insulus*; *Cladotanytarsus multispinulus*; *Tanytarsus flaviradialis*, *T. fuscibdominalis*, *T. magnituberculus* and *T. mimimus*. A new monotypic genus, *Trichotendipes* is proposed.

Guinot-D, 1990.

Crustacea Decapoda: The genus *Psopheticus* Wood-Mason, 1892 (Goneplacidae).

Memoires du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle Serie A Zoologie 145(0): 331-368

Abstract: This paper contains a study of the genus *Psopheticus* based on collections from the area around Madagascar (leg. Crosnier & Cleve, Benthedi Exp.); from Reunion (Marion-Dufresne 1982, MD32); from the Philippines (Musrstom 1-3), from the Makassar Strait (Corindon 2, 1980); and from New Caledonia (Biocal and Musrstom 4, 1985). The type species *P. stridulans* Wood-Mason, 1892, is redescribed, based on a topotype, from the Andaman Sea. In addition the genus contains *P. insignis* Alcock, 1900 and *P. hughii* Rathbun, 1914, both of which are redescribed, and *P. vocans* Guinot, 1985. Three new species are erected: *P. crosnieri* from Madagascar; *P. musicus* from the Philippines; and *P. insolitus* from the Makassar Strait. Specimens previously reported as *P. striadulans* by Guinot, from Reunion, have been reexamined and are considered of uncertain status but close to *P. stridulans*. A key is provided for identification of the species. The armature of the ambulatory legs was found to be a reliable and complex specific character, independent of sex and age, and is described for each species. A large series of *P. insignis* evidenced pronounced allometry in the growth pattern of the anterolateral edge of the carapace and a sexual dimorphism with longer chelipeds in the male.

Haitlinger-R, 1996.

New heterocoptid mites (Acari, Astigmata, Heterocoptidae) associated with Cassidinae and Hispinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) from Africa and Asia.

Linzer-Biologische-Beitraege. 1996; 28 (2) 979-998.

Abstract: Three new genera, *Cassiocoptes* n. gen., *Nolaecoptes* n. gen., *Abboticoptes* n. gen., and eight new species of the Heterocoptidae (*Erotyloptes helenae* n. sp. found in Republic of South Africa and Mozambique on *Lacoptera rugosicollis* and *L. corrugata* (Cassidinae), *E. taorettae* n. sp. found in Tanzania on *L. aurosa*, *E. verenae* n. sp. found in Congo Brazzaville on *L. caduca*, *Heterocoptes nolae* n. sp. found in Andaman Isl. on *Aspidomorpha inquinata*, *H. lottae* n. sp. found in North Vietnam on *Lacoptera hospita*, *Cassiocoptes mikki* n. sp. found in Sumatra on *Lasiochila fallax* (Hispinae), *Nolaecoptes vonettae* n. sp. found in Sikkim, India on *Aspidomorpha sanctaecrusis* and *Abboticoptes eddae* n. sp. found in Philippines on *A. quadrilobata* are described. A key to all genera of Heterocoptidae and keys for determining species of the genera *Erotyloptes* and *Heterocoptes* are given.

Hallfors-S; Thomsen-H-A, 1985.

Chrysochromulina brachycylindra, new species (Prymnesiophyceae) from Finnish coastal waters.

Nordic Journal of Botany 5(5): 499-504

Abstract: *Chrysochromulina brachycylindra* sp. nov. is described by means of transmission electron microscopy of shadowcast whole mounts prepared from wild material collected from Finnish coastal waters. The subspherical cell carries plate-scales and cylinder-scales. The scales are large enough to render possible a light microscopical identification of this species from dry preparations. Based on scale morphology it is evident that *C. brachycylindra* is closely related to *C. pachycylindra* Manton, Oates & Course. In addition to the findings from the Baltic Sea the new species is also reported from the Andaman Sea, SW Thailand.

Hamalainen-M {a}; Prashanth-Mohanraj; Veenakumari-K, 1999.

Additions to the odonate fauna of the Andaman and Nicobar islands, Indian Ocean.

Notulae-Odonatologicae. June 1, 1999; 5 (3): 27-29.

Abstract: 9 spp. are recorded for the first time from the Andaman and Nicobar islands, of which *Neurothemis r. ramburii* and *Zyxomma obtusum* are new for the fauna of the territories of the Indian Union. New spp. for the fauna of each of the 2 island groups, the Andamans and the Nicobars, are also presented.

Harold-Antony-S, 1994.

A taxonomic revision of the sternoptychid genus *Polyipnus* (Teleostei: Stomiiformes) with an analysis of phylogenetic relationships.

Bulletin-of-Marine-Science. 1994; 54 (2) 428-534.

Abstract: The benthopelagic fish genus *Polyipnus* (Family Sternoptychidae Gunther) is taxonomically revised and the phylogenetic relationships of the species investigated. Examination of specimens from most major world collections leads to recognition of 30 species for which a key is provided. New species are described from the South China Sea, off the northwestern coast of Australia, the Andaman Sea (eastern Indian Ocean), the western Indian Ocean off Kenya, and the western North Atlantic. A study of phylogenetic relationships, based on mainly osteology and photophores, resulted in a well-resolved phylogeny. Monophyly of the genus and four species groups is indicated; species complexes of earlier authors, not defined on the basis of shared, derived characters, are abandoned. Species that were previously members of the *laternatus* species complex do not constitute a monophyletic group and are now placed in the *asteroides* and *omphus* species groups with their respective closest relatives. The remaining *meteori* and *spinosus* groups contain species previously referred to the *asteroides* and *spinosus* complexes. Many new records are reported for most previously recognized species. *Polyipnus meteori* and *P. omphus* which were previously thought endemic to the western Indian Ocean are found to be widespread in the Indo-Pacific. Most species distributions remain limited even with the advent of the new material.

Hemavathy-J; Prabhakar-J-V, 1990.

Lipid composition of *Calophyllum inophyllum* kernel.

Journal of The American Oil Chemists' Society 67(12): 955-957

Abstract: Total kernel lipids extracted from *Calophyllum inophyllum*, Guttiferae amounted to 60.1% of the dry kernel. The total lipids consisted of 92.0% of neutral lipids, 6.4% glycolipids and 1.6% phospholipids. Neutral lipids consisted of triacylglycerols, monoacylglycerols and sterols. At least four glycolipids and five phospholipids were identified. Acylmonogalactosyldiacylglycerol and monogalactosyl-monoacylglycerol were major glycolipids; while monogalactosyldiacylglycerol and an acylated sterolglucoside were present in small amounts. The phospholipids consisted of phosphatidylethanolamine and phosphatidylcholine as major phospholipids, and minor amounts of phosphatidic acid, phosphatidylserine and lysophosphatidylcholine. The fatty acid composition of these different neutral lipids, glycolipids and phospholipids was determined.

Hensley-D-A; Amaoka-K, 1989.

A redescription of *Pseudorhombus megalops*, with comments on *Cephalopsetta ventrocellata* (Osteichthyes: Pleuronectiformes: Paralichthyidae).

Proceedings of The Biological Society of Washington 102(3): 577-585

Abstract: *Pseudorhombus megalops* has not been recorded in the literature since first described by Fowler (1934) from the Philippine Islands. The species is redescribed from the type specimens and additional material from the Philippine Islands, eastern Indian Ocean, Bali Strait, and Arafura Sea. *Pseudorhombus megalops* has a very distinct black spot or ocellus on the left pelvic fin. The only other Indo-Pacific paralichthyid with a similar character is *Cephalopsetta ventrocellata*. These species are compared and characters are given for their separation. *Cephalopsetta ventrocellata*, previously known from the east and west coasts of India and Pakistan, is shown to range to the Andaman Sea and Gulf of Oman. *Cephalopsetta* has been considered a close relative of *Ancylopsetta* (western Atlantic and eastern Pacific) and *Gastropsetta* (western Atlantic) because they share an elongate left pelvic fin. Osteological characters of the caudal fin, however, support placement of *Cephalopsetta* in with the Indo-Pacific genera *Pseudorhombus* and *Tarphops*.

Het-Ram; Sinha-A-K; Misra-J-P, 1993.

Behavioural studies on Nicobar crab eating macaques in captivity.

Indian-Forester. 1993; 119 (10) 845-848.

Het-Ram; Sinha-A-K; Misra-J-P, 1993.

Behavioural studies on Andaman green imperial pigeon in captivity.

Indian-Forester. 1993; 119 (10) 863-865.

Hore-D-K, 1985.

Distribution status of *Symplocos oxyphylla* Wall. ex DC. in Indian flora.

Indian Journal of Forestry 8(2): 147-150

Abstract: Detailed studies on *Symplocos oxyphylla* have been made in this paper regarding its distribution in India, Bangladesh, Burma and Thailand. The causes of its extinction from Andaman Islands and measures for its conservation have been proposed.

Houart-Roland {a}; Rao-K-V-Surya, 1996.

Description of a new species of Muricopsinae (Gastropoda: Muricidae) from the Andaman Islands. Apex-Brussels. 1996; 11 (2) 55-57.

Abstract: *Murexiella andamanensis* n.sp. is described. It is compared with *Murexiella interserratus* (Sowerby, 1879) and ?*Muricopsis* (?*Murexsul*) *multispinosus* (Sowerby, 1904).

Husain-T; Paul-S-R, 1984.

A new species of *Ixora* (Rubiaceae) from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Blumea 30(1): 153-156

Abstract: A new species of *Ixora*, *I. katchalensis*, from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is described and illustrated. It belongs to section *Otobactrum* Brem. (group C).

Imamura-Hisashi {a}; Knapp-Leslie-W, 1999.

Thysanophrys papillaris, a new species of flathead from the Andaman Sea and northern Australia (Scorpaeniformes: Platycephalidae).

Ichthyological-Research. May 25, 1999; 46 (2): 179-183.

Abstract: A new platycephalid, *Thysanophrys papillaris*, is described on the basis of six specimens (78-121 mm SL) collected from the Andaman Sea and off northern Australia (Timor and Arafura Seas).

This new species can be distinguished from other congeners by the following combination of characters: presence of a single short papilla on upper surface of eye, longer snout, smaller body scales, 11 second dorsal-fin rays and 12 anal-fin rays, presence of four or more suborbital spines usually, branched short iris lappet, ctenoid lateral-line scales and interopercle not extended posteroventrally.

Ishwar-N-M {a}; Das-Indraneil, 1998.

Rediscovery of *Calotes andamanensis* Boulenger 1891 and a reassessment of the type locality.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. Dec., 1998; 95 (3): 513-514.

Iwatsuki-Yukio {a}; Kimura-Seishi; Yoshino-Tetsuo, 1999.

Description of *Gerres chrysops* sp. nov. from Thailand and redescription of *Gerres setifer* (Hamilton, 1822) and *G. decacanthus* (Bleeker, 1865) (Perciformes: Gerreidae).

Ichthyological-Research. Feb. 15, 1999; 46 (1) 27-41.

Abstract: *Gerres chrysops*, a new gerreid species from the Gulf of Thailand, is described on the basis of 29 specimens, 58-83 mm in standard length (SL). A small-sized species (less than 100 mm SL), it is characterized by a silvery-gold sheen on the head and trunk, vivid yellow or yellowish-hyaline fins in life, two supraneural bones (formula 0/0/2/) and dorsal fin rays usually IX, 10. The new species is similar to *G. decacanthus* (Bleeker, 1865) and *G. setifer* (Hamilton, 1822), which are redescribed, being similarly small valid gerreid species characterized by two supraneural bones. Together, the three species comprise "the *Gerres setifer* complex." *Gerres chrysops* differs from both *G. decacanthus* and *G. setifer* in life and fresh colors, the body being silvery-gold with vivid yellow or yellowish dorsal, caudal, anal and pelvic fins, and yellowish-hyaline pectoral fins (vs. silver body with hyaline fins in the latter two species). *Gerres setifer* differs from *G. chrysops* and *G. decacanthus* in having the last dorsal fin spine longer than the penultimate spine (vs. almost same length or shorter), usually ten dorsal fin spines and nine soft dorsal rays (vs. usually IX, 10), and 8 or 9 lower series gill rakers (vs. usually 7). *Gerres decacanthus* differs from *G. chrysops* and *G. setifer* in having a shorter head, lesser body depth at the first anal fin spine base, lesser body width at the pectoral fin base, and shorter second dorsal and third anal fin spines. The new species is currently known only from Angsilla, near Bangsaen, and

around Si Chang Island, northeastern Gulf of Thailand. *Gerres decacanthus* inhabits southern Chinese waters and *G. setifer* is currently known from the Bay of Bengal to the Andaman Sea.

Jacob-T-K, 1996.

Introduction and establishment of baculovirus for the control of rhinoceros beetle *Oryctes rhinoceros* (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) in the Andaman Islands (India).

Bulletin-of-Entomological-Research. 1996; 86 (3) 257-262.

Abstract: The Kerala isolate of *Oryctes* baculovirus (OBV-KI) was introduced into the Andaman Islands in May 1987 for the population suppression of *Oryctes rhinoceros* (Linnaeus). The virus was released initially at four locations along the island chain. In all the places of virus release, damage to coconut palms was reduced by about 90% within 43 months of release. At one place of virus release, Sipighat, the adult beetle population in the field was reduced by 80% within 18 months and by 96% by the end of 55th month of release. Sixty per cent of the adult beetle population in the field showed symptoms of infection 30 months after virus release. The decline in the numbers of breeding sites at Viper Island and Sipighat were 100% and 98% respectively at the end of 43 months of virus release. The rate of spread of the virus in the field was estimated to be about 1 km/month. The beetle population remained at low levels after the establishment of the virus in these islands.

Jacob-T-K; Bhumannavar-B-S, 1991.

The coconut rhinoceros beetle *Oryctes rhinoceros* L.: Its incidence and extent of palm damage in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Tropical Pest Management 37(1): 80-84

Abstract: The level of incidence of the coconut rhinoceros beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros* L. and the damage caused to the coconut palms by them in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were studied. The Andaman Group recorded an average of 61.9% beetle incidence, 53.1% and 52.1% frond and crown damage, respectively. The Nicobar Group registered 37.6% beetle incidence, 17.2% and 21.4% frond and crown damage, respectively. A high and significant correlation was found between the beetle population and average annual rainfall ($r = 0.876$, $P < 0.001$). The other major climatic and non-climatic factors that contribute to the high level incidence of the beetles and the palm damage in the islands are reported here.

Jafar-S-A, 1985.

Discovery of mixed coccoliths from mud volcanoes of Baratang Island, Andamans, India.

Current Science (Bangalore) 54(4): 170-173

Abstract: The coccoliths of samples recovered from the mud volcanoes suggest the presence of more or less uninterrupted marine Campanian-Danian sequence of rocks containing Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary in Andaman basin. Marker Nannofloral elements for Upper Palaeocene, Lower-Middle Eocene were not found, whereas latest Eocene is confirmed and denotes the youngest elements of the assemblage. Significant transgressive event of early Campanian age is suggested for the basins of Assam, Meghalaya, Bengal and Andamans. Palynological productivity of mud volcano material offers for the first time a new tool to exploration geologist for deciphering subsurface data in absence of direct drilling.

Jafri-S-H, 1986.

Occurrence of hagiastriids in chert associated with Port Blair Series, South Andaman, India.

Journal of The Geological Society of India 28(1): 41-44

Abstract: Hagiastriids in chert (Radiolarian chert) associated with Port Blair Series of South Andaman is reported. A rich diversified and fairly well preserved assemblage of Hagiastriids representing 18 species are noticed. Comparison of these Hagiastriids assemblage of the chert from South Andaman with similar Hagiastriids from DSDP (Deep Sea Drilling Project) data suggest an early Cretaceous age for the former. Presence of chert as an inlier within the predominantly sedimentary sequence of Port Blair Series of Eocene age suggests major uplift/tectonic movement in Andaman-Nicobar basin during Eocene time.

Jagtap-T-G, 1992.

Marine flora of Nicobar group of islands in Andaman Sea.

Indian Journal of Marine Sciences 21(1): 56-58

Abstract: The marine flora of 4 islands comprised 66 species of marine algae, 7 of seagrasses, and 10 of mangroves. Maximum number of marine algae (61) and mangroves (9) were reported from Great Nicobar Island (Indian Ocean), whereas more (7) species of seagrasses were observed from Nancowry and Katchall islands. Mangroves were dominated by *Rhizophora stylosa* and *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* whereas seagrasses were dominated by *Cymodocea rotundata* and *Enhalus acoroides*. The most common seaweeds observed were *Boodlea composita*, *Caulerpa* spp., *Cladophora patentiramia*, *Halimeda* spp., *Padina gymnospora*, *Turbinaria ornata*, and *Amphiroa* spp.

Jagtap-T-G, 1991.

Distribution of seagrasses along the Indian coast.

Aquatic Botany 40(4): 379-386

Abstract: Seagrass environments, from the main coast of India. Lakshadweep and Andaman Islands, were surveyed for seagrass and marine algal composition. Extensive seagrass meadows and the maximum number of species (seven genera and 12 species) occurred along the Tamil Nadu coast. Seagrasses were observed from intertidal to subtidal regions down to 8 m depth. *Thalassia hemprichii* (Ehrenberg) Aschers. and *Cymodocea serrulata* (R. Brown) Aschers. & Magnus were the dominant seagrasses in the subtidal zones. *Halophila beccarii* Aschers. was restricted to the intertidal mudflats in association with mangroves. The rich growth of seagrasses along the Tamil Nadu coast and Lakshadweep can be attributed mainly to high salinity, clarity of the water and sandy substratum. One hundred species of marine algae were recorded from the seagrass environments of India.

Jagtap-T-G; Chaugule-B-B, 1997.

Metamastophora flabellata (Sonder) Setchell (Corallinaceae, Rhodophyta) a new addition to the coral reef flora, from the Andaman Sea (Indian Ocean).

Indian-Journal-of-Marine-Sciences. Sept., 1997; 26 (3) 309-311.

Abstract: Stray occurrence of *Metamastophora flabellata* is recorded, for the first time from the Andaman Sea, India. Earlier this alga was reported to be confined only to the coasts of southern Australia and Africa. The specimen is smaller than that described from Australia and Africa. The presence of this alga at Great Nicobar Island indicated its further northward distribution.

Jeyamurthy-A; Rao-M-K-V; Dagar-J-C, 1989.

First record of an Orobanchaceae taxon for the Andaman-Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 13(1): 22-24

Abstract: *Christisonia subacaulis* (Benth.) Gard. (Orobanchaceae), a rare and interesting parasitic herb, hitherto known to occur in Peninsular India and Sri Lanka, is recorded for the Andaman Islands, with a detailed description and illustrations.

Joshi-D-Y; Wani-D-D; Chavan-S-J, 1992.

Studies on the hepatic flora of the Andaman Islands (India): II.

Advances In Plant Sciences 4(1): 94-103

Abstract: The paper gives an account of liverwort taxa collected from various islands of the middle Andaman. The species described herein are reported for the first time from this region. It is noted that the corticolous and folicolous leafy hepatics dominate the growth over the thalloid members.

Joshi-D-Y; Wani-D-D; Chavan-S-J, 1990.

Studies on *Mastigolejeunea humilis*, new record (Gott.) Schiffn, from Andaman Islands, India.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 14(3): 555-560

Abstract: *M. humilis* (Gott.) Schiffn, is being reported for the first time, from the tropical rain forest of middle and south Andaman. It is known to occur in Nicobar islands and various localities of Kerala only. It is highly variable species and though the present material is comparable to the already described from Kerala, shows certain deviations in the following respect: size of leaf-lobe and its

number of cells, number of teeth, height of cells, width of teeth, apex of leaf-lobule, female bract-lobe and perianth size.

Jouin-C; Rao-G-C, 1987.

Morphological studies on some Polygordiidae and Saccocirridae (Polychaeta) from the Indian Ocean. *Cahiers de Biologie Marine* 28(3): 389-402

Abstract: The paper reports on the results of morphological investigations, some of them carried out with SEM, on three species of Saccocirrus, viz. *S. minor* Aiyar and Alikunhi, *S. orientalis* Alikunhi and *S. krusadensis* Alikunhi and two species of Polygordius viz., *P. eschaturus* Marcus and *Polygordius* sp., collected from coarse intertidal sediments on Andaman islands (Bay of Bengal) and Laccadive islands (Arabian Sea) in the Indian Ocean. The subspecies *P. eschaturus brevipopillosus* is described as new to science. The results on Saccocirrus are compared with those obtained on materials from other parts of the world and discussed.

Kastoro, 1987.

The semidiurnal M-2 tide in the Southeast Asian waters.

Marine Research in Indonesia 0(26): 13-28

Abstract: The semidiurnal tides of the Pacific and Indian Oceans penetrate deeply into the Southeast Asian waters. The tides of the Pacific Ocean govern the whole of the China Sea, the Philippines waters and the Sulawesi Sea while the tides of the Indian Ocean govern the Timor Sea, the Banda Sea, the Andaman Sea and the Malacca Strait. The Maluku Sea, the Makassar Strait and the Java Sea are the boundary region between tides from the Indian and Pacific Oceans. In the Java Sea the semidiurnal tide is produced mainly by the tide from the Indian Ocean. At the boundary region, the amplitudes are generally very small. As an example of a boundary region, the tides of the Sunda Strait are considered in some detail. An analytical solution of two overlapping standing waves, one wave resulting from open mouth reflection of a wave incident from the Indian Ocean and the other standing wave from open mouth reflection of a wave incident from the Java Sea, adequately describe the M-2 tide in the Sunda Strait.

Kaszab-Z, 1985 (1986).

Three new Tenebrionidae species (Coleoptera) from Asia.

Bollettino del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona 12(0): 449-460

Abstract: The description of three new Tenebrionidae species from Asia is given. The specimens were collected by Dr. G. Osella in the Karakorum and the islands of South Andaman. The species are *Syachis osellai* sp. n. (Karakorum), *Plesioderes andamanicus* sp. n. (Andaman Is.) and *Caedius maritimus* sp. n. (Andaman Is.). From the zoogeographical point of view the discovery of *Plesioderes andamanicus* is significant, since the species of the genus had hitherto been known from the Madagascan region and in the islands in the Western basin of the Indian Ocean.

Kevan-D-K-M {a}; Jin-X-B, 1993.

New species of the Xiphidiopsis-group from the Indian region (Grylloptera Tettigoniodea Meconematidae).

Tropical-Zoology. 1993; 6 (2) 253-274.

Abstract: The Xiphidiopsis-group of the Indian region includes the genera *Teratura* Redtenbacher 1891, *Xiphidiopsis* Redtenbacher 1891, *Xiphidonema* Ingrisch 1897 and *Alloteratura* Hebard 1922. Comments are made on the relevant genera of the group, and the provisional differences between *Xiphidiopsis* and *Alloteratura* are provided. Notes are given on previously described species from the Indian region, with a description of the previously unknown female of *X. forficata* Bolivar 1900. The following new species are described: *X. denticuloides* Kevan from Nepal, *X. malabarica* Kevan from southern India (female only), *X. anomala* Kevan and *X. nepalensis* Kevan (both from Nepal, both female female only), *A. andamanensis* Kevan from the Andaman Islands (male only), *A. mesembrina* Kevan, *A. simplicicercis* Kevan and *A. thanjavuensis* Kevan, all from southern India (the last as female only), and *A. nepalica* Kevan from Nepal (female only). New island-group records of *X. lita* Hebard 1922 are given.

Khan-M-H, 1986.

Fly problem on animals in Andamans (Bay of Bengal, India).

Indian Journal Of Animal Health 25(2): 141-144

Abstract: In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 42,291 flies were collected from cattle and buffaloes. The collections from different islands revealed perennial presence of similar flies in comparable numbers, 99.24% of the collected flies were haematophagous.

Khan-T-N, 1992.

Growth and dynamics of cerambycid (Coleoptera) populations.

Proceedings-of-the-Zoological-Society-Calcutta. 1992; 45 (2) 173-186.

Abstract: The population growth and dynamics of six Andaman (India) Cerambycidae were studied over three years. Emphasis was placed on age-specific survival and fecundity, population growth rate, mortality factors including natural enemies and catastrophic climatic factors. Mortality during development did not vary significantly between generations and contributed little to the population variation. Pre-ovipositing and ovipositing adult mortalities due to catastrophic climatic factors were responsible for most of the observed changes in population size and growth rate from year to year and were shown to be the key factor. Oviposition curves were typically skewed with peak oviposition occurring in the first half of the imaginal life. Maximum contribution to the population growth was made by the young females. Populations of all species increased in size over the study period. This was attributed to (i) large resource volume and small initial populations and (ii) low intra- and interspecific competition.

Kiorboe-Thomas, 1991.

Seabirds observed in the Andaman Self Sea off Phuket, Thailand, 1990-1991.

Natural-History-Bulletin-of-the-Siam-Society. 1991; 39 (2) 85-91.

Abstract: Observations of seabirds during 5 oceanographic cruises (67 observation hours) between October 1990 and June 1991 in the Andaman Shelf Sea off Phuket are reported. The density of seabirds was generally low, between 0.1 and 5 seabirds per observation hour. Peak abundances were recorded during the wet, southwest monsoon season and near the edge of the continental shelf. Altogether 9 species of seabirds, including unidentified terns and shearwaters, were observed. Frigatebirds, mainly Lesser Frigatebird (*Fregata ariel*) and Bridled Tern (*Sterna anaethetus*) were most common with 226 and 164 individuals observed, respectively. Pomarine Jaeger (*Skua*) (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) was more common (25 observations) than hitherto acknowledged. Three streaked shearwaters (*Calonectris leucomelas*) were observed on Nov. 20; this is the first published sight record in Thai waters.

Kobayashi-M; Haribabu-B; Anjaneyulu-V, 1992.

Marine sterols: XXI. Isolation of (24S)-3-beta-hydroxyergost-5-en-21-oic acid from a *Sclerophytum* sp. of soft coral.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin (Tokyo) 40(1): 233-234

Abstract: The lipid extract of the *Sclerophytum* sp. of soft coral, collected off the coast of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, afforded a new sterol 1a. The structure of 1a was shown to be (24S)-3-beta-hydroxyergost-5-en-21-oic acid, the first member of a class of marine sterols having a C-21 carboxylic acid, by spectral analyses and conversion to (24S)-ergostane.

Kobayashi-M; Kanda-F; Damarla-S-R; Rao-D-V; Rao-C-B, 1990.

Marine sterols: XVII. Polyhydroxysterols of the soft corals of the Andaman and Nicobar Coasts (India): (2). Isolation and structures of three 16-beta-hydroxysteroidal glycosides from an *Alcyonium* sp. soft coral.

Chemical And Pharmaceutical Bulletin (Tokyo) 38(9): 2400-2403

Abstract: 3-beta,7-beta-Dihydroxy-2-methylencholesterol (1) and three new polyhydroxysterol glycosides (2a, 3a and 4) were isolated from the lipid extract of an *Alcyonium* sp. soft coral which was collected in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Isolation of steroidal glycosides from soft corals is rare,

if not unprecedented. Spectroscopic and chemical degradation studies indicated the new glycosides to be 24-methylenecholest-5-ene-3- β ,16- β -diol-3-O- α -L-fucoside (2a) and its 7- β - (3a) and 7- α -hydroxy (4) derivatives.

Kobayashi-M; Kanda-F; Rao-C-V-L; Kumar-S-M-D; Rao-D-V; Rao-C-B, 1991.

Marine sterols: XIX. Polyhydroxysterols of the soft corals of the Andaman and Nicobar Coasts (India): (3.) Isolation and structures of five new C-28 polyhydroxysterols from two *Sclerophytum* sp. soft corals.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin (Tokyo) 39(2): 297-300

Abstract: Nine polyhydroxysterols were isolated from the lipid extract of two *Sclerophytum* sp. soft corals collected in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Of these, three compounds (7a, b, and 8) had previously been isolated from the southern Japan soft coral *Sarcophyton glaucum*. Compound 1 was identified as lobsterol having a novel 6-keto-A/B-cis ring juncture. The structures of the five new compounds were determined as 25-deacetyllobosterol (2), (24S)-24-methylcholestane-3- β ,5- α ,25-triol-6-one 25-monoacetate (5a) and its C-25 deacetoxy analog (6), from the spectral data and by chemical conversion.

Kobayashi-M; Kanda-F; Rao-C-V-L; Kumar-S-M-D; Trimurtulu-G; Rao-C-B, 1990.

Marine sterols: XVI. Polyhydroxysterols of the soft corals of the Andaman and Nicobar coasts:

Isolation of (24S)-24-methylcholest-5-ene-3- β ,25-xi,26-triol and (24S)-24-methylcholestane-3- β ,5- β ,6- α ,25-tetrol.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin (Tokyo) 38(6): 1724-1726

Abstract: Nine polyhydroxysterols were isolated from the lipid extract of two *Sclerophytum* sp. soft corals collected in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Of these seven compounds (1, 4a-6c) had previously been isolated from southern Japan soft coral *Sarcophyton glaucum*. The structures of the two new steroids 2 and 3 were determined as (24S)-24-methylcholest-5-ene-3- β ,25-xi,26-triol and (24S)-24-methylcholestane-3- β ,5- β ,6- α ,25-tetrol, respectively, by means of spectroscopic analyses, and by correlation with the known compounds.

Kobayashi-M; Kobayashi-K; Ramana-K-V; Rao-C-V-L; Rao-D-V; Rao-C-B 1991.

Marine sterols: Part 20. Polyhydroxy sterols of the soft corals of the Andaman and Nicobar coasts (Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean) Part 4. Andamansterol and nicobarsterol, novel sterols with 3,9,11,21-tetrahydroxylated, and 11,21-epoxy-9,11-seco steroid skeletons, from a *Sclerophytum* sp. of soft coral: X-ray molecular structure of andamansterol.

Journal of The Chemical Society Perkin Transactions I 0(3): 493-498

Abstract: The lipid extract of a *Sclerophytum* sp. of soft coral, collected off the coast of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, afforded two new polyhydroxy sterols, designated andamansterol 3 and nicobarsterol 4. The structure of compounds 3 and 4 was shown to be gorgost-5-ene-3- β ,9- α ,11 α ,21-tetraol and (11R,24S)-3- β ,6- α ,11-trihydroxy-11,21-epoxy-9,11-secoergostan-9-one, respectively, by spectral analysis (^1H - ^1H COSY, HMQC-*, HMBC-*). X-ray crystallography of andamansterol 3 confirmed the proposed structure, including the configuration at C-20. Lead tetraacetate treatment of andamansterol 3 gave the 9,11-seco derivative 6 having same seven-membered hemiacetal ring as nicobarsterol 4.

Kobayashi-Masaru {a}; Krishna-Madala-M; Anjaneyulu-Vallurupalli, 1992.

Marine sterols: XXIV. Isolation of 24-methylenecholestane-1- α ,3- β ,5- α ,6- β ,16- β -pentol from *Sinularia* sp. of soft coral.

Chemical-and-Pharmaceutical-Bulletin-Tokyo. 1992; 40 (10) 2845-2846.

Abstract: The lipid extract of *Sinularia* sp. of soft coral, collected off the coast of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, afforded a new sterol 5, together with three known compounds 2, 3 and 4, and the aglycone (1) of 2. The structure of 5 was derived by comparison of the ^1H - and ^{13}C -NMR data with those of 2 and 4 having the same C,D- and A,B-ring substituents, respectively.

Kobayashi-Masaru {a}; Krishna-Madala-M; Haribabu-Bodepudi; Anjaneyulu-Vallurupalli, 1993.

Marine sterols: XXV. Isolation of 23-demethylgorgost-7-ene-3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta-triol and (24S)-ergostane-3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta,7-beta,15-beta-pentol from soft corals of the Andaman and Nicobar coasts.

Chemical-and-Pharmaceutical-Bulletin-Tokyo. 1993; 41 (1) 87-89.

Abstract: Two new marine polyhydroxysterols, 23-demethylgorgost-7-ene-3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta-triol (4a) and (24S)-ergostane-3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta,7-beta,15-beta-pentol(6), were isolated from soft corals (*Sinularia* sp. and *Lobophytum crassum*, respectively) collected off the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. (24S)-Ergost-5-ene-3-beta,7-alpha-diol (1), a known synthetic compound, was isolated from *Sclerophytum* sp. soft coral of the same region. The structures of 4a and 6 were derived by comparison of the ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR data with those of reference compounds having the same partial structures. The previous assignments of C-1 and C-2 of 3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta-trihydroxysterol were reversed.

Kotlyar-A-N, 1987.

A new species of the family Diretmidae (Osteichthyes, Beryciformes) from the Indo-Pacific.

Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 66(4): 628-630

Abstract: *Diretmoides veriginiae* Kotlyar sp. n. from the north-eastern part of the Indian Ocean (the Mentawai Submarine Mountain Ridge and the Andaman Sea), the Timor and South Chinese Seas is distinguished from *D. pauciradiatus* (Woods) and *D. parini* Post et Quero by the number of the gill rakers, keel scales, pectoral fin rays and vertebrae, as well as by the body size and coloration patterns.

Kottelat-Maurice {a}; Witte-Kai-Erik, 1999.

Two new species of *Microrasbora* from Thailand and Myanmar, with two new generic names for small Southeast Asian cyprinid fishes (Teleostei: Cyprinidae).

Journal-of-South-Asian-Natural-History. May, 1999; 4 (1): 49-56.

Abstract: Two new species of *Microrasbora* are described, *M. kubotai* from the western (Andaman Sea) slope of Peninsular Thailand and *M. nana* from the lower Sittang basin in Myanmar. *Microrasbora erythromicron* is transferred to *Danio sensu lato*. Two new genera are described, *Sundadanio* (type species: *Rasbora axelrodi*) and *Trigonostigma* (type species: *R. heteromorpha*).

Krasad-B-N; Srivastava-M-N, 1984.

On some rare taxa of *Nitzschia* from India.

Geophytology 14(1): 1-3

Abstract: Three taxa belonging to the genus *Nitzschia* Hassall of the algal flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are described. Of these, 2 taxa, viz. *N. anguloris* Wm. Smith var. *affinis* Grun. and *N. constricta* (Greg.) Grun. are new records for the Indian flora and *N. panduriformis* Grun. is reported for the 2nd time from India.

Krishnan-V-Gopala; Pramod-N-P; Thyagarajan-S-P {a}, 1996.

Reverse transcriptase inhibition assay as a screening test for evaluation of anti-retroviral properties. Medical-Science-Research. 1996; 24 (11) 763-765.

Abstract: We report the standardisation of a simple gel electrophoresis reverse transcriptase (RT) inhibition assay to be used as a screening technique for identifying possible anti-HIV potentials in marine flora and fauna. Moloney murine leukaemia virus (MMLV) RT was used to demonstrate the conversion/non-conversion of mRNA to cDNA. Ethanolic/methanolic preparation of 221 marine flora and fauna collected from east and west coasts of India and the coasts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands were tested. The inhibitory potentials of these extracts were identified by the non-formation of CDNA band due to the inhibition of RT. 30 (13.5%) of the marine extracts (15 fauna and 15 flora) possessed RT inhibition properties which could be subjected for further in-depth analysis. The assay could be satisfactorily used as a screening technique, and marine biota may be a useful source of anti-reverse transcriptase compounds.

Kumar-Krishna, 1996.

Some new records of angiosperms for Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1996; 20 (1) 27-29.

Abstract: *Uvaria zeylanica* L., *Rapanea thwaitesii* Mez., *Jasminum ritchiei* Clarke var. *ritchiei* and *Pannisetum pedicellatum* Trin. are reported here as new records for Andaman Islands. Latter species, an introduced one, is being projected as a species which has potential to meet fodder demands of an ever increasing livestock wealth of the islands. Conservation status of *Rapanea thwaitesii* Mez, a new generic record for Andaman Islands is discussed. Brief morphological features, ecology, phytogeographical attributes, economic importance, are also dealt with.

Kumar-Krishna, 1994 (1995).

Record of two infraspecific taxa of *Clerodendrum* L. (Verbenaceae) for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994 (1995); 18 (3) 747-750.

Abstract: *Clerodendrum paniculatum* L. var. *diversifolium* (Vahl.) C.B. Clarke and *Clerodendrum philippinum* Schauer f. *multiplex* (Sweet) Movdenke are recorded here for Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Former taxon is a new record for India as a whole.

Kumar-Krishna {a}, 1997.

Cassia hirsuta Linn. and *Muntingia calabura* Linn. - record of two non-autochthonous angiosperms for Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. Feb. 10, 1997 (1998); 21 (3) 705-707.

Abstract: Two non - autochthonous angiosperms viz. *Cassia hirsuta* Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae) and *Muntingia calabura* Linn. (Elaeocarpaceae) are recorded for Little Andaman Island and South Andaman Islands respectively. Morphology, ecology and economic importance of the two species under report are also discussed.

Kumar-Krishna {a}; Sinha-A-R-P, 1994.

Some taxa of angiosperms rediscovered from Andaman Islands.

Advances-in-Plant-Sciences. 1994; 7 (1) 194-196.

Kumar-Krishna; Sinha-A-R-P, 1994.

Rediscovery of two rare endangered and endemic taxa from Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1994; 91 (2) 340-341.

Kumar-M-Ravi {a}; Bhatia-S-C, 1999.

A new seismic hazard map for the Indian plate region under the global seismic hazard assessment programme.

Current-Science-Bangalore. Aug. 10, 1999; 77 (3): 447-453.

Abstract: A new seismic hazard map for the Indian plate region, comprising the Himalaya, northeast India, the Indian shield, South China, Nepal, Burma and Andaman regions, was prepared under the Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Programme (GSHAP). A working catalogue of main shocks was obtained by merging the local catalogues from different countries, with the global catalogue of NOAA. Eighty-six potential seismic source zones were delineated based on the major tectonic features and seismicity trends. Using the probabilistic hazard assessment approach, the Peak Ground Accelerations (PGA) were computed for 10% probability of exceedence in 50 years, at locations defined by a grid of 0.5degree X 0.5degree. The PGA values over the grid points were contoured to obtain a seismic hazard map. The map reveals that the zones of highest risk are the Burmese arc, northeastern India and the Hindukush regions, with PGA values of the order of 0.35-0.4 g. Also, a majority of the north Indian plate boundary region and the Tibetan plateau region have a hazard level of the order of 0.25 g. In the Indian shield region, it is of the order of 0.05-0.1 g, whereas some locales like Koyna depict a hazard level of about 0.20 g.

Kumar-N; Mukherjee-D-P, 1983 (1984).

A genetic study among the Onge of Little Andaman (India).

Journal of The Indian Anthropological Society 18(2): 161-168

Abstract: The Onge of Little Andaman were tested for 7 genetic characteristics: blood groups ABO, MNS, Rh, Fy-a and Di-a; Hb variants, P.T. C (phenylthiocarbamide) taste sensitivity and color blindness. Living in genetic isolation, the Onge at present are genetically a distinct group showing marked divergence from the other negroids especially the Africans and the other groups by the absence of sickling, NS and R-o chromosomes, HbE, Dia and high Fya and non-taster gene. Its affinities with the Veddis and the negrito populations of Southeast Asia are only apparent. This suggests a possible migration of this negrito group from the Malayan Archipelago.

Kumar-P-V-Sree {a}; Coomar-Tarun, 1999.

Bentinckia nicobarica: An endemic, endangered palm of the Nicobar Islands.

Palms-. July, 1999; 43 (3): 118-121.

Kumar-P; Srivastava-S-C, 1993.

Record of *Flemingia strobilifera*, as a lac host.

Indian-Forester. 1993; 119 (9) 762-764.

Kumar-Rajiv {a}, 1999.

Artificial regeneration of Mangroves.

Indian-Forester. Aug., 1999; 125 (8): 760-769.

Abstract: Mangroves are one of the most productive ecosystems of the tropical coastal areas of the world and are fragile in nature. Despite their ecological significance such as stabilizing the coastal shorelines, guarding the landmass from tidal surges, cyclones, high velocity winds, checking the advancement of sea etc., Mangroves are subjected to unabated exploitation for economic gains. This causes severe stress to its hygiene and survival. In this process of economic exploitation, we lose many areas and it is difficult to regenerate areas, which are highly degraded. For the proper management and eco-restoration of Mangroves, artificial regeneration is a must to augment areas successfully with right choice of species. Artificial regeneration is utmost important in areas where natural regeneration is a failure or inadequate. This paper describes the various aspects of artificial regeneration from nursery to planting out and analyses the issues involved therein. This is an outcome of the author's observations based on studies conducted on Mangroves in Goa and Middle Andaman.

Kumari-L-K; Royan-J-P; Sumitra-Vijayaraghavan, 1989.

Energy values of suspended detritus in Andaman Sea (Bay of Bengal, India).

Indian Journal of Marine Sciences 18(4): 282-283

Abstract: Energy content of suspended detritus was determined in Andaman Sea waters during April-May 1988. The caloric content of suspended detritus ranged from 987 to 7040 cal.g⁻¹ dry wt with an average value of 5530 cal.g⁻¹ dry wt. The results indicated the predominance of detritus over living matter and significant correlation between particulate organic and detrital carbon.

Lague-Michael-R {a}; Jungers-William-L, 1999.

Patterns of sexual dimorphism in the hominoid distal humerus.

Journal-of-Human-Evolution. April, 1999; 36 (4): 379-399.

Abstract: Basic biomechanical principles predict that body size differences and differences in the positional behavior of primates should impact on the design of the locomotor skeleton. Allometric distortions in joint shape might be expected between sexes if the degree of body size dimorphism is substantial and/or if sex-specific differences exist in behavior. Nevertheless, there are few documented cases of sexual dimorphism in the limb joints of hominoids, despite substantial body size dimorphism and some reports of intersexual differences in positional behavior. This study re-examines sexual dimorphism in the hominoid distal humerus using coordinate data, and distinguishes explicitly between degree of dimorphism (i.e., the magnitude of intersexual differences) and pattern of dimorphism (i.e., the nature of these differences). Using a variety of multivariate morphometric methods (e.g., canonical variates analysis of Mosimann shape variables; Euclidean Distance Matrix Analysis of both form and pattern difference matrices), we address the following issues: (1) do males and females of different species and subspecies (or ethnic groups for humans) maintain similar joint

shapes? (2) are multiple patterns of dimorphism evident in this region of hominoids? (3) are differences and similarities in degree and pattern predicted by phylogenetic propinquity and positional behavior? For the most part, our results support earlier findings that sexual dimorphism in the shape of the anthropoid elbow is slight. Of the eight taxa considered here, only the western lowland gorillas exhibited significant differences in the shape of the distal humerus. Gorilla gorilla gorilla also displays a significantly different pattern of dimorphism from the orang-utan. Pattern differences between Andaman Islanders and both mountain gorillas and the orang-utan also approach statistical significance ($P < 0.06$ and $P < 0.08$, respectively). Overall, and despite marked differences in the degree of dimorphism, the knuckle-walking African apes are more similar in patterns of dimorphism to each other than to other taxa (e.g., gorillas are more similar to orang-utans in degree, but more similar to chimpanzees and bonobos in pattern). We could find no definitive "human pattern" in our results and suspect that this is because human upper limbs face less stringent mechanical constraints since they are relieved of locomotor stresses (but we cannot rule out the possibility of undocumented differences among our human groups in sex-specific, work-related activities). We anticipate finding additional pattern differences among anthropoids in articular dimorphism as we add other taxa to our sample (including fossil hominids), and examine other joint systems.

Lakshminarasimhan-P; Rao-P-S-N, 1996.

A supplementary list of angiosperms recorded (1983-1993) from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany*. 1996; 20 (1) 175-185.

Abstract: This supplementary list includes about 144 indigenous angiospermic taxa which have been recorded in the last decade after Vasudeva Rao (1986) compiled a preliminary list of 1454 indigenous taxa recorded up to 1983 on the basis of the literature and information then available. The correct citation of each taxa recorded after 1983 along with the details of their distribution is given.

Lakshminarasimhan-P; Ray-L-N, 1994.

Salacia tortuosa Griff. (Celastraceae): An extended distribution from Andaman Islands, India. *Indian-Forester*. 1994; 120 (1) 66-68.

Lakshminarasimhan-P; Srivastava-S-K, 1993.

Additions to the genus *Salacia* L. (Celastraceae) of Bay Islands, India. *Indian-Forester*. 1993; 119 (5) 414-417.

Abstract: *Salacia macrosperma* Wight, *S. reticulata* Wight and *S. salacioides* (Roxb.) Rolla Rao & Hemadri is reported here as additions to the genus *Salacia* L. of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Lalueza-C; Perez-Perez-A; Turbon-D, 1993.

Microscopic study of the Banyoles mandible (Girona, Spain): Diet, cultural activity and toothpick use. *Journal-of-Human-Evolution*. 1993; 24 (4) 281-300.

Abstract: All mandibular teeth with preserved enamel from Banyoles (Girona, Northeast of Spain, 43,000-100,000BP) have been analysed with a scanning electron microscope and image analyser system. The high proportion of teeth showing dental wear can be correlated to manipulative activities and to mastication of a hard and abrasive diet. Comparisons of the buccal striation pattern observed from the teeth from Banyoles shares many similarities with modern hunter-gatherer groups whose diet is largely vegetarian (Bushmen, Australian Aborigines and Andaman Islanders). The distal root of a second, left molar from Banyoles shows an interproximal groove which has not been previously described. This groove is similar to those observed from other teeth of Pleistocene age and may be attributed to the repeated use of a toothpick.

Madhavan-B-Babu {a}; Venkataraman-G; Shah-S-D; Mohan-B-Krishna, 1997.

Revealing the geology of the Great Nicobar Island, Indian Ocean, by the interpretation of airborne synthetic aperture radar images.

International-Journal-of-Remote-Sensing. 1997; 18 (13) 2723-2742.

Abstract: A number of new geological structures have been revealed in the Great Nicobar Island, Indian Ocean, from the analysis of airborne synthetic aperture radar (SAR) data. The advantages of SAR images for mapping geological structures over other images for the Great Nicobar Island, the southern most island of Andaman-Nicobar arc, have been highlighted. A visual analysis of lineaments in the southern part of the Great Nicobar Island using SAR and Landsat TM colour composites, TM bands 2, 3, and 4, and TM bands 4, 2 and SAR, reveals a wealth of structural information not shown on previous maps. Other identified features include lithological units derived from landforms, northwest-southeast trending faults, faults trending towards the mouth of Galathea river, the graben valley, and many other new faults. The geological features reported in this work were verified using limited ground checking.

Mahajan-A-U; Kumar-C-S-Sunil; Kumar-Pawan; Chakradhar-B; Badrinath-S-D, 1996.

Environmental quality assessment of Port Blair in Andaman Islands.

Environmental-Monitoring-and-Assessment. 1996; 41 (3) 203-217.

Abstract: The Andman and Nicobar archipelago comprises of about 556 small and big islands covering an area of 8493 sq. kms in the Bay of Bengal. The very remoteness of these islands from the mainland has preserved their pristine environment and spectacular natural beauty. The Andman and Nicobar Administration is going for major developmental projects to cope with the increasing needs of the people, which ultimately results in significant changes in environmental quality. This paper describes the existing environmental quality around Port Blair city, which will give baseline scenario to assess the environmental impacts due to developments in the future. In order to monitor the air quality of the region, sampling stations were selected based on the locations of various industries and domestic activities. Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) were monitored for a period of one month during winter season. In addition, micrometeorological data, viz. wind speed and direction were also recorded and analysed to obtain the representative meteorological scenario of the air basin. The monitored values of ambient air quality was found to be within the NAAQ standards of India. Similarly, noise levels were also measured at various locations viz., residential areas, commercial centres, villages, stone quarry sites and construction sites. Noise levels were found to exceed the standards at stone quarry, construction sites and other locations. Water quality studies Were carried out with respect to surface and ground water. The various physicochemical and bacteriological parameters were analysed. It was observed that the physicochemical parameters of surface and ground water lie within the standards stipulated for Indian subcontinent except for heavy metals which exceed the limits in ground water samples. Bacteriological analysis of sea water and ground water indicate that they are contaminated with faecal matters. Further, the ground water can be used for drinking purposes only after adequate treatment.

Mahajan-S; Rai-A-K; Singh-S-P; Dhoundiyal-S-N; Sharma-Y-K; Singh-S-V, 1985.

Evaluation of hardwoods of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India) for kraft pulps for wrapping, writing and printing papers.

Indian Forester 111(6): 453-466

Abstract: The present paper gives a comparative amount of basic density and kraft pulping characteristics of fourteen species of Barataung area and eighteen species of Middle Andaman area of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The properties of kraft pulps of individual species have both areas. In Barataung area the variation was from 0.302 to 0.847 g/cm³, whereas for Middle Andaman gives area it was in between 0.261 to 0.728 g/cm³. Laboratory experiments on kraft pulping of individual species have shown that most of them gave screened pulp in the range of 40-45% yield, the only exception being *Mitragyna rotundifolia* of Barataung area and *Knema* sp of Middle Andaman area which gave pulp yield below 40%. The physical strength properties of unbleached kraft pulps of all the species were found to be adequate for wrapping grade paper. Pilot plant trials have shown that the mixed species of both areas could be pulped with 18% active alkali (as Na₂O) to produce unbleached kraft pulps of about 45% of yield. The paper made from these unbleached kraft pulps on pilot paper machine was of satisfactory strength for use as wrapping paper. It was further established that these pulps could be bleached to 75 brightness by conventional C/E/H/H sequence to produce writing and printing paper.

Maina-Vinod; Rao-P-S-N; Sinha-B-K, 1998.

A new record of *Thrixspermum merguense* (Hook.F.) Kuntze (Orchidaceae) from Nicobar Islands. *Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society*. Aug., 1998; 95 (2) 375-376.

Majumder-N-D {a}; Ram-T; Sharma-A-C, 1997.

Cytological and morphological variation in hybrid swarms and introgressed population of interspecific hybrids (*Oryza rufipogon* Griff. X *Oryza sativa* L.) and its impact on evolution of intermediate types.

Euphytica-. 1997; 94 (3) 295-302.

Abstract: The morphology and cytology of selected hybrid swarms of wild and cultivated rices were studied following natural hybridization between the native species *Oryza rufipogon* Griff and exotic species *Oryza sativa* L. (var. *Thaiothabi* and *Moirangphoe*). Similar studies were also conducted on populations developed through artificial hybridization of those two species. The morphological variation in plant height, anthocyanin pigmentation, Kernel and husk colour, sterility, presence of awns and grain shattering habits were similar in both natural (hybrid swarms) and artificially derived populations of interspecific hybrids. The cytological abnormalities such as quadrivalent formation at metaphase I, delayed separation, laggards and bridge formation, unequal separation and chromosomal elimination were also observed in both populations. These results indicated that the evolution of intermediate types had occurred due to genetic introgression from cultivated species to wild species. A systematic extinction of founder population was also noticed due to sudden ecological changes like deep submergence to medium submergence and human interference by growing cultivated species *O. sativa* L. in the area where wild species were being grown.

Majumder-N-D; Rakshit-S-C; Borthakur-D-N, 1990.

Genetics of some vegetative characters in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) under phosphorus-stress condition. *Indian Journal of Genetics and Plant Breeding* 50(1): 13-18

Abstract: In a one-way diallel cross (7 times 7), the patients included were of different stature, tillering habit and canopy area. Unlike the dwarfs, tall local parents had high leaf area with low tillering capacity. Both additive and nonadditive gene actions were involved, with the preponderance of the former. Incomplete dominance, dominance, overdominance and nonallelic interactions were evident in various cases.

Makhija-U; Patwardhan-P-G, 1988.

Materials for a lichen flora of the Andaman Islands (India): IV. Pyrenocarpous lichens.

Mycotaxon 31(2): 467-482

Abstract: Data on thirteen corticolous species of the lichen genera *Astrothelium*, *Ditremis*, *Lithothelium*, *Melanotheca*, *Parmentaria* and *Trypethelium* are presented. *Ditremis corticata*, *D. verrucosa*, *Parmentaria albidopora* and *P. nilamburensis* are described as new. All of these species represent additions to the lichen flora of the Andaman Islands.

Makhija-Urmila {a}; Adawadkar-Bharati {a}, 1999.

The lichen genus *Parmeliella* (Pannariaceae) from the Andaman and Nicobar islands of India.

Mycotaxon-. April-June, 1999; 71 (0): 323-334.

Abstract: Three species and a variety of the lichen genus *Parmeliella* have been recorded from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India. *Parmeliella allochroa*, *P. endomilta* var. *achromatica* and *P. macrospora* have been described as new taxa. *P. brisbanensis* has been recorded for the first time from India.

Malicky-H {a}, 1997.

Further new caddis fly species (Trichoptera) from Asia.

Linzer-Biologische-Beitrage. July, 1997; 29 (1) 217-238.

Abstract: New species are described and figured, belonging to *Rhyacophilidae* (*Rhyacophila*, 2 species), *Glossosomatidae* (*Agapetus*, 1, *Glossosoma*, 1), *Hydrobiosidae* (*Apsilochorema*, 1),

Philopotamidae (Chimarra, 2), Polycentropodidae (Pseudoneureclipsis, 2, Nyctiophylax, 4, Polypsectopus, 3, Plectrocnemia, 1), Ecnomidae (Ecnomus, 3), Psychomyiidae (Paduniella, 2, Psychomyia, 4, Tinodes, 2), Arctopsychidae (Parapsyche, 1), Hydropsychidae (Hydromanicus, 1, Hydropsyche, 1, Hydatomanius, 1), Brachycentridae (Micrasema, 1), Limnephilidae (Apatania, 1), Odontoceridae (Psilotreta, 1), Leptoceridae (Leptocerus, 1) and Helicopsychidae (Helicopsyche, 1), coming from Nepal, Laos, Malaysia, Brunei, China, Sumatra, and the Andaman and Nikobar Islands. I am indebted to the Nepalese National Park Office and the administration of Temple Tiger Lodge for granting permission to collect specimens, and to Colonel M. Allen for his help during my trip to Nepal.

Mall-L-P; Singh-V-P; Garge-A, 1991.

Study of biomass, litter fall, litter decomposition and soil respiration in monogeneric mangrove and mixed mangrove forests of Andaman Islands (India).

Tropical Ecology 32(1): 144-152

Abstract: Vegetation composition, standing crop biomass, litter production, litter decomposition and soil respiration were studied in monogeneric mangrove forest (MNMF) and mixed mangrove forest (MXMF) in Andaman Islands, MNMF was dominated by *Rhizophora mucronata* and *R. apiculata*, and MXMF by *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* and *Ceriops tagal*. Standing crop biomass of the MNMF and MXMF was 124 and 214 t ha⁻¹ respectively. Andaman mangroves appear to possess more biomass than many other mangroves in other parts of the world. The average annual litter fall was 7.1 t ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ in MNMF and 8.5 t ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ in MXMF. Litter decomposition rate in these mangrove forests was influenced by litter quality dissolved oxygen and substrate salinity, being greater in substrate having high amount of dissolved oxygen and higher salinity MXMF litter always decomposed faster than MNMF, MXMF also showed considerably greater soil respiration rate.

Mall-L-P; Singh-V-P; Garge-A; Pathak-S-M, 1987.

Ecological studies on mangrove forests of Ritchie's archipelago (Andaman Islands, India) in relation to substrata.

Tropical Ecology 28(2): 182-192

Abstract: In this paper, ecological study of mangrove forests of 4 Islands in the Ritchie's archipelago was studied. Structure, composition and zonal pattern of mangrove forests were determined in relation to muddy, sandy and rocky substrata. Total 16 species of mangroves *Acanthus ilicifolius*, *Avicennia marina*, *A. officinalis*, *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, *R. mucronata*, *R. stylosa*, *R. lamarckii*, *Excoecaria agallocha*, *Lumnitzera littorea*, *Nypa fruticans*, *Sonneratia alba*, *S. apetala*, *Xylocarpus moluccensis*, *Heritiera littoralis*, were recorded. Maximum complexity index was noted on muddy substratum. Formation of pneumatophores and knee roots was more in the muddy substratum. A significant relationship between dissolved oxygen, salinity and size and number of pneumatophores and knee roots were also established.

Mallik-A-K; Pandav-C-S {a}; Achar-D-P; Anand-K; Lobo-J; Karmarkar-M-G; Nath-L-M, 1998.

Iodine deficiency disorders in Car Nicobar (Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

National-Medical-Journal-of-India. Jan.-Feb., 1998; 11 (1) 9-11.

Abstract: Background. The term 'Iodine deficiency disorders' (IDDs) reflects the spectrum of health effects due to iodine deficiency at all ages. So far, no survey for IDD has been carried out in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (A&N). Therefore, we aimed to determine the status of IDD at Car Nicobar Island and to assess the iodine content of salt available for consumption on the island. Methods. The study population comprised tribal school children between 7 and 18 years of age in government schools of Car Nicobar, A&N. Children were selected from each school by the simple random sampling method using the random number table. The same sampling method was used for each school till completion of the desired sample size for that school. Casual urine samples (in screw-capped plastic bottles for iodine estimation) and blood samples (on No. 3 Whatman filter paper for TSH estimation) were collected from a randomly selected sub-sample of students. Salt samples for iodine estimation were collected from 'captains' (village headman) of each village and the headmasters of the schools and 'canteens' in government retail outlets in the villages. Results. Of the 969 children surveyed, 160 (16.5%) had goitre. The prevalence was significantly more among females

(23.6%) than males (9.7%). Analysis of 105 urine samples showed that the median urinary iodine excretion level was 7.0 µg/dl. The median TSH values in subjects was 5.7 mU/L. Fifty (82.5%) of the 54 salt samples had adequate iodine (≥15 parts per million). Conclusions. IDD poses a mild-to-moderate public health problem in Car Nicobar Island. The supply of iodized salt and its iodine content was found to be satisfactory at the time of the study.

Manning-R-B; Holthuis-L-B, 1986.

Preliminary descriptions of four new species of Dorippid crabs from the Indo-West Pacific region (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura).

Proceedings of The Biological Society of Washington 99(2): 363-365

Abstract: The following species are diagnosed: *Dorippe irrorata*, from the Andaman sea; *Dorippoides nudipes*, from the western Indian Ocean; *Nobilium arachnoides*, from the Inland Sea of Japan; and *Paradorippe cathayana*, from China.

Mathew-S-P; Mitra-D, 1991.

Mezzettia Becc (Annonaceae): A new generic record for India from Andamans.

Indian Forester 117(12): 1077-1079

Abstract: *Mezzettia curtisii* King (Annonaceae)-a new generic record for India from Mt. Harriet hill ranges (South Andaman) is described with an illustration.

Mathew-Sam-P, 1995.

A note on *Cryptocarya caesia* Bl. (Lauraceae) from Andaman islands.

Indian-Forester. 1995; 121 (3) 235-236.

Mathew-Sam-P {a}, 1998.

A supplementary report on the flora and vegetation of the Bay Islands, India.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. Dec. 1, 1998; 22 (2) 249-272.

Abstract: A detailed review on the flora and vegetation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been given, appended with a supplementary check list of Angiosperm species which have been included for the first time.

Mathew-Sam-P {a}; Abraham-Susan, 1993.

Ficus aurantiacea Griff. var. *aurantiacea* from South Andamans, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1993; 46 (3-4) 145-147.

Abstract: During the course of a floristic survey of South Andamans, the authors came across a climbing species of *Ficus*. Critical studies have confirmed this species as *Ficus aurantiacea* Griff. var. *aurantiacea*. This species has not been recorded from India before.

Mathew-Sam-P; Abraham-Susan, 1994.

The vanishing palms of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Principes-. 1994; 38 (2) 100-104.

Matthew-Ancy; Bhat-K-M {a}, 1997.

Anatomical diversity of Indian rattan palms (Calamoideae) in relation to biogeography and systematics.

Botanical-Journal-of-the-Linnean-Society. Sept., 1997; 125 (1) 71-86.

Abstract: Of the 13 genera and 600 species of the subdivision Calamoideae, only four genera-*Calamus*, *Daemonorops*, *Korthalsia*, and *Plectocomia*-represent the Indian rattans which are found in three major regions: Western Ghats of Peninsular India, Andaman and Nicobar islands and north and north-eastern India. Detailed anatomical survey of 42 species shows considerable differences among the four genera. The vascular bundle in *Calamus*, *Daemonorops* and *Korthalsia* is characterized by a solitary metaxylem vessel and two phloem fields, while *Plectocomia* shows 1-2 metaxylem vessels and a single phloem field. The mechanical tissues show diversity in *Korthalsia* and *Plectocomia* with sclereids as a yellow cap on the outer side of the fibrous sheaths of vascular bundles. The size of the

different cells, the diameter of the metaxylem vessel in particular, appears to be related to species habit, geography and stem size. The Andaman and Nicobar islands with equable temperature and high humidity provide the best environment for cane growth-the widest vessels are in canes from this region. While altitudinal influence on vessel diameter appears to be relatively small, the higher latitude is associated with narrow and short vessel elements. With the exception of *C. erectus*, an erect species with the thickest stem, vessel diameter shows positive correlation with stem diameter. Vessel perforations are simple or rarely scalariform. Climbing palms which grow to enormous heights generally have wider vessels with simple perforations, an adaptation for conductive efficiency. Based on these results, the implications of stem anatomy for rattan biogeography, systematics and identification are discussed, and identification keys to species presented.

Mazumdar-D; Sharma-V, 1991.

Late Miocene (Neillian) planktonic foraminifera from Baratang Island, Andaman Sea (Bay of Bengal). *Journal of The Geological Society of India* 37(5): 482-491

Abstract: Neogene sequences exposed on the southwestern part of the Baratang Island have been assigned Early to Middle Miocene (?) and Late Miocene age. Biostratigraphically, the Late Miocene sequence is referable to Globorotalia (Globorotalia) plesiotumida Zone. A predominantly warm-water assemblage of planktonic foraminifera contains some cold-water species. Presence of these cold-water forms is linked with the Late Miocene climatic cooling.

Mehta-R; Devi-K; Mehta-H-S, 1989.

Caudal skeleton in some gobiid fishes and its value in systematics.

Research Bulletin of The Panjab University Science 40(1-2): 29-34

Abstract: Caudal skeleton in six gobiid fishes representing the two subfamilies, viz. Gobiinae and Apocrypteinae under four genera has been studied. The structural variations and modifications of the caudal fin skeletal elements of the gobiids have been discussed in relation to the generalised perciform fishes. The characters of taxonomic and phylogenetic importance have been enumerated.

Mehta-R; Mehta-H-S; Rajan-P-T, 1990.

Caudal skeleton and its taxonomic relationships in some perciform fishes.

Research Bulletin of The Panjab University Science 41(1-4): 25-32

Abstract: The variant structures of hypurals, epurals, uroneural ural and preural vertebrae of the caudal skeleton have been studied in ten perciform fishes belonging to nine genera and eight families. Modifications of these bones are taxonomically important and are used for the diagnosis of the genera and species. A workable dichotomus key to the identification of the genera and species has been deduced based on the osteological features.

Menasveta-Piamsak {a}; Piyatiratitivorakul-Somkiat; Rungsupa-Sompop; Moree-Nudol; Fast-Arlo-W, 1993.

Gonadal maturation and reproductive performance of giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon fabricius*) from the Andaman Sea and pond-reared sources in Thailand.

Aquaculture-. 1993; 116 (2-3) 191-198.

Abstract: Broodstock trials was conducted with *Penaeus monodon* to compare the gonadal maturation and reproductive performance of four combinations of broodstock: wild-caught, pond-reared, and two groups of cross-matings between wild-caught and pond-reared. Wild-caught broodstock were captured from an off-shore area of the Andama Sea. The average weight of wild-caught females was almost double that of pond-reared females. Wild-caught broodstock produced significantly greater numbers of eggs than pond-reared broodstock, despite comparable egg quality. Cross-matings between broodstock from the two sources did not prove gonadal maturation of reproductive performance.

Menezes-M-R, 1990.

Biochemical genetic divergence in three carangids from the Andaman Sea (Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean).

Current Science (Bangalore) 59(4): 209-212

Abstract: Genetic divergence and phylogenetic relationships among *Decapterus russelli*, *Selaroides leptolepis* and *Selar crumenophthalmus* were investigated by examining the electrophoretic patterns of seven enzymes, sarcoplasmic proteins and haemoglobins. The allele frequencies of 15 loci were estimated to calculate the genetic distances (D). The three carangid species were clearly divided into two groups at a D value of 1.72.

Mielke-Wolfgang, 1994.

Two co-occurring new *Karllangia* species (Copepoda: Ameiridae) from the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica.

Revista-de-Biologia-Tropical. 1994; 42 (1-2) 141-153.

Abstract: co-occurring species of the copepod genus *Karillangia* were found in the beach slope of Manzanillo, Caribbean coast of Costa Rica. Until now, the taxon has comprised three species from the Red Sea (*K. arenicola* *arenicola* Noodt, 1964). North Andaman and Car Nicobar Island (*K. arenicola* *bengalensis* Wells & Rao, 1987), Inhaca Island of Mozambique (*K. psammophila* Wells, 1967), and South Africa (*K. tertia* Kunz, 1975). The discovery in Costa Rica suggests a circumtropical-subtropical distribution of *Karllangia*. The characteristic sexual dimorphism of the 2nd antennae is interpreted as a significant synapomorphy of both new Costa Rican species (*K. pulchra* and *K. obscura*), which together with *K. psammophila* and *K. a. bengalensis*, probably constitute a monophyletic subgroup.

Misra-J-K, 1986.

Fungi from mangrove muds of Andaman-Nicobar Islands (India).

Indian Journal of Marine Sciences 15(3): 185-186

Abstract: Twenty microfungi species belonging to 12 genera were isolated from mud samples using soil plating techniques. Species of *Aspergillus* followed by *Penicillium* were dominant. Aquatic fungi, *Achlya diffusa* and *Dictyuchus* sterile were recorded for the first time from Indian mangrove muds. Fungal population was correlated with the mud type. (Other genera represented are *Alternaria*, *Cladosporium*, *Curvularia*, *Emericella*, *Fusarium*, *Helminthosporium*, *Monilia*, *Mucor*, *Talaromyces*, *Trichoderma* and *Saprolegnia*.)

Mohanraj-P {a}; Sharma-T-V-R-S; Rao-M-K-Vasudeva; Kumari-K-Veena, 1994

Parthenium hysterophorus L. (Asteraceae) from Neil Island: A new adventive to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1994; 91 (1) 161-162.

Mohanraj-Prashanth {a}; Veenakumari-K, 1996.

Host plants, phenologies and status of swallowtails (Papilionidae), Lepidoptera, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean.

Biological-Conservation. 1996; 78 (3) 215-221.

Abstract: The Andamans and the Nicobars are small, oceanic islands situated at the junction of the Indian, Indochinese and Indomalayan subregions of the Oriental region. The status of research on the native swallowtails (Papilionidae) of these islands - until very recently restricted to the study of the adult forms (with most of the studies having been conducted prior to the 1930s) - is reviewed and aspects of their conservation management are discussed. Three out of a total of 14 species of swallowtails are endemic to these islands while two may be stragglers. The impoverished swallowtail fauna of the Andaman Islands is probably derived from the Burmese fauna, and that of the Nicobars from the Andamans and Sumatra. While some species are seasonal with highly restricted distributions, others have extremely narrow host ranges and so could prove to be vulnerable in the face of environmental degradation.

Mohanraj-Prashanth {a}; Veenakumari-K {a}, 1999.

Badamia exclamationis (Fabricius, 1775) (Lepidoptera: Hesperidae) - A nursery pest of *Terminalia bialata* Steud.

Indian-Forester. July, 1999; 125 (7): 737-738.

Mohanraj-Prashanth; Veenakumari-K, 1995.

Biology and status of *Papilio mayo* Atkinson (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae) in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Entomologist-. 1995; 114 (3-4) 166-178.

Abstract: The life history of *P. mayo*, a swallowtail endemic to the Andaman islands, is detailed for the first time. Larval food plants have been identified and the preimaginal stages are described. This species was so far known only from its imago. The status of this species on the Andaman islands is discussed.

Mohanraj-Prashanth; Veenakumari-K, 1996.

Perspectives on the zoogeography of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 99-106.

Mongia-A-D {a}; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1996.

Phosphate fractions and their relation to available phosphorus indices in soils of tropical deciduous and mangrove forests of Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1996; 44 (3) 514-516.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1993.

Chemical properties of an inceptisol as influenced by lime and phosphate application.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1993; 41 (2) 349-351.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1993.

Management of two acid sulphate soils for low land rice production.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1993; 41 (2) 400-402.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1993.

Effect of soil iron and manganese on teak mortality grown in South Andaman.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1993; 41 (1) 199-201.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1992.

Distribution of different forms of copper under different vegetations.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1992; 40 (4) 851-853.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1992.

Physicochemical changes occurring in soils of tropical forest after clearfelling for high value plantation crops.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1992; 40 (3) 420-424.

Abstract: Soil physicochemical changes that have occurred following replacement of tropical rain forest with high value plantation crops (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*, *Hevea brasiliensis*), *Tectona grandis* and *Elaeis guineensis*) have been studied. The bulk density increased due to loss of organic matter. The profile water content, water storage and the water intake rate were conspicuously lower in soil under teak (*Tectona grandis*), red oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), and padauk (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*) as compared with virgin forest. There was a decline in organic matter, Bray's P and available K when forest was removed for raising plantation crops. CaCO₃ content was completely lost from profiles of red oil palm.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1994.

Effect of acidulated rockphosphates on P fixing capacity of an acid sulphate soil and yield of rice.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1994; 42 (3) 405-408.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyaya-A-K, 1994.

Soil nutrients under natural and planted forest in island ecosystem.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1994; 42 (1) 43-46.

Mongia-A-D; Ganeshamurthy-A-N; Tripathi-K-P; Kumar-V, 1991.

Physical changes occurring in soils of Little Andaman (India) after oil palm plantation establishment. Journal of The Indian Society of Soil Science 39(1): 46-50

Abstract: Soil physical changes did occur when tropical rain forests were clear-felled and oil palm plantation was done in Little Andaman Island (India). Soil loss and erosion were more and organic matter was less in plantation sites as compared with virgin forests. The profile moisture content, moisture storage and the intake rate were conspicuously lower in older plantations as compared with either younger plantations or virgin forest.

Mongia-A-D; Gangwar-B, 1991.

Nutrient balance under multiple cropping sequence in an acid soil (Typic-tropofluvents).

Indian Journal of Agronomy 36(1): 17-22

Abstract: A nutrient uptake study with six rice based cropping rotations on a typic tropofluvents of Andaman has shown that greengram removed the highest quantities of nitrogen (103.5 kg/ha), potassium (95.9 kg/ha) and phosphorus (18.1 kg/ha). Uptake of nutrients was significantly higher in rice-sorghum + cowpea rotation (209 and 216 kg N/ha, 38 and 78 kg P/ha and 176 and 189 kg K/ha in 1984 and 1985, respectively). Nutrient budgeting showed a negative balance of nitrogen and potassium whereas a positive balance was observed for phosphorus.

Murhekar-M-V; Sugunan-A-P; Vijayachari-P; Sharma-S; Sehgal-S-C {a}, 1998.

Risk factors in the transmission of leptospiral infection.

Indian-Journal-of-Medical-Research. May, 1998; 107 (May) 218-223.

Abstract: An unmatched case control study was conducted to study the various risk factors for acquiring leptospiral infection in Diglipur tehsil of North Andaman. A random sample of 1014 persons residing in various villages of Diglipur was inducted into the study. Serum samples were collected from them and tested for anti-leptospiral antibodies using microscopic agglutination test (MAT) using *Leptospira grippityphosa*, *L. australis*, *L. canicola* and *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* antigens. Persons with a titre of 1:50 or more were considered as the cases (550) and the seronegatives as controls (464). Information about 30 variables relating to household characteristics, occupation, contact with animals and behavioural factors was collected by interviewing the subjects. The prevalences of these variables in both the groups were calculated and the odds ratio with 95 per cent confidence intervals were computed. The seroprevalence rate was found to increase linearly with age and it was significantly higher in males. None of the risk factors studied had any association with seropositivity to serovar *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*. For the other serovars, some form of recent exposure to outdoor environment had significant association. Other factors which had association with infection with specific serovars included use of well or stream water and presence of dogs in the house for infection with *L. grippityphosa*, farming families and presence of cattle in the houses for infection with *L. australis* and the habit of bathing in ponds for infection with *L. canicola*. These observed associations can be taken as clues of the transmission cycles and would help in guiding further investigations for understanding the epidemiology of leptospirosis in these islands.

Nagarkar-M-B; Sethy-P-K; Patwardhan-P-G, 1987.

Materials for a lichen flora of the Andaman Islands (India): V.

Mycotaxon 29(0): 335-344

Abstract: Sixteen species of Thelotremaaceae from the Andaman Islands, India are described and illustrated. *Leptotrema submicrosporoides* and *Thelotrema subexpallescens* are new species. *Ocellularia platystoma* and *O. turgidula* are new records to the lichen flora of India. The rest, except *Thelotrema rugatum*, are recorded for the first time from the Andaman Islands.

Nagarkar-M-B; Sethy-P-K; Patwardhan-P-G, 1986.

Materials for a lichen flora of the Andaman Islands (India): I.

Mycotaxon 27(0): 71-82

Abstract: Eighteen species of Thelotremaaceae from the Andaman Islands, India are described. *Leptotrema pertusarioides*, *Ocellularia wandoorensis* and *Thelotrema gupteii* are new species. *L. nuwarensis*, *O. olivacea*, *O. xanthostromiza* and *T. recurvum* are additions to the lichen flora of India.

Naiyanetr-P, 1987

Two new stomatopod crustaceans from Thailand with a key to the genus *Manningia* Serene, 1962.

Crustaceana (Leiden) 53(3): 237-242

Abstract: Two new species, *Gonodactylus snidvongsi* (Gonodactylidae family) of the Gulf of Siam, and *Manningia thorsoni* (Eurysquillidae family) of the Thailand coasts and the Andaman Sea, are proposed and described. A key to the known *Manningia* is furnished, namely *M. notialis*, *M. sereni*, *M. pilaensis*, *M. zehntneri*, *M. andamanensis*, *Manningia* sp. of Manning, *M. amabilis*, *M. australiensis*, and *M. vinogradovi*.

Naqvi-S-A-S {a}; Nagendernath-B, 1998.

Monsoon induced cobalt enrichment in *Porites* (coral) from the Arabian sea.

Indian-Journal-of-Marine-Sciences. June, 1998; 27 (2) 247-249.

Abstract: Cobalt concentrations in growth bands of a reef building coral (*Porites* sp.) collected from Kalpeni atoll of the Lakshadweep group of islands (Arabian Sea), revealed that cobalt concentrations and Co/Ca ratios exhibit similar trend. Study indicates that most of the cobalt is located in non-lattice phases. Positive relations were found among cobalt concentrations, Co/Ca ratios and rainfall in the monsoonal bands. Cobalt concentrations are in tune with the intensity of land run-off which is the main source of cobalt to surface seawater. Results suggest that cobalt could be a potential proxy for paleomonsoons.

Narayan-Lalit; Chaudhuri-S-Ghoshal; Rao-C-Muralidhar, 1998.

Studies on the degree of soil fertility impoverishment under different plantation crops in little Andaman.

Indian-Forester. April, 1998; 124 (4) 211-216.

Abstract: Studies were carried out in the plantations of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd. in Little Andaman to ascertain the fertility status under different plantation crops along with different annual crop sequences in order to know the rate of fertility impoverishment of soils in comparison to the original forest floor. This study throws light on the faster degree of impoverishment crept in the original build up of rich tropical forest floor. The impoverishment is found to be slower in case of crop rotation with nitrogen fixing legumes in cereal crops as well as deciduous crops such as Cashew.

Nateewathana-A; Hylleberg-J, 1985 (1986).

Nephtiid polychaetes from the west Coast of Phuket Island, Andaman Sea, Thailand, with description of five new species.

Proceedings of The Linnean Society of New South Wales 108(3-4): 195-216

Abstract: Eight species of nephtyids have been collected in the Andaman Sea off the west coast of Phuket Island, Thailand, as part of a three-year programme on studies of marine macrobenthos. The polychaetes were collected during April 1980 - June 1982 from quantitative samples obtained at 15 stations ranging in depth from 10 to 30m. The eight species, comprising five new species and three new records from Thailand, are *Aglaophamus phuketensis* n. sp., *Aglaophamus urupani* n. sp., *Aglaophamus* cf. *verrilli* (McIntosh, 1885), *Inermonephtys* cf. *gallardi* Fauchald 1968, *Inermonephtys patongi* n. sp., *Micronephtys sphaerocirrata* (Wesenberg-Lund, 1949), *Nephtys danida* n. sp. and *Nephtys phasuki* n. sp.

Nath-Virendra; Asthana-A-K, 1998.

Diversity and distribution of genus *Frullania* Raddi in south India.

Journal-of-the-Hattori-Botanical-Laboratory. 1998; 0 (85) 63-82.

Abstract: The genus *Frullania* Raddi (family Frullaniaceae) is represented in south India by its twelve species i.e., *Frullania acutiloba* Mitt., *F. apiculata* Nees, *F. campanulata* Sde. Lac., *F. inflexa* Mitt., *F.*

gaudichaudii (Nees et Mont.) Nees et Mont., *F. intermedia* (R. Bl. et Nees) Dum., *F. muscicola* Steph., *F. neurota* Tayl., *F. serrata* Gott., *F. squarrosa* (R. Bl. et Nees) Dum., *F. tamarisci* (L.) Dum. and *F. wallichiana* Mitt. The morphological diversity among vegetative and reproductive parts of each species is discussed and the distribution pattern and altitudinal range of each taxon in south India (Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andaman Islands) is also provided along with a key to species.

Nazarine-F; Anita-F; Rataboli-P-V; D'-Souza-R-S-Diniz; Dhume-V-G, 1998.

Pharmacological activities of extracts of some marine animals and plants on isolated tissues of the guinea-pig.

Indian-Journal-of-Marine-Sciences. Sept.-Dec., 1998; 27 (3-4) 499-501.

Abstract: Two hundred and sixty extracts from marine organisms collected from the western and eastern coasts of India, Lakshadweep and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been screened for their effects on three isolated tissues of the guinea pig namely, the ileum, the uterus and the atrium with the aim of detecting any anti-spasmodic, oxytocic, uterine relaxant, inotropic and antiarrhythmic activity. Activity was observed in 236 samples (90.76%) with antispasmodic activity being observed in 22 extracts (8.46%), ecobolic activity in 59 samples (22.69); uterine relaxant activity in 16 samples (6.15), antihistaminic and anti-5HT activity in six samples.

Nikitsky-N-B {a}, 1999.

To knowledge of beetles from the family Synchronidae (Coleoptera, Tenebrionoidea) of the world fauna.

Zoologicheskii-Zhurnal. Jan., 1999; 78 (1): 42-48.

Abstract: Morphological characteristics of the family Synchronidae and diagnoses of all three genera of this family (*Mallodrya* Horn, *Synchroa* Newm., and *Synchroina* Fairm.) as well as keys to identify species of the genera *Synchroa* and *Synchroina* are given. The new species, *Synchroa elongatula* sp. n. from North Vietnam and *S. chinensis* sp. n. from Sechuan, China, are adduced. The investigated species *Synchroa submetallica* Pic, 1917, described from Andaman islands, is stated that this species belongs in reality to the family Melandryidae (rather to the genus *Cuphosis* Champ.). The species *Synchroina malaccana* (Pic, 1917) is given as a synonym of *Synchroina tenuipennis* Fairmaire, 1898.

Ogawa-H; Lewmanomont-K, 1984.

The Porphyra of Thailand: 3. *Porphyra vietnamensis*, new record and morphological observations on the specimen of *Porphyra* sp. collected from Surin Islands, Andaman Sea.

Japanese Journal of Phycology 32(2): 158-161

Abstract: Surveys on the distribution of *Porphyra* in Thailand were done on the east and west coast of the Gulf of Thailand and Phuket Island, the Andaman Sea, from Dec. 1982 to April 1983. *Porphyra* could not be found at the east coast of the Gulf of Thailand and Phuket Island. However, *P. vietnamensis* was newly found at Hua Hin on the west coast of the Gulf of Thailand. The specimen of *Porphyra* sp. collected from Surin Islands, the Andaman Sea by Christensen and Wium-Andersen preserved at Phuket Marine Biological Center was observed morphologically. It was monostromatic, but the features of its vegetative and rhizoidal cells were different from those of the vegetative and rhizoidal cells of *Porphyra*.

Ota-H; Hikida-T; Matsui-M, 1991.

Re-evaluation of the status of *Gecko verreauxi* Tytler, 1864, from the Andaman Islands, India.

Journal of Herpetology 25(2): 147-151

Abstract: Detailed morphological comparisons were made between two syntypes of *Gekko verreauxi*, a species described from the Andaman Islands, India, but later synonymized with *G. smithii* from Southeast Asia, and specimens of other congeneric species (including *G. smithii*) from various localities. The results revealed that the two specimens are collectively distinct from any other species in several characteristics. Thus, the specific name *G. verreauxi* is resurrected as valid. A lectotype is designated, and the two species are diagnosed.

Padhi-M-K; Senani-S; Saha-S-K; Rai-R-B, 1999.

Effect of naked neck gene on juvenile growth performance of chicken in Andaman.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. July, 1999; 76 (7): 610-612.

Abstract: At 12 weeks of age normal, homozygous and heterozygous naked neck birds attained body weight of 375 +- 32, 343+-25, 438+-32 g. respectively. Heterozygous naked neck attained significantly higher body weight than the other two groups. Naked neck synthetic broiler crossbred chicks recorded better body weight than the naked neck and themortality was also lower. So, heterozygous naked neck birds may be useful as a meat type bird in hot and humid climate of A & N Islands.

Padmanabhan-Pramod; Yom-Tov-Yoram {a}, 2000.

Breeding season and clutch size of Indian passerines.

Ibis-. Jan., 2000; 142 (1): 75-81.

Abstract: We studied the timing of breeding of passerines inhabiting India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka using data provided in the Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan (Ali & Ripley 1968-74). The data were analysed for the whole area and separately for the ten zoogeographical subregions of India. Peak breeding months (defined as those in which 75% or more of the breeding species are laying eggs or rearing young in the nest) throughout India, including the Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands, were May to June. In Sri Lanka the peak started earlier and extended to three months (April-June). The peak occurred a month before the arrival of the monsoon rains, so that the peak food demand of chicks coincided with the arrival of the monsoon. The mean body mass of the breeding taxa declined significantly from December to November. This trend resulted from a relatively large proportion of large birds, mainly corvids, starting to breed between December and March, earlier than most smaller birds. The early breeding of large birds resulted in the peak food demand of their chicks coinciding with the arrival of the monsoon rains. The median clutch size for the study area as a whole, as well as for all subregions of the subcontinent, was 3.5-3.7 eggs, while in Sri Lanka and the other islands it was 3.0 eggs. The smaller median clutch sizes of the birds of Sri Lanka and the other islands and in relation to those of most other subregions were significant, and as expected from the 'island syndrome'.

Pal-A, 1983 (1984).

Dental health of Andaman (India) Negritos.

Journal of The Indian Anthropological Society 18(2): 169-176

Abstract: The paper examines the dental morbid conditions in the Negritos of the Andaman Islands. Extremely low rate of denal abscess reflects that the Negritos were devoid of any form of periodontal diseases. Very low incidence of caries suggests that the traditional diet of the people was mostly free from carbohydrate items. Complete absence of the exposure of pulp cavity through dental attrition points towards a softer food habit. The amount of tartar deposition on the margin of their gums also supports the above contention. When the available picture of dental morbidity is examined, especially in the context of the facts that the negritos are heavy smokers and they do not also practice any form of oral hygiene, it becomes highly imperative to suggest that the dental health of the Andaman Negritos is in a much better state compared to many other contemporary populations, namely Whites, Amerindians, Eskimos, Japanese, Chinese, Negroes and Oceanic groups.

Pal-D-C; Roy-Bhabesh, 1992.

A check list of the grass flora of Andaman and Nicobar islands and its economic importance.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (2) 283-289.

Abstract: The paper lists 158 species and varieties belonging to 70 genera of grasses occurring in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 4 taxa are reported as new distributional records for these islands.

Pal-R-N; Biswas-P-K; Gupta-I-D, 1989.

Effective treatment of stephanofilarial dermatitis in cattle.

Tropical Agriculture 66(2): 176-178

Abstract: The effectiveness of diethylcarbamazine citrate to cure stephanofilarial dermatitis in cattle has been tested. Two types of product, one an injectable form (10% in distilled water) and the other an ointment containing 10 g diethylcarbamazine citrate, 1 g resorcinol, 10 g boric acid, with a few

drops of crystal violet, form the treatment aids. Both products have been found effective and cured the maladies within 10-20 days. The injectable product is more effective.

Pandey-A-K; Nigam-S, 1985.

A study of tongue rolling and tongue folding among Thakurs of village Shobhasan (Gujarat, India). Indian Journal of Physical Anthropology and Human Genetics 11(1-2): 67-70

Abstract: Abilities for tongue folding and tongue rolling among the Thakur (male-110, female-90) of Gujarat were investigated. Sex differences in tongue rolling but not in tongue folding abilities was observed.

Polhemus-J-T; Starmuehlner-F, 1987 (1990).

Results of the Austrian-Indian Hydrobiological Mission 1976 to the Andaman Islands: Part X. List of aquatic Hemiptera collected in the inland waters of the Andaman Islands (India).

Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien Serie B Botanik und Zoologie 91(0): 43-52

Abstract: In the inland waters of the Andaman-Islands (South-Andaman, vicinity of Port Blair and North-Andaman, vicinity of Diglipur) 19 species of Aquatic Hemiptera were recorded: *Ptilomera harpyia* Schmidt; *Calyptobates* nov. spec.; *Limnogonus nitidus* Mayr: *L. fossarum* (F.); *Tenagobius nicobarensis* Andersen; *Neoalardus typicus* (Distant); *Microvelia douglasi* Scott; *Strongyvelia* sp.; *Rhagovelia andamana* nov. spec.; *Rh. sumatrensis* Lundblad; *Mesovelia vittiger* Horvath; *Hydrometra maindroni* Hungerford & Evans; *Enithares rogersi* Distant; *Anisops bouvieri* Kirkaldy; *Anisops nivea* (Fabricus); *Anisops* sp.; *Ranatra parvata* Mayr: *R. distanti* Montandon; *Laccotrephes* sp.

Polhemus-John-T {a}; Polhemus-Dan-A, 1994.

The Trepobatinae (Heteroptera: Gerridae) of New Guinea and surrounding regions, with a review of the world fauna. Part 2. Tribe Naboandelini.

Entomologica-Scandinavica. 1994; 25 (3) 333-359.

Abstract: The small waterstriders of the subfamily Trepobatinae have radiated extensively on New Guinea and surrounding archipelagos. The present contribution is the second in a series of reports dealing with this endemic fauna, and presents a revision of the tribe Naboandelini, proposed in Part 1 of this series to hold the genera *Naboandelus* Distant (type-genus), *Hynesionella* Poisson, and *Calyptobates* gen. n. A key to these genera is provided, followed by a taxonomic treatment of their constituent species occurring in the Australasian region. The following new taxa are proposed within Naboandelini: *Calyptobates* gen. n., including type-species *Calyptobates jourama* sp. n. from Australia, *Calyptobates amboina* sp. n. from Ambon, *Calyptobates andaman* sp. n. from the Andaman Island, *Calyptobates minimus* sp. n. from Australia, *Calyptobates rubidus* sp. n. from Australia, *Calyptobates samarinda* sp. n. from Borneo, and *Calyptobates simplex* sp. n. from New Guinea. The genus *Naboandelus* Distant is redescribed, and the following new species are added: *Naboandelus borneensis* sp. n. from Borneo, *Naboandelus johorensis* sp. n. from Malaysia, and *Naboandelus taprobanicus* sp. n. from Sri Lanka. The genus *Hynesionella* Poisson is redefined, *Naboandelus capensis* Poisson 1955 is transferred to the genus (comb. n.), and *Hynesionella omercooperi* Hungerford & Matsuda, 1959 is shown to be a synonym of *capensis* (syn. n.). Habitat and distributional data are given for these taxa, accompanied by figures of key characters and distribution maps.

Pope-V; Johnson-R-C, 1991.

Effect of heat or formalin treatment of leptospirae on antibody response detected by immunoblotting. Journal of Clinical Microbiology 29(7): 1548-1550

Abstract: *Leptospira interrogans* serovar *icterohaemorrhagiae* RGA (RGA), liver or heated at 56 degree C for 15 min or treated with Formalin, was injected into rabbits to prepare hyperimmune serum. The pathogens *L. interrogans* serovars *icterohaemorrhagiae* RGA, *icterohaemorrhagiae* 1, *canicola* Moulton, *grippotyphosa* Andaman, *hardjo* Hardjoprajitno, and *pomona* Pomona and the nonpathogen *Leptospira biflexa* serovar *patoc* Patoc I were processed for sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and after electrophoresis they were then transferred to nitrocellulose paper. Antiserum against RGA (live, heat killed, or Formalin killed) was used on one of

each of the three blots. Formalin appeared to completely eliminate antibody response to antigens with the molecular weight of 14,000 and 20,000 (14K to 20K) but did expose an antigen at approximately 23K in the pathogens only. This same band had only slight reactivity when antiserum against heat-killed RGA was used. Heating also eliminated cross-reactivity in the 19K to 30K range and partially degraded bands in the 14F to 20K region so that one broad band rather than several discrete bands appeared. The three antiserum specimens cross-reacted with all of the serovars tested, but fewer antigens of grippotyphosa and hardjo reacted with the antisera. Against patoc, reactivity was limited primarily to the flagellar region. The most cross-reactivity was the antiserum prepared by using live leptospire.

Prasad-B-N; Mehrotra-R-K; Misra-P-K, 1984.

Glaucocystis reniformis, new species from Andaman Islands (India).

Cryptogamie Algologie 5(2-3): 79-84

Abstract: A new species of *Glaucocystis* Itzigs., *G. reniformis* sp. nov. was described from Andaman Islands. The freshwater alga grows attached and has kidney-shaped cells with scattered parietal cyanelles.

Prasad-B-N; Misra-P-K, 1985.

Genus *Micrasterias* from Andamans (India).

Geophytology 15(1): 33-38

Abstract: Six species of the genus *Micrasterias* Agardh (*Micrasterias apiculata*, *M. foliacea*, *M. pinnatifida*, *M. radicans*, *M. sol*, *M. zeylanica*) were reported for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar islands. *M. sol* Ehr. Kuetz. is a new addition to the Indian flora.

Prasad-B-V-Ravi {a}; Busi-B-R, 1993.

Fertility and reproductive performance of Aramadravida Brahmins of Andhra Pradesh.

Journal-of-Human-Ecology. 1993; 4 (1) 55-57.

Abstract: The present paper reports demographic and reproductive aspects of Aramadravida Brahmins of Andhra Pradesh. They trace their origin from 'Brahacharanam Brahmins' of Tamilnadu, who later on amalgamated in 'Vaidiki Brahmins' and Andhra Pradesh. The sex-ratio, on the whole, indicates an excess of male over female. The mean age at marriage for boys and girls are 21.69 +- 0.5 and 15.00 +- 0.4 years, respectively. The mean menarcheal age is 13.98 +- 0.99 while the mean menopausal age is 46.57 +- 0.99. The pregnancy history indicates on the whole, a low fertility rate. This may be due to high death rate followed by a relatively higher number of individuals not contributing to the next generation gene pool.

Pretzmann-G, 1982 (1984).

Results of the Austrian-Indian Hydrobiological Mission 1976 to the Andaman Islands: Part III:

Brachyura from the Andaman Islands (India).

Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien Serie B Botanik und Zoologie 86(0): 141-144

Abstract: The Museum of Natural History in Vienna got from Univ.-Prof. Dr. F. Starmuhlner a further collection of interesting Brachyura, collected at his research work 1976 (Austrian-Indian Mission to Andaman). The crabs are members of the Family Grapsidae, a Family advancing far into freshwater regions. New described are *Geosesarma starmuhlneri* and *Ptychognathus glaber andamanensis*.

Rabano-Isabel {a}; Gutierrez-Marco-Juan-Carlos {a}; Robardet-Michel, 1993.

Upper Silurian trilobites of Bohemian affinities from the west Asturian-Leonese zone (NW Spain).

Geobios-Lyon. 1993; 26 (3) 361-376.

Abstract: Fossiliferous localities within chloritoid slates of Upper Ludlow age from the West Asturian-Leonese Zone (N.W. Spain) in the Penalba and Sil synclines are here reviewed. On a regional scale, the occurrence of similar facies and faunas within both synclines indicates that the limit between the West Asturian-Leonese Zone and the Central-Iberian Zone most probably runs within the Sil syncline. Trilobite faunas with representatives of the genera *Crotalocephalus*, *Cerauroides*, *Cromus*, *Denckmannites* ? and *Lioharpes* (Fritchaspis) have clear affinities with the *Prionopeltis archiaci*

Assemblage of the Upper Ludlow in Bohemia (Czech Republic) From a palaeogeographical point of view, the occurrence of Silurian trilobites with Bohemian affinities in N.W. Spain as well as in Pyrenees and Catalonia may suggest the possible existence of a North-Iberian Domain including these regions and southern France (Aquitaine, Montagne Noire).

Raghavan-R-S, 1984.

Cleome burmanni (Capparaceae): Its identity and distribution.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(2): 463-466

Abstract: The type of *C. burmanni* is from peninsular India but since 1914 this species was not recollected and hence is quite rare. Though its distribution is reported to extent to Sri Lanka, there are no authentic specimens from Sri Lanka at BM, CAL, K, L, MH, P or PDA, hence its occurrence in Sri Lanka is doubtful. It was collected from Java (Indonesia) by Horsfield between 1802-1817. At Leiden (Netherlands), specimens collected from Malesia and neighborhood and identified as *C. aspera* are referable to either *C. burmanni* or *C. rutidosperma*. In India, *C. rutidosperma* is often misidentified as *C. burmanni* in the various herbaria. The distribution of *C. rutidosperma* extends besides Assam and West Bengal, to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, from where it was not reported earlier.

Raghukumar-C; Raghukumar-S, 1991.

Fungal invasion of massive corals.

Marine Ecology 12(3): 251-260

Abstract: Five species (*Porites lutea*, *P. lichen*, *Montipora tuberculosa*, *Goniopora* sp., *Goniastrea* sp.) of corals from the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal (Indian Ocean) have been regularly found to have single or multiple necrotic patches. The occurrence of such corals with necrotic patches varied from 10-50% in the field. Sections revealed a septate dark brown mycelial fungus on the surface and subsurface of the dead patches in five coral species. The fungus was isolated in culture and identified as *Scolecobasidium* sp. The fungus formed a distinct dense brown to black zone of 0.5-1.5 cm width immediately below the surface of the corals. In terms of biomass, the fungus was estimated to contribute 3-5 mg cm⁻² of coral skeleton.

Rai-R-B {a}; Ahlawat-S-P-S; Singh-Surgriv; Nagarajan-V, 1994.

Levamisole hydrochloride: An effective treatment for Stephanofilariar dermatitis (Humpsore) in cattle. Tropical-Animal-Health-and-Production. 1994; 26 (3) 175-176.

Rai-R-B {a}; Senani-S; Padhi-M-K; Srivastava-Neeraj; Gupta-Ashok, 1997.

Incidence and status of infectious bursal disease in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. Nov., 1997; 74 (11) 985-987.

Rai-R-B; Ahlawat-S-P-S, 1995.

Therapeutic evaluation of levamisole HCl against stephanofilariar dermatitis in cattle in Andamans.

Indian-Journal-of-Animal-Sciences. 1995; 65 (2) 177-179.

Rai-R-B; Ahlawat-S-P-S; Singh-S, 1992.

Therapeutic evaluation of the efficacy of diethyl carbamazine citrate against stephanofilariar dermatitis in cattle.

Tropical Agriculture 69(1): 2-4

Abstract: The therapeutic efficacy of diethyl carbamazine citrate (D.E.C.C.) in both injectable and ointment form was evaluated against stephanofilariar dermatitis in cattle under enzootic conditions in the Andaman Islands. The drug in ointment form gave poor response. Of the two concentrations (10% and 20%) tried, the drug as 20% solution injected subcutaneously around the wound and 10 days later with daily applications of zinc oxide ointment showed very good results and cured 92.5% cases (148 out of 160).

Rai-R-B; Senai-S; Ahlawat-S-P-S; Kumar-B-Vijay, 1996.

Studies on the control of fascioliasis in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. 1996; 73 (8) 822-825.

Abstract: An epidemiological study on bovine fasciolosis was conducted in A & N Islands. Islandwise incidence varied from 12.1 to 70%. The incidence was higher from September to April. The lymnea snails in pastures and water logging areas were in higher number between June and December. Preliminary field trial conducted showed that ducks in open range system can be an effective biological control of lymnoid snails and may achieve a balance in the infection. Deworming with Albendazole twice a year i.e. September/October followed by February/March reduced the incidence of *F. gigantica* infection.

Rai-R-B; Senani-S, 1997.

Mastitis in cross bred cattle: Etiological study and antibiotic sensitivity pattern in A and N Islands.

Indian-Veterinary-Medical-Journal. Sept., 1997; 21 (3) 222-223.

Rai-R-B; Senani-S; Padhi-M-K; Srivastava-Neeraj, 1997.

Performance evaluation of cattle in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. Nov., 1997; 74 (11) 955-957.

Abstract: The study on the performance of cattle in the islands showed that crosses with 50% exotic inheritance are suitable for the islands in terms of lower mortality, morbidity and reasonably improved milk production. However, the milk production in all the crosses was lower than their mainland counterpart mainly due to inadequate nutrition and adverse climate. The major problems identified in production, were, mastitis, chronic progressive debility and anoestrus.

Rai-S-N, 1990.

Restoration of degraded tropical rain forests of Western Ghats (India).

Indian Forester 116(3): 179-188

Abstract: The Tropical Rain Forests in India are found in the Western Ghats (India), in North-east Region and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean). The Western Ghats have seasonal rainfall which may range from 2000-8000 mm; number of rainy months decrease from 8 to 4 from Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) to Mahabaleswar (Maharashtra). There is high temperature in summer and rainfall is concentrated in three rainy months. Two important factors namely the degree of slope and distribution of rainfall, not only determine the species composition but also determine the change in site conditions consequent to degradation. Efforts of restoration are also determined eventually by these factors. These are the factors that determine the type of colonisers that come up in these areas; which further depends upon the microclimate and size of the opening. Trials of the past of restocking the Tropical Rain forests have given out certain interesting results. Most typical species of these forest have capacity to continue to survive under full overhead shade over a long period of time (20-25 years) without any appreciable growth, however they respond to light when available and resume their growth in a normal fashion. Planting of seral species is a more desirable effort in degraded rain forests, which have remained as such for some period of time. However, eventually only the main evergreen species succeed. It is possible to adequately regenerate the Tropical Rain Forest species under plantation condition with good care on sites which are not prone to soil erosion. Rate of growth under shade conditions is rather slow.

Rai-S-N, 1989.

Tropical rain forest of India: Their management and regeneration.

Indian Forester 115(2): 82-88

Abstract: Tropical Rain Forests in India are found in three regions; the Western Ghats, the Northeast region and the Andamans and Nicobar islands. They are comparable in several respects yet they have their characteristic differences in floristics and composition. These forests ecosystems are very fragile in nature. They have been rather worked heavily in the past and have not regenerated very successfully in most cases. The delicate balance of light and shade requirement of the spp. that occur in these forests is a key factor in their regeneration. Two of the successful systems of regeneration are the Andaman Canopy Lifting System and the Aided Natural Regeneration. The forest of the three

regions have been broadly described and their past management has been generally discussed. A suggestion has been made for their regeneration and restocking.

Raj-S-Michael {a}; Pramanik-S-C; Sagar-R-L, 1999.

Productivity and profitability of lowland rainfed rice (*Oryza sativa*): Based cropping sequences in Andaman.

Indian-Journal-of-Agricultural-Sciences. Aug., 1999; 69 (8): 543-546.

Abstract: An experiment was conducted for 3 years during 1993-96 on the productivity and profitability of rice and rice-based cereal, maize (*Zea mays* L.); pulses, greengram (*Phaseolus radiatus* L.) and blackgram (*Phaseolus mungo* L.); oilseeds, sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.); and vegetables, cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp) and okra (*Hibiscus esculentus* L.) sequences in the farmers' field in Andaman Islands. The results revealed that the rice-vegetable cropping sequences gave higher yield equivalent than others. The production efficiencies of rice-vegetable cropping sequences were higher (31.1-46.9 kg/ha/day) compared to rice-cereals and rice-pulses. The land-use efficiency of these sequences were also higher to the maximum extent of 97.3%. However, the energy input-output ratio was higher with sesame (1.79 and 1.88) in 2 and 3 crop sequences than others. The net returns and benefit: cost ratio of the rice-vegetable (cowpea and okra) sequences Rs 17 145-25 825 and 1.65-1.86 respectively) were significantly higher than all other sequences. Employment potential was also higher with these crop sequences. However, double crop of rice increased significantly the rice equivalent yield, net returns and efficiencies of the crop sequences over single crop of rice. Therefore, rice-rice-vegetables like okra/cowpea proved highly productive and remunerative cropping sequences in these islands.

Rajaram-N; Janardhanan-K {a}, 1992.

The chemical composition and nutritional potential of the tribal pulse, *Abrus precatorius* L.

Plant-Foods-for-Human-Nutrition-Dordrecht. 1992; 42 (4) 285-290.

Abstract: The boiled seeds of *Abrus precatorius* L. are eaten by the residents of the Andaman Islands in India. The seeds were analysed for proximate composition, total (true) protein, seed protein fractions, amino acid profile of seed proteins, minerals and certain antinutritional factors. The seed proteins are rich in most of the essential amino acids, and they are deficient only in cystine and threonine, when compared to the WHO/FAO requirement pattern. The antinutritional factors (total free phenols, tannins, trypsin inhibitor activity and haemagglutinating activity) were also investigated.

Rajshekhar-C, 1989.

Foraminiferal evidence for sediments of Santonian age occurring on Baratang Island, Andaman, India.

Journal of The Geological Society of India 33(1): 19-31

Abstract: The paper incorporates systematic descriptions of ten planktonic foraminiferal species recovered from the ejected material of mud volcanoes active on the Baratang Island, Andaman. The species are *Pseudotextularia browni* Masters, *P. carseyae* (Plummer), *Globotruncana aegyptiaca* Nakkady, *G. arca* (Cushman), *G. concavata* (Brotzen), *G. coronata* (Bolli), *G. fornicata* Plummer, *G. gansseri* Bolli, *G. renzi* Gandolfi and *G. schneegansi* Sigal. Appearance of *Rugoglobigerina rugosa*, *Ventilabrella glabrata*, *Globotruncana concavata* and simultaneous extinction of *G. schneegansi* indicate Santonian as a lower age limit of Cretaceous rocks on the Baratang Island.

Rajshekhar-C, 1992.

The genus *Hantkenina* from Baratang Island, Andaman, India.

Journal of The Geological Society of India 39(6): 495-501

Abstract: The paper records the planktonic foraminiferal genus *Hantkenina* Cushman from Baratang island, Andaman. The specimens of *Hantkenina* were recovered from the clayey sediments ejected from mud volcanoes. Besides the genus *Hantkenina*, the clay material also yielded abundant and mixed assemblage of foraminifera ranging in age from Late Cretaceous to Eocene. The present finding of the genus *Hantkenina* suggest the presence of Late Eocene subsurface sediments on Baratang Island.

Rajshekhar-C; Badve-R-M; Kundal-P, 1990.

Cretaceous planktonic Foraminifera from the Cherty limestone of Baratang Island, Andaman, India. *Journal of The Geological Society of India* 35(4): 357-365

Abstract: Late Cretaceous planktonic foraminiferal species viz, *Guembelitra cretacea* Cushman, *Pseudoguembelina excolata* (Cushman), *Ventilabrella* sp., *Globigerinelloides* sp., *Hedbergella delrioensis* (Carsey), *H. planispira* (Tappan), *Globotruncana concavata* (Brotzen), *G. marginata* (Reuss), *G. cf. rosetta* and *Rugoglobigerina macrocephala* Bronnimann are reported from cherty limestone of Baratang Island, Andaman. The assemblage indicates dominance of Maestrichtian element. Based on recorded stratigraphic ranges of different species the cherty limestone is assigned a Campanian-Maestrichtian age.

Raju-B-L; Subbaraju-G-V; Reddy-M-C; Rao-D-V; Rao-C-B; Raju-V-S, 1992.

Polyhydroxysterols from the soft coral Sarcophyton subviride of Andaman and Nicobar coasts. *Journal of Natural Products (Lloydia)* 55(7): 904-911

Abstract: Four new polyhydroxysterols, (24S)-ergost-25-ene-1-beta,3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta-tetraol (12), (24S)-ergostane-1-beta,3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta,18,25-hexaol 25-monoacetate (14), (24S)-ergostane-3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta,25-xi,26-pentaol 25-monoacetate (16), and gorgostane-1-beta,3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta,25-pentaol (19), besides the known polyhydroxysterols 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10, were isolated from the soft coral *Sarcophyton subviride* of Katchal Island of Andaman and Nicobar coasts. Structure elucidation of the new compounds was performed through spectral analysis of their peracetyl derivatives 13, 15, 17, and 20; therefore the possibility of partial acetylation in natural sterols could not be ruled out.

Raju-B-Lakshmana {a}; Subbaraju-Gottumukkala-V {a}; Rao-C-Bheemasankara; Trimurtulu-Golakoti, 1993.

Two new oxygenated lobanes from a soft coral of *Lobophytum* species of the Andaman and Nicobar coasts.

Journal-of-Natural-Products-Lloydia. 1993; 56 (6) 961-966.

Abstract: Isolation and structural elucidation of two new lobanes, 17,18-epoxyloba-8,10,13(15)-trien-16-ol (4) and loba-8,10,13(15)-triene-16,17,18-triol (7), in addition to a known norsesquiterpenoid, 15-nor-13-keto-beta-elemene (1), from a soft coral of *Lobophytum* species of the Andaman and Nicobar coasts are reported. Structural elucidation of the compounds is based on interpretation of 2D nmr spectral data and chemical conversions.

Ramachandran-S {a}; Sundaramoorthy-S; Krishnamoorthy-R; Devasenapathy-J; Thanikachalam-M, 1998.

Application of remote sensing and GIS to coastal wetland ecology of Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar group of islands with special reference to mangroves.

Current-Science-Bangalore. Aug. 10, 1998; 75 (3) 236-244.

Abstract: Sustainable use is a current theme of prime importance for better utilization of natural resources, through rational and responsible multiple-use management. Synoptic and repetitive coverage provided by orbiting satellites have opened up immense possibilities in terms of resource mapping, monitoring and management. The present study deals with the application of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) technologies in the study of coastal ecology with special reference to mangroves. The coastal wetland ecology of Muthupet and Pichavaram has been studied by considering the changes in wetlands. Wetland maps were prepared on 1 : 25,000 scale using high resolution SPOT (for the year 1989) and IRS LISS II data (for the years 1990 and 1996). Changes in coastal wetland ecology were studied by integrating remote sensing data with GIS. In Muthupet, about 86.77 m² of the mangrove forest have been reduced over a period of 7 years (1989 to 1996). Digital analysis of 1986 Landsat TM and 1993 IRS LISS II data showed that 0.36/km² area of mangrove in Pichavaram was lost over a period of 7 years. Ground-based spectral measurements of different mangrove species using field spectroradiometer showed highest spectral radiance between 0.7 and 1.1 μ m using radiometer of MSS bands and highest spectral reflectance in 0.69-0.86 μ m regions of IRS and TM band which could be used in identifying mangrove forest from other vegetation.

In Andaman and Nicobar islands the total mangrove area is about 762 km² and degradation occurred only in very small pockets (up to 2.379 km²).

Randall-John-E {a}, 1998.

Zoogeography of shore fishes of the Indo-Pacific region.

Zoological-Studies. Oct., 1998; 37 (4) 227-268.

Abstract: The East Indian region (Indonesia, New Guinea, and the Philippines), with perhaps as many as 2800 species of shore fishes, has the richest marine fish fauna of the world. The numbers of species of fishes decline, in general, with distance to the east of the East Indies, ending with 566 species in Hawaii and 126 at Easter Island. The richness of the marine fauna of the East Indies is explained in terms of its relatively stable sea temperature during ice ages, its large size and high diversity of habitat, in having many families of shore fishes adapted to the nutrient-rich waters of continental and large island shelves that are lacking around oceanic islands, in having many species with larvae unable to survive in plankton-poor oceanic seas or having too short a life span in the pelagic realm for long transport in ocean currents, and in being the recipient of immigrating larvae of species that evolved peripherally. It is also a place where speciation may have occurred because of a barrier to east-west dispersal of marine fishes resulting from sea-level lowering during glacial periods (of which there have been at least 3 and 'perhaps as many as 6 during the last 700 000 years), combined with low salinity in the area from river discharge and cooling from upwelling. There could also have been speciation in embayments or small seas isolated in the East Indian region from sea-level lowering. Sixty-five examples are given of possible geminate pairs of fishes from such a barrier, judging from their similarity in color and morphology. Undoubtedly many more remain to be elucidated, some so similar that they remain undetected today. Fifteen examples are listed of possible geminate species of the western Indian Ocean and western Pacific that are not known to overlap in the East Indies, and 8 examples of color variants in the 2 oceans that are not currently regarded as different enough to be treated as species. Five examples of species pairs are cited for the Andaman Sea and western Indonesia that may be the result of near-isolation of the Andaman Sea during the Neogene. Explanation is given for distributions of fishes occurring only to the east and west of the East Indies in terms of extinction there during sea-level lows. The causes of antitropical distributions are discussed. The level of endemism of fishes for islands in the Pacific has been diminishing as a result of endemics being found extraliminally, as well as the discovery of new records of Indo-Pacific fishes for the areas. Hawaii still has the highest, with 23.1% endemism, and Easter Island is a close second with 22.2%. The use of subspecies is encouraged for geographically isolated populations that exhibit consistent differences but at a level notably less than that of similar sympatric species of the genus. In order to ensure continuing stability in our classification of fishes, a plea is given not to rank characters obtained from molecular and biochemical analyses higher than the basic morphological characters that are fundamental to systematics.

Ranganath-H-R {a}; Veenakumari-K, 1996.

Some new records of fruit flies (Diptera-Tephritidae) from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Entomon-. 1996; 21 (1) 95-97.

Abstract: During the survey between December, 1990 and May, 1993 eleven species of Dacine fruit es were recorded. Among them five are new records for India and two appear to be new to science.

Ranganath-H-R {a}; Veenakumari-K {a}; Ramani-S, 1998.

A short note on the distribution and host plants of *Bactrocera* (*Bactrocera*) *albistrigata* de Meijere (Diptera: Dacinae: Tephritidae) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. July-Dec., 1998; 52 (3-4): 161-162.

Ranganath-H-R {a}; Veenakumari-K; D'-Souza-Clerybell, 1994.

Bactrocera dorsalis: A reported from Andaman Islands.

FAO-Food-and-Agriculture-Organization-of-the-United-Nations-Plant-Protection-Bulletin. 1994; 42 (1-2) 71-72.

Ranganath-H-R; Veenakumari-K, 1995.

Notes on the dacine fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) of Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Raffles-Bulletin-of-Zoology. 1995; 43 (1) 235-238.

Ranganath-H-R; Veenakumari-K, 1996.

Report of new fruit fly on guava on the Nicobar Islands, India.

Tropical-Agriculture. 1996; 73 (2) 165.

Rani-Mallapu-E; Subbaraju-Gottumukkala-V {a}; Raju-B-Lakshmana; Rao-C-Bheemasankara; Rao-D-Venkata, 1994.

lcyonacean metabolites: 4. Chemical constituents from Lobophytum strictum of Andaman and Nicobar coasts.

Indian-Journal-of-Natural-Products. 1994; 10 (1) 3-8.

Rao-C-B; Kalidindi-R-S-H-S-N; Trimurtulu-G; Rao-D-V, 1991.

Metabolites of Porifera, part III: New 24-methyscalaranes from Phyllospongia dendyi of the Indian Ocean.

Journal of Natural Products (Lloydia) 54(2): 364-371

Abstract: Three new scalaranes, 12-beta, 16-beta,22-trihydroxy-24-methylsclaran-25,24-olide (2), 12-beta, 16-beta-dihydroxy-24-methylsclaran-25,24-olide (3), and 12-beta, 16-beta,22-trihydroxy-24-methyl-24-oxo-25-norsclaran (4), as well as the known 16-beta,22-dihydroxy-24-methyl-24-oxosclaran-25,12-beta-olide (1), are reported from the sponge Phyllospongia dendyi collected on the coasts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean. Structural elucidation of these compounds is based on spectral data and chemical conversions.

Rao-C-B; Kumar-S-M-D; Trimurtulu-G; Rao-D-V, 1990.

A new lobane diterpene from an Alcyonarian of Sclerophytum sp. of the Indian Ocean.

Indian Journal of Chemistry Section B Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry 29(7): 681-682

Abstract: 15-Nor-13-keto-beta-elemene(I) and a new diterpene of lobane group from an Alcyonarian of Sclerophytum sp. of the Andaman & Nicobar Coasts have been described. The new diterpene is shown to be loba-8,10,15-trien-13,18-dihydroxy-17-one(IIa).

Rao-C-B; Ramana-K-V; Rao-D-V; Fahy-E; Faulkner-D-J, 1988.

Metabolites of the gorgonian Isis hippuris from India.

Journal of Natural Products (Lloydia) 51(5): 954-958

Abstract: Five new hippurins, 3,11-diacetyl-22-epi-hippurin-1 (4), 3-acetyl-22-epi-hippurin-1 (5), 3-acetyl-2-desacetyl-22-epi-hippurin-1 (6), 2-desacetyl-22-epi-hippurin-1 (7), and 3,11-diacetylhippurin-1 (8), and a new polyhydroxylated sterol, gorgostane-1-alpha,3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta,11-alpha-pentaol (9), were isolated from a specimen of Isis hippuris collected at the Andaman Islands, India. The structures of the new compounds were elucidated by interpretation of spectral data.

Rao-C-B; Rao-C-V-L; Trimurtulu-G; Rao-D-V, 1990.

Metabolites of the soft coral of a Sclerophytum spp. found in the Indian Ocean.

Indian Journal of Chemistry Section B Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry 29(6): 588-589

Abstract: (E,E,E)-11, 12-Epoxy-1-isopropyl-4, 8, 12-trimethylcyclotetradeca-1,3,7-triene (1) (E,E,E,E)-1-isopropyl 4,8,12-trimethylcyclotetradeca-1, 3, 7, 11-tetraene (2) and 24-xi-methylcholestane-3-beta, 5-alpha, 6-beta, 25-tetrol 25-monoacetate (3) have been isolated from an unidentified Sclerophytum species collected in the intertidal region of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Rao-C-B; Trimurtulu-G; Rao-D-V; Bobzin-S-C; Kushlan-D-M; Faulkner-D-J, 1991.

Diterpenes from the brown alga Dictyota divaricata of the Indian Ocean.

Phytochemistry (Oxford) 30(6): 1971-1976

Abstract: The brown alga *Dictyota divaricata* from the coasts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean yielded one known and 11 new diterpenes of which four are dolabellanes, six are dolastanes, and one is a novel aromatic isodolastane. The structures of (1R*,3E,6S*,7E,11S*)-6-hydroxydolabella-3,7,12-triene, (1S*,3S*,4R*,6S*,7E,11S*)-3,4-epoxy-6-hydroxydolabella-7,12-diene, (1R*,3Z,7E,11S*,12S*)-12-hydroxydolabella-3,7-dien-2-one, (1R*,3Z,7Z,11S*,12S*)-12-hydroxydolabella-3,8-dien-2-one, (1S*,11S*)-3,4;7,8-diepoxy-18-hydroxydolabella-12-ene, (5S*,8S*,9S*,12R*,13R*,14R*)-9,13-dihydroxydolasta-1,3-diene, (5S*,8S*,9S*,12R*,13R*,14R*)-13-acetoxy-9-hydroxydolasta-1,3-diene, (5R*,8S*,9S*,12R*,14S*)-9-hydroxydolasta-1,3-dien-13-one, (5R*,8S*,9S*,12R*,13S*,14S*)-9,13-dihydroxydolasta-1,3-diene, and (8S*,9S*,12R*)-9-hydroxyisodolasta-1,3,5(14)-trien-13-one were established by interpretation of spectral data and chemical interconversions. Two stereoisomers of (8S*,9S*,12S*)-9-hydroxydolasta-1,3-diene were isolated but their stereochemistries could not be completely elucidated.

Rao-C-Bheemasankar-C {a}; Satyanarayana-C {a}; Rao-D-Srinivasa {a}; Rao-D-Venkata {a}; Fahy-E; Faulkner-D-John, 1993.

Metabolites of the soft coral *Sinularia ovispiculata* from the Indian Ocean.

Journal-of-Natural-Products-Lloydia. 1993; 56 (11) 2003-2007.

Abstract: The soft coral *Sinularia ovispiculata* collected on the coasts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of the Indian Ocean yielded two new metabolites, (2E,7E) -4,11-dihydroxy-1,12-oxidocembra-2,7-diene (4) and (2E,7E) -4,11-dihydroxy-1,12-oxidocembra-2,7,15-triene (7), in addition to three known cembrane diterpenes 1-3, four polyhydroxysterols, (24S)-24-methylcholestane-3-beta,5a,6-beta,25-tetraol, (24S)-24-methylcholestane-3-beta,5a,6-beta,25-tetraol 25monoacetate, 24-methylenecholest-5-ene-3-beta,7-beta,16-beta-triol-3-O-alpha-L-filcopyranoside, and 24-methylenecholestane-1-alpha,3-beta,5a,6-beta-tetraol (numersterol A), and pregnenolone. Structural elucidation of all compounds was carried out through spectral analysis and chemical reactions.

Rao-C-Bheemasankara {a}; Rao-D-Sreenivasa; Satyanarayana-C; Rao-D-Venkata; Kassuehlke-Katharina-E; Faulkner-D-John, 1994.

New cladiellane diterpenes from the soft coral *Cladiella australis* of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Journal-of-Natural-Products-Lloydia. 1994; 57 (5) 574-580.

Abstract: Five new cladiellane diterpenes, (1R*,2R*,3R*,6S*,7S*,9R*,10R*,14R*)-3-acetoxy-6-(3-methylbutanoyloxy)cladiell-(17)-en-7-ol (2), (1R*,2R*,3R*,6S*,7S*,9R*,10R*,14R*)-3-butanoyloxycladiell-11(17)-en-6,7-diol (3), (1R*,2R*,3R*,6S*,9R*,10R*,14R*)-3-acetoxycladiell-7(16),11(17)-dien-6-ol (4), 3-acetoxycladiell-11(17)-en-6-one (5), and its stereoisomer (6), have been isolated from the soft coral *Cladiella australis* collected on the coasts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of the Indian Ocean. In addition, sclerophytins C (7) and E (8), reported earlier from *Sclerophyllum capitalis*, were also isolated. The structures of these metabolites were elucidated by interpretation of spectral data.

Rao-D-V; Rao-T-S; Rao-C-B, 1990.

Bioactive metabolites from a soft coral of *Sclerophyllum* sp. of Andaman and Nicobar coasts (India). Indian Journal of Chemistry Section B Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry 29(7): 683-684

Abstract: Isolation and characterization of cembrene-A (1), ethyl arachidonate (2), nephthenol (3), decaryiol (4), pregnenolone (5) and batyl alcohol (6) from a soft coral of *Sclerophyllum* sp, from Andaman and Nicobar Coasts are described. Compounds 3 and 4 show antibacterial activity and 3 also exhibits hypotensive activity in dogs.

Rao-M-K-V, 1987.

A note on *Diospyros ridleyi* Bakh. (Ebenaceae).

Malayan Nature Journal 41(1): 55-60

Abstract: As a result of new studies, it is concluded that the hitherto obscure endemic tree *Diospyros pyrrhocarpa* Miq. var. *andamanica* Kurz, of the Andaman Islands, is distinct enough to be raised to

species rank and that it is conspecific with *Diospyros ridleyi* Bakh., previously thought to be confined to the Malay Peninsula. The latter name has priority.

Rao-M-K-V, 1985 (1986).

Diospyros cauliflora, new record (Ebenaceae) for India from Nicobars.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 7(3): 629-630

Abstract: *Diospyros cauliflora* Bl. (Ebenaceae) is recorded for the Indian flora from the Great Nicobar Island. A brief description is added.

Rao-M-K-V, 1985.

Willughbeia, new record (Apocynaceae), for Andaman-Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 6(3): 725-726

Abstract: *Willughbeia* Roxb. (Apocynaceae) hitherto unrecorded for the islands, is reported for the Nicobar Islands with the representation of *W. edulis* Roxb.

Rao-M-K-V, 1989.

A critical note on the Andaman wild rice.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 13(2): 249-254

Abstract: Discussions, on the taxonomic status of *Oryza indandamanica* Ellis, the new wild rice described recently from the Andamans (India) and on its claimed potentiality, are presented.

Rao-M-K-V, 1986.

A preliminary report on the angiosperms of Andaman Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 8(1): 107-184

Abstract: The literature on the rich flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands lies scattered. The need for a compiled list of the species of the islands is felt by every one interested in the botany of the islands. Hence lists of angiosperm species, compiled from herbarium data and literature, are presented under indigenous species, non-indigenous species, of doubtful occurrence. A table of analysis of the data is also presented and a brief discussion on the phytogeographic significances is made. The article is appended with an annotated bibliography on the Angiosperm Botany of the islands. This will be helpful for the preparation of a Flora of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Rao-M-K-V; Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

A new species of *Hypoestes* (Acanthaceae) from Andaman (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 989-990

Abstract: *H. thothathrii* Vasud. et T. Chakrab. sp. nov. (named in honor of Dr. K. Thothathrii, Joint Director, Botanical Survey of India) is described from Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India.

Rao-M-K-V; Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

New and noteworthy *Glochidion* species (Euphorbiaceae) from Andaman-Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 935-938

Abstract: *G. bilobulatum* Vasud. et T. Chakrab. sp. nov. is described from North Andaman Island. Observations are also made on *G. airyshawii* Balakr. et T. Chakrab. and *G. sumatranum* Miq. on the basis of recent collections from additional localities.

Rao-M-K-V; Chakrabarty-T, 1985 (1986).

Two more plants used in gathering honey.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 7(3): 643-644

Abstract: The record of an *Alpinia manii* species used for collecting honey by the Andaman aborigines which remains obscure is brought out. The use of *Amomum fenzlii* Kurz another Zingiberaceous species endemic to the Nicobar islands, by the Shompens, aborigines of Great Nicobar island, for the same purpose is recorded for first time.

Rao-M-K-V; Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

A new species of Casearia (Flacourtiaceae) from North Andaman Island (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 991-992

Abstract: *C. insularis* Vasud. et T. Chakrab. sp. nov. is described from North Andaman Island, India.

Rao-M-K-Vasudeva, 1994.

Does *Adenia cardiophylla* (Mast.) Engl. (Passifloraceae) occur in the Andaman-Nicobar Island?

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994; 18 (1) 243-244.

Abstract: *Adenia heterophylla* (Bl.) Koord. ssp. *andamanica* de Wilde is an endemic taxon of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (India) and Cocos Islands (Myanmar); its confusion with *A. cardiophylla* (Mast.) Engl. is elucidated.

Rao-M-K-Vasudeva, 1994.

Hydnocarpus sharmae (Flacourtiaceae) is *Siphonodon celastrineus* (Celastraceae).

Nordic-Journal-of-Botany. 1994; 14 (3) 303-305.

Abstract: Notes on *Siphonodon celastrineus* (Celastraceae). *Hydnocarpus sharmae*, a new species described recently from Andaman Islands, India, is *Siphonodon celastrineus* of Celastraceae and not a species of Flacourtiaceae.

Rao-M-K-Vasudeva, 1994.

Taxa of *Mitragyna* and *Uncaria* (Rubiaceae) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994; 18 (1) 239-242.

Abstract: One species of *Mitragyna* and three taxa of *Uncaria* occurring in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are enumerated on correct determination. *Uncaria attenuata* Korth. and *U. lanosa* Wall. var. *ferrea* (Bl.) Ridsdale are additions to the flor-a of India.

Rao-P-S-N, 1995.

Rare occurrence of multiple leafy buds in cabbage, *Brassica oleracea* var. *Capitata* Linn.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1995; 92 (3) 435.

Rao-P-S-N, 1996.

Utilisation of the foliage from some wild tropical plants in Bay Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1996; 20 (2) 337-340.

Abstract: The paper deals with various ethnobotanical uses of the foliage of about 40 wild plant species occurring in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Grasses and other herbaceous plants which are commonly used as fodder for cattle are omitted.

Rao-P-S-N, 1996.

Phytogeography of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 57-79.

Abstract: Phytogeographical affinity of Andaman and Nicobar archipelago with Sundaland and other adjoining bio-geographical regions in South East Asia is detailed and the conservation of extra-Indian species distributed in the isles which do not occur in mainland India is emphasized. The high degree of endemism among the angiospermic taxa is also discussed.

Rao-P-S-N, 1993.

On branching in *Carica papaya* L. (Caricaceae).

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1993; 90 (1) 123.

Rao-P-S-N, 1992.

A new species of *Dendrobium* (Orchidaceae) from Andaman Islands, India.

Nordic Journal of Botany 12(2): 227-229

Abstract: A new species, *Dendrobium guannarii* P.S.N. Rao, so far endemic to the virgin forests of Andaman Islands is described and illustrated. Affinities with the distantly related species *D. wilmsianum* Schltr. in section *Stachyobium* are discussed.

Rao-P-S-N; Mathew-Sam-P, 1992 (1993).

Walsura pinnata Hassk. (Meliceae) from Andaman Islands: A new record for Indian flora. *Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society*. 1992 (1993); 89 (3) 392-393.

Rao-P-S-N; Sinha-B-K, 1996.

Kaempferia siphonantha King ex Baker (Zingiberaceae) in the Andaman Islands. *Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society*. 1996; 93 (1) 121-122.

Rao-P-S-N; Sinha-B-K, 1995.

New record of *Dendrobium incurvum* Lindl. from the Andaman Islands: An addition to the Indian Flora.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1995; 49 (1) 1-3.

Rao-P-S-N; Sinha-B-K, 1995.

Arenga pinnata (O. Ktze.) Merrill (Arecaceae) in Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1995; 19 (2) 357-359.

Abstract: Collection of *Arenga pinnata* (O. Ktze.) Merrill in Andaman Islands is reported for the first time accompanied by the citation and description.

Rao-P-S-N; Sreekumar-P-V, 1992.

Hydnocarpus sharmae (Flacourtiaceae), a new species from Andaman Islands, India.

Nordic Journal of Botany 12(2): 225-226

Abstract: A new species, *Hydnocarpus sharmae* (Flacourtiaceae) from North Andaman, India is described and illustrated.

Rao-P-S-N; Srivastava-S-K, 1996.

Commercial exploitation of orchids in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Indian-Forester. 1996; 122 (8) 751-759.

Abstract: A list of 15 promising orchid species out of about 90 occurring in the islands is given for possible commercial exploitation so that this potential resource is turned into wealth in a long run without disturbing the natural habitats. A few suggestions are also made for curbing bulk collections from nature and for successful cultivation in gardens/orchidaria before they are eventually exploited.

Rao-P-S-N; Srivastava-S-K, 1991.

Arisaema saddlepeakense, new species Araceae from India.

Nordic Journal of Botany 11(5): 575-576

Abstract: *Arisaema saddlepeakense* is described from Saddle Peak, Andaman Islands, India. It belongs to section *Fimbriata* and is allied to *A. album*.

Rao-P-S-N; Tigga-Marcel, 1998.

Extended distribution and conservation of the rare seaweed *Tydemani expeditionis* Weber Van Bosse (Chlorophyceae) in the Indian region.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. April, 1998; 95 (1) 144-145.

Rao-P-S-N; Tigga-Marcel, 1995.

Teratology of winged fruits in *Terminalia bialata* Steudel (Combretaceae): The Andaman Ash or White Chuglam Tree.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1995; 92 (2) 289.

Rao-T-A; Chakraborti-S, 1987.

Distributional resume of coastal floristic elements in the Andaman and the Nicobar Islands (India).

Current Science (Bangalore) 56(20): 1045-1051

Abstract: The geomorphology and soils of the coastal biotopes of the Andaman and the Nicobar Islands have been briefly discussed as a background to the nature and alliance of their floras. The coastal biotopes are very impoverished in species of flowering plants and have no endemic genera. The existing floristic species have revealed that they are mostly very widely ranging strand/mangrove species. Further, the recorded floristic elements: Pan-tropical, Indo-Pacific, Indo-Malesian, Indo-Burmese, Western Indian Ocean and Caribbean are described along with examples. The coastal flora as a whole is composed of widely dispersed littoral plants. However, there are significant differences between the strand flora of the Andaman and the Nicobar groups of Islands. These are caused by differences in habitat, orography, salinity and man-made disturbances.

Rao-V-G {a}; Sugunan-A-P; Sehgal-S-C, 1998.

Nutritional deficiency disorders and high mortality among children of the Great Andamanese tribe. National-Medical-Journal-of-India. March-April, 1998; 11 (2) 65-68.

Abstract: Background. The population of the Great Andamanese tribe of the Andaman Islands has been declining at a rapid pace. The case fatality rate during a recent outbreak of dysentery was 30.8%, all the deaths being among under-fives. As malnutrition is known to potentate susceptibility to death due to infectious diseases, we undertook a study to determine the prevalence of malnutrition among the Great Andamanese tribe and its role in contributing to the high mortality among them due to infectious diseases. Methods. The study included a diet survey, nutritional anthropometry, clinical examination, haemoglobin estimation and stool examination for intestinal parasitic infestations. Information was also collected about every pregnancy in all ever-married women in the community and deaths of their children. All 36 members of the tribe were covered. Results. The Andamanese had a poor intake of iron, vitamin A and riboflavin but a good intake of energy, protein and fats. More than 85% of the children below 6 years were under-nourished and more than 77% of children and adolescents below 19 years were stunted, wasted or both. Anaemia, vitamin A deficiency and goitre were also common among them. Almost the entire population suffered from intestinal parasitic infestations. They also have a comparatively high fertility rate and a high infant mortality rate. Conclusion. The population attributable risk for death due to malnutrition is probably one of the foremost reasons for the observed high infant mortality rate among the Great Andamanese tribe and could be one of the reasons for the continuous decline in their population.

Raski-D-J; Coomans-A-V, 1990.

Five new species of *Aphanolaimus* (Nemata: Araeolaimida) with a key to species.

Nematologica 36(1): 22-54

Abstract: Five new species of *Aphanolaimus* de Man, 1880 are described, four from southern Chile as follows: *A. yamani* sp. n. characterized by length of male and female, slender neck region and long, slender tail, ovoid ventral gland, position of first and second lateral epidermal gland (leg) pores and beginning of lateral field: *A. chilensis* sp. n. distinguished by length of male and female, gradually and evenly narrowing neck, conoid tail, ovoid ventral gland, position of first and second leg pores and beginning of lateral field: *A. elegans* sp. n. distinguished by its large size, large, oval amphids slightly longer than wide, prominent cephalic setae 7-10 μ m long, with H-shaped ventral gland: *A. fuegoensis* sp. n. distinctive by its large size, blunt head as wide or wider than long, large circular amphid with prominent circular projection in center surrounding a central depression, oval ventral gland and coarse annulation. The fifth species was collected in the Andaman Islands, India and is described as *A. seshadrii* sp. n. characterized by numerous longitudinal lines (lt 50/annulus), by its small size, cephalic setae 8 μ m long and lateral field beginning very near head. Collections from Mendocino County and Lake Tahoe, both in California, held specimens that bridge most of the morphological characters and measurements of *A. spiriferus* Cobb, 1914 and *A. cobbi* Micoletzky, 1922 leading to the conclusion they are conspecific. *A. spiriferus* has priority by earlier publication and *A. cobbi* is designated a junior synonym as follows: *A. spiriferus* Cobb, 1914, syn. *A. cobbi* Micoletzky, 1922 syn. n. A review of *A. communis* Cobb, 1915 found it inadequately described, no illustrations were published and no type specimens extant. The description suggests *communis* may be a species of *Paraphanolaimus*. As a consequence of these doubtful characteristics it is proposed *A. communis* Cobb, 1915 be assigned to species inquirendae.

Rasmussen-A-R, 1989.

An analysis of *Hydrophis ornatus* (Gray), *Hydrophis lamberti* Smith, and *Hydrophis inornatus* (Gray) (Hydrophiidae, Serpentes) based on samples from various localities, with remarks on feeding and breeding biology of *Hydrophis ornatus*.

Amphibia-Reptilia 10(4): 397-418

Abstract: *Hydrophis ornatus* (Gray) is described from Phuket Island, Andaman Sea (Indian Ocean) Siam Gulf, and the Philippine Islands, with remarks on feeding and breeding biology. *Hydrophis lamberti* Smith, is recognised as a distinct species and described from type locality (Bight of Bangkok), Siam Gulf, and the Philippine Islands. The type specimen of *Hydrophis inornatus* was reexamined. The results showed certain similarities between *H. ornatus* and the type specimen of *H. inornatus*, however, in the present paper the type specimen is maintained as a distinct species. Position of internal organs, in relation to number of vertebrae and ventral scales, is used as a new method for identifying sea snakes. Furthermore the number of vertebrae appeared to be a useful character to distinguish between *H. ornatus* and *H. lamberti*.

Raven-R-J, 1986.

A revision of the spider genus *Sason* (Sasoninae, Barychelidae, Mygalomorphae) and its historical biogeography.

Journal of Arachnology 14(1): 47-70

Abstract: The barychelid spider genus *Sason* is revised and includes six valid species: the type species *S. robustum* (O. P.-Cambridge 1883), *S. andamanicum* (Simon 1888), *S. colemani* sp. nov., *S. maculatum* (Roewer 1963), *S. pectinatum* Kulczynski 1908, and *S. seychellianum* Simon 1898. *Sason cincipes* (Pocock 1892) and *S. armatoris* Pocock 1900 are newly synonymized with *S. robustum* (O.P.-Cambridge 1883), and *Chrysopelma* Roewer 1963 with *Sason*. *Rhianus* (= *Rhianodes*) and *Monodontium* are transferred to the Barychelinae. *Sason* occurs in the Seychelles, India, Ceylon, the Andaman Islands, New Guinea, to the islands of the Northwestern Pacific, and in northern Australia. Its distribution is similar to that of other Indo-Pacific taxa; a vicariance hypothesis is proposed for its historical biogeography.

Ravindran-J; Raghukumar-Chandralata {a}; Raghukumar-S, 1999.

Disease and stress-induced mortality of corals in Indian reefs and observations on bleaching of corals in the Andamans.

Current-Science-Bangalore. Jan. 25, 1999; 76 (2): 233-237.

Abstract: A study was carried out in the Lakshadweep and Andaman islands and the Gulf of Kutch to assess the health of corals in Indian reefs. Disease, predation and stress were the major factors of coral mortality. Death caused by diseases - the black band disease (BBD), the white band disease (WBD) - necrotic lesions, and bleaching was observed in Kavaratti and Kadamat islands of Lakshadweep. The predatory starfish, *Acanthaster planci*, grazing on coral polyps was also noticed in these reefs. Large-scale silt deposition in the intertidal zone of Paga, Boria, Vadinar and Mangunda reefs in the gulf of Kutch buried the coral colonies and appeared to be the main cause of coral mortality. A severe incidence of coral bleaching was observed during July 1998 in some reefs in the Andamans. While more than 85% of corals near Ross island and Marina Park exhibited partial bleaching, up to 10% were totally bleached.

Ray-L-N {a}; Mathew-Sam-P; Lakshminarasimhan-P, 1998.

A preliminary report with enumeration of angiosperms from Shoalbay in South Andaman Island.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. July 1, 1998; 22 (1) 49-63.

Abstract: This paper discusses the essential features of the floristic composition, analysis, vegetation, geology, soil types, topography and climate of the tropical rain forests occurring on Shoalbay area of the northeastern slopes of Mt. Harriet hill ranges in South Andaman Island, supplementing the materials for the flora of Andaman islands. This is the first comprehensive list of plants from Shoalbay. Seven botanical tours were conducted in this region during the period 1988 - 91 by the first two

authors. The enumeration includes 264 species spread over 225 genera and 87 families of flowering plants.

Ray-L-N; Sreekumar-P-V; Padhye-P-M, 1996.
Two new records of orchids for Andaman Islands.
Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1996; 93 (1) 123-125.

Reddy-S-B, 1984.
Menarcheal age among the rural women of Karnataka (India).
Indian Journal of Physical Anthropology and Human Genetics 10(2-3): 159-165
Abstract: The trend of menarcheal age in 498 rural women of Karnataka belonging to six endogamous groups spread over in four villages in four districts have been dealt with. Differences in menarcheal ages of different socio-economic, food-habits groups as well as inter-regional differences have been found. Karnataka women attain sexual maturity early when compared to Andhra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Northern Indian women.

Renuka-C; Vijayakumaran-T-T, 1994.
Some new species of rattans from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Rheedea-. 1994; 4 (2) 120-128.
Abstract: Two new species of *Calamus* and three new species of *Daemonorops* are described from Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Renuka-C; Vijayakumaran-T-T, 1994.
Notes on the identity of *Calamus pseudorivalis* Becc. (Arecaceae) with a new species of the genus from Andamans.
Rheedea-. 1994; 4 (2) 138-143.
Abstract: *Calamus Pseudorivalis* Becc. was originally reported from Nicobar islands based on a fruiting specimen. Later on, Parkinson described the vegetative features of the species based on collections from Andaman islands. A detailed study of the rattan flora of Andaman and Nicobar islands has proved that the Nicobar and the Andaman materials are not conspecific. In this paper the two species are separated and the species collected from Andamans is described as a new one.

Reyes-Castillo-P; CASTILLO-C, 1986 (1987).
Zoological research of "Reef "78" in the Andaman Islands: IX. Note on the Passalidae of the Andaman Islands, India (Coleoptera, Lamellicornia).
Bollettino del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona 13(0): 19-24
Abstract: Two endemic species of the Andaman Islands, *Macrolinus andamanensis* (Stoliczka) and *Leptaulax roepstorffi* Kuwert and one of Oriental Australian distribution, *Leptaulax dentatus* (Fabricius), are cited. Precise localities are mentioned and endemic species are illustrated, and some morphological characters are discussed.

Ruddek-J {a}, 1998.
Odonata over the Andaman Sea.
Notulae-Odonatologicae. June 1, 1998; 5 (1) 11-12.

Ruffo-S, 1983.
New mesopsammic Amphipoda from Andaman Islands (India).
Bollettino del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona 10(0): 485-509
Abstract: Three mesopsammic Amphipoda from Andaman Islands are described: *Seborgia schieckei* n. sp., *Eriopisella chiergoi* n. sp. *Josephosella andamana* n. gen. n. sp. *Seborgia schieckei* n. sp. (Chiriyatapu, South Andaman) is easily distinguishable from the other two described so far (*Seborgia minima* Bousfield from Rennel Island and *Seborgia relicta* from Texas (USA)) for not wanting eyes and for dorsally toothed pleon. For some morphological and ecological peculiarities *Seborgia* could be placed in a new family between *Liljeborgiidae* and *Sebidae* (where *Seborgia* is now settled).

Eriopisella chierегоi n. sp. (Jolly Boy, South Andaman) is a intermediate species between *E. upolu* J.L. Barnard (Haway) and *E. madagascarensis* Ledoyer (Madagascar). *E. chierегоi*, however, is mostly allied with last one although, for some peculiarities, it seems much more suited to the interstitial habitat. *Josephosella andamana* n. gen. n. sp. (Chiriyatapu, South Andaman) belong to the "Melitids" group sensu J.L. Barnard & C.M. Barnard, 1983 and it could be placed near the genera *Rotomelita* J.L. Barnard, *Anchiaella* J.L. Barnard and *Tegano* J.L. Barnard & G. Karaman. In appendix *Bollegidia sootai* (Coineau & Rao), so far noted only for the Andaman Islands, is pointed out for Malaysian Peninsula (Langkawils), where it was also collected in mesopsammic habitat.

Ruffo-Sandro, 1994 (1995).

New stygobiont amphipods (Crustacea Amphipoda) from the Philippine Islands.

Tropical-Zoology. 1994 (1995); 7 (2) 355-366.

Abstract: The author has studied the amphipods collected in the Philippines during a research campaign concerning groundwater fauna. The new mesopsammic genus *Cottarellia*, found on Sabang beach (eastern Mindoro), is described. This genus, represented by one exceptionally small (1.2 mm) blind species (*Cottarellia minima*), is most closely related to *Hornellia* Walker 1904 and *Metaceradocus* Chevreux 1925. Two other species were also found during this campaign: *Bollegidia sootai* (Coineau & Rao 1972), hitherto known only in the Andaman Islands and Malaysia, and a species of *Bogidiella* Hertzog 1933 which is probably new but could not be described because of the poor state of preservation of the two specimens examined. In the phreatic fresh water of Palawan Island a new species of *Bogidiella*, *B. daccordii*, was found; it has been provisionally placed in the subgenus *Medigidiella* Stock 1981. This species is most closely related to *Bogidiella sarawacensis* Stock 1988.

Russell-B-C, 1991.

On the validity of *Nemipterus furcosus* (Valenciennes) (Nemipteridae).

Cybiurn 15(1): 35-41

Abstract: The nemipterid fish *Nemipterus furcosus* (Valenciennes) has been misidentified by most recent authors as *N. peronii* (Valenciennes). *N. furcosus* is here recognized as a valid species, and is redescribed. *N. peronii* is recognized as a senior synonym of *N. tolu* (Valenciennes). Synonyms of *N. furcosus* include *Dentex upeneoides* Bleeker, *D. ovenii* Bleeker, *D. hypselognathus* Bleeker, *D. sundanensis* Bleeker, *Nemipterus worcesteri* Evermann & Seale, *N. robustus* Ogilby and *N. guntheri* Ogilby. *N. furcosus* is widely distributed throughout the tropical West Pacific from southern Japan to north eastern Australia, and in eastern Indian Ocean including the Gulf of Mannar, Sri Lanka, the Andaman Sea, Strait of Malacca and north western Australia.

Russell-Barry-C {a}; Golani-Daniel, 1993.

A review of the fish genus *Parascolopsis* (Nemipteridae) of the western Indian Ocean, with description of a new species from the northern Red Sea.

Israel-Journal-of-Zoology. 1993; 39 (4) 337-347.

Abstract: The western Indian Ocean species of the deep-water fish genus *Parascolopsis* (Nemipteridae) are reviewed. Four species, including a new species, are recorded from the western Indian Ocean: *P. aspinosa* (Rao and Rao) occurs in the northwestern Indian Ocean, including the Gulf of Aden, southern Red Sea, and Persian Gulf, and also in the Andaman Sea, in depths of 20-300 m; *P. eriomma* (Jordan and Richardson) is widespread in the Indo-West Pacific, including the Red Sea and Gulf of Oman, in depths of 59-264 m; *P. townsendi* Boulenger occurs in the northwestern Indian Ocean, including the Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, and Arabian Sea, in depths of 94-225 m; and the new species, *P. baranesi*, occurs in the Gulf of Aqaba, northern Red Sea, in depths of 160-500 m.

Sahu-G-C; Bala-Nirmalya, 1995.

Characterization and classification of soils on valley plains of Middle Andaman Island.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1995; 43 (1) 99-103.

Samanta-B-K, 1984.

The genus *Biplanispira* (Foraminiferida) and its occurrence in India.

Geological Magazine 121(4): 311-318

Abstract: *Biplanispira* Umbgrove is closely related to *Pellatispira* Boussac, from which it probably arose by the subdivision of the median chambers by the rapidly expanding marginal crest and the development of planispirally arranged secondary chambers on both sides of the peripheral flange. The genus appears to be polyphyletic, its species having been derived from different representatives of *Pellatispira*. Illustrated records of *Biplanispira* are confined to the region between eastern India and Eua, Tonga, and the genus appears to be restricted to the middle and upper parts of the Upper Eocene. In the Upper Eocene of the Garo Hills, eastern India, it is represented by *B. hoffmeisteri* (Whipple) and in the Andaman Islands by *M. mirabilis* (Umbgrove). This is the 1st record of the genus from mainland India.

Sanjappa-M, 1984 (1985).

Additions to the genus *Indigofera* (Fabaceae) of India and Bhutan.

Bulletin of The Botanical Survey of India 26(1-2): 38-41

Abstract: The paper describes with some illustrations, 2 species of *Indigofera* L. viz. *I. lacei* Craib and *I. silvestrii* Pampanini, new to India and Bhutan respectively. The extended distribution of *I. glandulosa* Roxb. ex Willd. to Andaman Islands and a discussion on geographical distribution of *I. silvestrii* are also included.

Sankaran-R, 1995.

The distribution, status and conservation of the nicobar megapode *Megapodius nicobariensis*.

Biological-Conservation. 1995; 72 (1) 17-25.

Abstract: The mound-nesting Nicobar megapode occurs as two subspecies *Megapodius nicobariensis* *nicobariensis* and *M. n. abbotti*, both endemic to the Nicobar Islands. Thought to be endangered, this survey found it on almost all Nicobar islands where it historically occurred and concluded that, as a species, it was currently not threatened, and has probably become extinct only on inhabited Pilo Milo island. While *M. n. abbotti* is secure other than on small outlying islets, *M. n. nicobariensis* is threatened on all but three islands of its range. Loss of population in *M. n. nicobariensis* was indicated both by significantly lower mound densities and by a higher proportion of abandoned to active mounds, when compared with *M. n. abbotti*. Data were collected for 127 active mounds of *M. n. abbotti* and 85 active mounds of *M. n. nicobariensis*, and it was estimated that 849 and 312 active mounds, respectively are present, the population of the species being between 4500 and 8000 adult birds. Though hunting and collection of eggs exists, the main threat to megapodes is loss of habitat, mainly due to conversion of coastal forest, the megapode's primary nesting habitat, to coconut plantations. Expanding urbanization and construction of coastal roads are other serious problems. The single largest threat is a proposal to make Great Nicobar a free-trade port which, if implemented, will destroy the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Sarkar-P-K; Somchoudhury-A-K, 1989 (1990).

Interrelationship between plant characters and incidence of *Raoiella indica* Hirst. on coconut.

Indian Journal of Entomology 51(1): 45-50

Abstract: The morphological characters of leaflets viz., length, width, thickness, depth of midrib groove and interveinal distance differed significantly except the last one among eight varieties of coconut, namely Hooghly Local, Hooghly Tall, Andaman Giant, Chennangi, Kerala Tall, Howrah Tall, Andaman Tall and Hazari. No relationship was found between the physical characters of leaflets and the population built up of *R. indica* recorded on eight varieties of coconut. Cumulative effect of plant characters were also found to be non-significant signifying no overall cumulative effect on the population built up of the coconut mite. Regarding chemical principles such as nitrogen, crude protein, moisture, calcium and phosphorus, all except the last two differed significantly among eight varieties and showed a positive correlation with the population built up of *R. indica*.

Satyanarayana-S {a}; Satyavati-D {a}; Rao-D-Venkata {a}, 2000.

Hypoglycaemic activity of extracts from soft corals of Andaman and Nicobar coasts in rats.

Indian-Journal-of-Experimental-Biology. Feb., 2000; 38 (2): 180-181.

Abstract: The ethylacetate extract of soft corals collected from Andaman and Nicobar Coasts were screened for hypoglycaemic activity in fasting rats. Rats were divided into 5 groups. Group I received 0.5 ml of 5% gum acacia suspension (control). Group II received the extract of *Cladiella australis* (CAS), at a dose of 250 mg/kg. Group III received the extract of *Sinularia new species* (SNS), at a dose of 75 mg/kg. Group IV received the extract of *Lamnalia new species* (LNS), at a dose of 400 mg/kg and Group V received the extract of 250MF-CBR-13 at a dose of 250 mg/kg. All extracts were administered orally. Blood samples, collected before the administration of test extracts and also at 2, 4, 6, and 8 hr after treatment, were analysed for glucose content. The percentage blood glucose reduction from that of control was also calculated. A very promising hypoglycaemic activity was observed in rats with CAS at 8 hr (42.3%), with SNS at 4 hr (28.34%) and 6 hr (40.6%), with LNS at 6 hr (32.38%) and with MF-CBR-13 at 6 hr (20.25%).

Satyanarayana-S {a}; Satyavati-D {a}; Rao-D-Venkata {a}, 2000.

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Saxena-A, 1991.

Management of elephant camps and elephant care.

Indian Forester 117(10): 926-934

Abstract: Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*), has been serving mankind for various economical, aesthetical and socio-religious works for many centuries. Due to recent technological development and depletion of habitat, Asian elephant has become an endangered species. To increase the elephant population by captive breeding for domestic purpose and study of their proper breeding biology, behaviour and requirement, for better management of wild populations, it is necessary to study the captive management of domestic elephants and to collect data on various aspects of their management. This study deals with the current management of captive elephants in Kanha National Park (India), in particular and at other places specially Burma and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, in general. Various aspects of proper captive management of elephants, their breeding and veterinary care, keeping of proper records about captive elephants etc. have been discussed.

Saxena-Ajai, 1994.

Sighting of Christmas Island frigate bird (*Fregata andrewsi* Mathews) in the Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1994; 91 (1) 138.

Sehgal-S-C {a}; Murhekar-M-V; Sugunan-A-P, 1995.

Outbreak of leptospirosis with pulmonary involvement in North Andaman.

Indian-Journal-of-Medical-Research. 1995; 102 (JULY) 9-12.

Sehgal-S-C {a}; Sugunan-A-P; Murhekar-M-V; Sharma-S; Vijayachari-P, 2000.

Randomized controlled trial of doxycycline prophylaxis against leptospirosis in an endemic area.

International-Journal-of-Antimicrobial-Agents. Feb., 2000; 13 (4): 249-255.

Abstract: Leptospirosis occurs as seasonal outbreaks, lasting for about 3 weeks during October-November in North Andaman. A randomized controlled trial was undertaken to assess the efficacy of

doxycycline prophylaxis in the prevention of infection and clinical disease due to leptospires during the outbreak period. A sample population of 782 persons, randomized into two groups was given doxycycline 200 mg/week and a placebo. The microscopic agglutination test was done on blood samples collected on day zero, after 6 weeks and after 12 weeks. Infection rates and attack rates of clinical illness were calculated in the two groups based on the serological results. Statistically there was no difference in the infection rates among the two groups. However, a statistically significant difference was observed in the clinical disease attack rates (3.11 vs. 6.82%) between study group and control group. The results of the study indicate that doxycycline prophylaxis does not prevent leptospiral infection in an endemic area, but has a significant protective effect in reducing the morbidity and mortality during outbreaks.

Sehgal-S-C {a}; Vijayachari-P; Murhekar-M-V; Sugunan-A-P; Sharma-S; Singh-S-S, 1999.

Leptospiral infection among primitive tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Epidemiology-and-Infection. June, 1999; 122 (3): 423-428.

Abstract: The Andaman islands were known to be endemic for leptospirosis during the early part of the century. Later, for about six decades no information about the status of the disease in these islands was available. In the late 1980s leptospirosis reappeared among the settler population and several outbreaks have been reported with high case fatality rates. Besides settlers, these islands are the home of six primitive tribes of which two are still hostile. These tribes have ample exposure to environment conducive for transmission of leptospirosis. Since no information about the level of endemicity of the disease among the tribes is available, a seroprevalence study was carried out among all the accessible tribes of the islands. A total of 1557 serum samples from four of the tribes were collected and examined for presence of antileptospiral antibodies using Microscopic Agglutination Test (MAT) employing 10 serogroups as antigens. An overall seropositivity rate of 19.1% was observed with the highest rate of 53.5% among the Shompens. The seropositivity rates in the other tribes were 16.4% among Nicobarese, 22.2% among the Onges and 14.8% among the Great Andamanese. All of the tribes except the Onges showed a similar pattern of change in the seroprevalence rates with age. The prevalence rates were rising from low values among children to reach a peak in those aged 21-40 years and then declined. Among Onges the seroprevalence rates continued to rise beyond 40 years. In all the tribes, seroprevalence rates were found to be significantly higher among the males. The commonest serogroups encountered were Australis followed by Grippotyphosa, Icterohaemorrhagiae, Pomona and Canicola.

Senani-S {a}; Joshi-D-C; Singh-R; Chattopadhyay-S-K, 1996.

Effect of long-term feeding of subabul (*Leucaena leucocephala*) on Barbari goats.

Indian-Journal-of-Animal-Sciences. 1996; 66 (5) 494-498.

Abstract: Subabul (*Leucaena leucocephala*) fodder was supplemented in the ration of 21 Barbari kids of uniform age and body weight to supply 0, 25, 50, 75 and 100% CP on the basis of their CP requirements for 16 months. After this period 5 kids exhibited signs of mandibular osteodystrophy fibrosa. Mild to severe changes were recorded in thyroid gland, hepatic parenchyma and mucosa of intestine in animals in groups 2 to 5 after over 2 years of uninterrupted feeding of subabul. Animals subsisting on higher proportion of subabul in the ration (75 and 100%) exhibited decreased number of spermatogenic cells in the seminiferous tubules, degenerative changes in the kidney, myofibrils and hyperplasia of spleen and lymph node. On the basis of this study, 25-30% incorporation of subabul which is generally considered safe, does not appear to be safe under a long-term feeding.

Sethy-P-K; Nagarkar-M-B; Patwardhan-P-G, 1987.

Materials for a lichen flora of the Andaman Islands (India): III.

Mycotaxon 28(1): 191-198

Abstract: Twelve species of Thelotremaaceae from the Andaman Islands, India are described and illustrated. *Leptotrema tarmuguliense*, *Thelotrema kalarensense* and *T. polythecium* are new species. *Ocellularia concolor*, *O. dolichotata* and *Thelotrema leucophthalmum* are new records to the lichen flora of India and rest are being first time reported from the Andaman Islands.

Sharma-A-K; Banerjee-V-N; Bhargava-R, 1990.

Rooting capacity and vigor in relation to seed size in potatoes.

Journal of The Indian Potato Association 17(1-2): 34-37

Abstract: Tubers of two potato cultivars namely Desiree and Kufri Jyoti were categorised into two grades viz. small (8-12g) and seed size (40-45 g) were pre-chitted and sprouted and were planted in sand supplemented with Hoaglands macro-nutrient medium at monthly interval to evaluate the impact of seed size on root characteristics. Non-destructive sampling for different observations were made at fortnightly intervals while destructive sampling was done at 30 days interval. From the results of intergrade comparison it was found that plants grown from the small size tubers (8-12 g) were taller than those grown from other grades. The seed size tubers (40-45 g) performed better than small size tubers in root length, root volume and total biomass.

Sharma-A-K; Dagar-J-C; Pal-R-N, 1991.

Comparative yield performance and water use efficiency of eleven exotic fodder grasses in the humid tropics.

Tropical Ecology 32(2): 245-254

Abstract: Performance of eleven exotic grass cultivars has been assessed under humid tropical island conditions. The annual aboveground drymatter (DM) production ranged between 14.6 t ha⁻¹ and 30.5 t ha⁻¹, under rainfed conditions. Comparative water use efficiency of each cultivar has been estimated, based on transpiration ratios for productivity, transient transpiration and photosynthetic rates, and relative performance of individual cultivars through different seasons. Based on these observations, suitability of different cultivars for introduction into specific topographic regimes of local lands has been proposed.

Sharma-V {a}; Singh-Surender {a}; Rawal-Neeru, 1999.

Early Middle Miocene Radiolaria from Nicobar Islands, Northeast Indian Ocean.

Micropaleontology-New-York. Fall, 1999; 45 (3): 251-277.

Abstract: In the tropical Northeast Indian Ocean, Neogene sediments of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands belong to a deep water marine facies rich in Radiolaria. Within the Nicobar group of islands, moderately rich radiolarian assemblages from Nancowry and Kamorta islands have been studied. One-hundred-twenty species belonging to the *Dorcadospyris alata* Zone (apprx 15-13 Ma) are herein reported and illustrated. This is the first detailed record of Early Middle Miocene radiolarian taxa from land-based sections of Andaman-Nicobar Islands and it is hoped that it will provide a database for comparative studies between the tropical radiolarian faunas of the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Sharma-V; Sharma-G-K, 1989.

Late Miocene to Early Pliocene radiolarian biostratigraphy of Neill Island (India), Andaman Sea.

Journal of The Geological Society of India 34(1): 76-82

Abstract: 104 species of radiolaria are recorded from a Late Miocene-Early Pliocene sequence exposed at Neill Island. The assemblage shows presence of a few reworked radiolarian species. The radiolarian zones proposed for low latitude areas are applicable in the present study. Two zones, viz., *Didymocyrtis Penultima* Zone and *Stichocorys peregrina* Zone, have been recognized in the sequence. Based on the study of planktonic foraminifera of the same sequence by earlier workers, an integrated scheme of radiolarian and foraminiferal zones is presented.

Sharma-V; Singh-Surender, 1997.

Late Neogene radiolarian events in Andaman-Nicobar Islands, northeast Indian Ocean.

Micropaleontology-New-York. 1997; 43 (1) 41-50.

Abstract: Eleven radiolarian events are identified in the Late Miocene to Early Pliocene sequences of the Andaman-Nicobar Islands. Stratigraphic ranges of important taxa are discussed and events are compared with those in sediments from the Central Indian Basin and Site 214 in the Indian Ocean and Sites 289, 586, 573 and 503 in the Pacific Ocean.

Sheppard-C-R-C, 1987.

Coral species of the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas: A synonymized compilation and some regional distributional patterns.

Atoll Research Bulletin 0(307): 1-32

Abstract: A list is provided of hermatypic coral species from 24 locations in the Indian Ocean and its peripheral seas and gulfs. Six sites are newly reported or expanded accounts, and eighteen are derived from recent literature. This is intended: (1) to provide in one place, a uniform compilation of coral species from different areas and from many diverse accounts; (2) to apply synonyms to all sites in a consistent way for the first time, so that; (3) regional analysis at species level is possible. Synonyms are taken mainly from two recent taxonomic series, but because species stability is poor in some genera and authors may differ in their views on synonymy, all names are shown. The sources of data were selected to reduce problems inherent in using diverse material, and many sources themselves include compilations and synonymys of much older works. From 796 entities initially obtained, the removal of synonyms and entries named "spp" leaves 439 species. Further reduction is probably needed. Species rich sites extend across the Indian Ocean, with no westerly decline from South East Asia; the Red Sea as a whole contains the most species. Cluster analysis shows geographical groupings in the Arabian Gulf/Arabian Sea area, in the Red Sea and in the southwest and central Indian Ocean island areas. Of these, the Arabian Group is the most separate. A second analysis corrected for diversity differences also shows three clear groups: a northern one from the Red Sea to Sri Lanka which includes the Arabian group; a large southern or equatorial region; and a group consisting of the Mergui, Nicobar and Andaman islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Shome-B-R; Shome-Rajeswari; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1996.

Strain improvement of hydrocarbonoclastic bacterial isolates from mangals of Andaman.

Current-Science-Bangalore. 1996; 70 (1) 15-18.

Shome-B-R; Shome-Rajeswari; Srivastava-N, 1997.

Seroprevalence of antibodies to BHV-1 in cattle of Andaman.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. Sept., 1997; 74 (9) 734-736.

Abstract: The authors report for the first time, the seroprevalence of antibodies to BHV-1 amongst cattle of Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands as 89% as tested by Avidin-Biotin-Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. The seroprevalence study indicate very high rate of infection since no vaccination has been done in these islands against IBR.

Shome-Rajeswari {a}; Shome-B-R {a}, 1999.

Atypical chronic form of *Aeromonas hydrophila* infection in Indian major carp, *Catla catla*, from Andaman.

Current-Science-Bangalore. May 10, 1999; 76 (9): 1188-1190.

Shome-Rajeswari {a}; Shome-B-R {a}; Krishnappa-G; Raghavan-R, 1996.

Diagnosis of bovine paratuberculosis by crossed immunoelectrofocusing.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. 1996; 73 (9) 911-913.

Abstract: Sonicated antigens of *M. paratuberculosis*, *M. phlei* and *C. renale* were electrophoresed against bovine antiparatuberculosis serum in CrIEF with reference to their antigenicity, antigenic sharing and specific diagnosis. The distinct, unique immunoprecipitation antigens were one, three and one respectively in *M. paratuberculosis*, *M. phlei* and *C. renale*. Presence of unique antigen in suspected serum sample in CrIEF may conclude about the presence of paratuberculosis. This CrIEF proved promising in the specific and differential diagnosis of paratuberculosis without the use of purified antigen or antibody.

Shome-Rajeswari; Shome-B-R; Mandal-A-B; Bandopadhyay-A-K, 1995.

Bacterial flora in mangroves of Andaman: Part I: Isolation, identification and antibiogram studies.

Indian-Journal-of-Marine-Sciences. 1995; 24 (2) 97-98.

Abstract: Bacterial flora of mangrove litter fall and underneath sediments from South Andaman was investigated. Thirty-eight bacterial isolates were obtained from *Rhizophora*, *Avicennia* and *Nypa*

species inhabited areas. The cultural, morphological and biochemical features revealed that most of the isolates belong to *Bacillus* spp (50%). In addition *Aeromonas*, *Vibrio*, *Escherichia*, *Enterobacter*, *Corynebacterium*, *Kurthia*, *Staphylococcus*, *Micrococcus*, and *Listeria* were also present. Most isolates were gram positive (76.3%), motile (87%) and fermentative bacteria ranged from 6.9% for dulcitol to 82.1% for dextrose. Thirty per cent isolates were pigment producer (either diffusible or cell associated). The bacterial isolates showed a minimum of 50% resistance against chloramphenicol and a maximum of 100% resistance against polymixin B.

Shome-Rajeswari; Shome-B-R; Sarangi-N; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1996.

Etiological characterization of acute infectious abdominal dropsy outbreak affecting Indian major carp, *Cirrhinus mrigala* in South Andaman.

Current-Science-Bangalore. 1996; 70 (8) 744-747.

Shome-Rajeswari; Shome-B-R; Srivastava-N, 1998.

Sero-prevalence of bovine brucellosis in Andamans.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. April, 1998; 75 (4) 293-295.

Abstract: We report for the first time the seroprevalence of bovine brucellosis as 16.25% as tested by RBPT and STT in cattle population of Andaman.

Shriram-A-N {a}; Sehgal-S-C {a}, 1999.

Aedes aegypti (L) in Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar islands-distribution and larval ecology.

Journal-of-Communicable-Diseases. Sept., 1999; 31 (3): 185-192.

Abstract: A comprehensive survey was carried out in the Port Blair town in Andaman and Nicobar islands, in order to study the distribution and relative prevalence of *Aedes aegypti* during the monsoon (July'1997 - October'1997) season using larval survey and adult collection methods. *Ae. aegypti* was found in all 21 localities surveyed. Spatial variations in distribution was evident which was closely related to population density. The nature of the larval habitats was observed to be similar in all the localities. For both outdoor and in-door containers, breeding preference ratio was highest for mud/brick/cement containers, followed by metal and plastic containers. These findings are correlated with water storage habits of the residents in the localities surveyed.

Shriram-A-N; Sugunan-A-P; Murhekar-M-V; Sehgal-S-C {a}, 1996.

Little Andaman Island, a new focus of infection with nocturnally periodic *Wuchereria bancrofti*.

Indian-Journal-of-Medical-Research. 1996; 104 (AUG.) 166-170.

Abstract: A filariasis survey was carried out for the first time in the Little Andaman island, covering a population of 12,247 in 12 of the 13 villages. Infection due to *Wuchereria bancrofti* was found only in 3 villages with microfilaria (mf) rate ranging from 1.02 to 6.45 per cent. Observations on the appearance of mf in peripheral blood showed that the parasite is nocturnally periodic form with a peak at 2000 h. The infection was prevalent only among the settlers from Bihar and Bangladesh and none of the local tribal population was affected. Carriers included 18 males and 4 females. Their age ranged from 6 to 50 yr. Only one of 2788 individuals examined was found to have clinical manifestation. A total of 442 female mosquitoes belonging to eight species were collected and dissected. Natural infection was found only in *Culex quinquefasciatus* (0.24%). Epidemiological investigations and vector studies indicates local transmission. Thus, this island appears as a new focus of infection.

Singh-A, 1985.

2 new species of the lichen genus *Parmentaria* from Andaman Islands, India.

Feddes Repertorium 96(4): 265-268

Abstract: *P. andamanica* sp. nov. and *P. mamillata* sp. nov. from Adaman Islands are described.

Singh-A; Upreti-D-K, 1987.

The lichen genus *Pyrenula* from Andaman Islands, India.

Geophytology 17(1): 75-87

Abstract: Twenty-one species of the genus *Pyrenula* from Andaman Islands are described. Except three, all the species are new records for the lichen flora of these islands. Eight species are new. They were *Pyrenula andamanica*, *P. elegans*, *P. kurzii*, *P. longislandica*, *P. nuda*, *P. oculata*, *P. submastophora* and *P. subrizalensis*.

Singh-B-N, 1986.

Genetic similarity between natural populations of *Drosophila ananassae* from Kerala and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Genetica (Dordrecht) 69(2): 143-148

Abstract: In order to study the degree of genetic differentiation in natural populations of *Drosophila ananassae*, the mean genetic identity has been computed on the basis of differences in the gene arrangement frequencies. The estimates of genetic identity suggest that the populations from Kerala, South India are genetically similar to the populations from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands though they are isolated by nearly 2,000 km of water. However, the South Indian populations are genetically more differentiated than the North Indian populations.

Singh-B-N, 1984.

Genetic distance in inversion polymorphism among natural populations of *Drosophila ananassae*.

Genetica (Dordrecht) 64(3): 221-224

Abstract: Based on the differences in the gene arrangement frequencies average genetic distance was estimated among natural populations of *D. ananassae*. Genetic distance obtained by pairwise comparison ranges from 0.002-0.371. The most differentiated populations are those from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India). Although the populations from localities separated by a small geographic distance show less genetic distance, the relation between genetic distance and geographic distance does not seem to be positive.

Singh-B-N; Anand-Sanjay, 1995.

Genetic divergence at the level of inversion polymorphism in Indian populations of *Drosophila ananassae*.

Evolucion-Biologica-Bogota. 1995; 8-9 (0) 177-190.

Abstract: The degree of genetic divergence in Indian populations of *Drosophila ananassae* has been measured by calculating genetic identity (Nei's I) on the basis of published data on chromosome arrangement frequencies from 29 populations including Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The values of I range from 0.540 (Jamsoti vs Madras) to 0.999 (Bhubaneswar vs Puri; Guwahati vs Shillong). In general the populations from south show more differentiation when compared with those from north. The relationship between the populations has been shown by constructing adendrogram based on UPGMA clustering of genetic identity values. The relation between the genetic difference and the geographic distance does not seem to be positive although in many pairwise comparisons the populations separated by small geographic distance show less genetic difference (high genetic identity). It is evident from the present analysis that Indian populations of *D. ananassae* have undergone considerable degree of genetic divergence at the level of inversion polymorphism.

Singh-D-B {a}; Sreekumar-P-V; Sharma-T-V-R-S {a}; Bandyopadhyay-A-K {a}, 1998.

Musa balbisiana var. *andamanica* (Musaceae) - A new banana variety from Andaman Islands.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. July-Dec., 1998; 52 (3-4): 157-160.

Abstract: *Musa balbisiana* Colla var. *andamanica* Singh, Sreekumar, Sharma et Bandyopadhyay, a new variety of banana is described and illustrated.

Singh-D-B {a}; Sreekumar-P-V; Sharma-T-V-R-S, 1998.

Alligator apple *Annona glabra* in the Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. Aug., 1998; 95 (2) 370.

Singh-D-B; Sharma-T-V-R-S, 1997.

Flowering behaviour of mango (*Mangifera indica*) in Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. April, 1997; 94 (1) 176-177.

Singh-Harjit {a}; Sharma-K-N; Arora-B-S, 1995.

Influence of continuous fertilization to a maize-wheat system on the changes in soil fertility.

Fertilizer-Research. 1995; 40 (1) 7-19.

Abstract: The effect of continuous application of rates of N (40, 80 and 120 kg N ha⁻¹), P (0, 17.5, and 35 kg P ha⁻¹) and K (0 and 33.2 kg K ha⁻¹) to a maize-wheat annual sequence on the changes in soil fertility after harvest of maize and wheat in their 11th cycle are reported. The organic carbon (O.C.), available nutrients and micronutrients tended to decline with cropping. Application of N or P significantly increased O.C. status of the soil both after harvest of maize and wheat. Potassium addition also increased the O.C. status but significant differences were observed only after wheat harvest (22nd crop). The available N status of the soil increased significantly with N application whereas a declining trend occurred with P dressings. Potassium application did not affect the soil available N content. The maximum decline in available P status was observed under N-120 P-0 K-33.2 treatment whereas a significant increase occurred in P treated plots. The available K status continued to decline in plots receiving increasing rates of N and NP fertilizers. The soil available K status was maintained to its initial content in plots receiving fertilizer K with increasing rates of N with or without P. Continuous application of increasing levels of N (averaged over PK) depleted the soil of DTPA-extractable Fe, Mn, Zn and Cu content. The addition of P also resulted in a decline in the status of Mn and Cu whereas the Fe and Mn content of the soil was increased. The available micronutrients content was least affected by K additions. The contents of organic carbon, available N and K in differentially fertilized plots were higher after harvest of 22 crops (wheat) than 21 crops (maize) while the reverse occurred in respect of available P and micronutrients.

Singh-L; Pajni-H-R, 1989.

Rhadinomerus sulcipennis, new species (Cryptorhynchinae: Curculionidae: Coleoptera) from North Andaman Island (India).

Entomon 14(1-2): 25-28

Abstract: A new weevil species, *Rhadinomerus sulcipennis* is described in detail.

Singh-N-T; Mongia-A-D; Ganeshamurthy-A-N, 1989.

Soils of brackish water marshes of South Andaman (India).

Journal of The Indian Society of Soil Science 37(2): 355-362

Abstract: Particle size distribution indicates that Sholbay, Wandoor and Pongibalu type brackish water marshes are formed under higher energy conditions than marshes from Garacharma, Sipighat and Bimblitan; also the latter are more saline than the former. Organic C in the brackish water marshes range from about 1.3 to 5.8 per cent and carbon/nitrogen ratios from 8.0 to 18.9. Sodium chloride predominates near shore but farther away, other salts of chloride and sulphate dominate. Various plant species in the marshes are associated with different levels of salinity. *Scirpus littoralis*, *Hygrophilla erecta* are associated with low and moderate levels, *Acrostichum aureum* and *Rhizophora* spp. with high levels of salinity. The lower energy group of soils are classified as Sulphaquepts while the high energy group are distinguished as Sulphic Tropaquepts.

Singh-S, 1995.

Effect of planting time, lopping, and N fertilization on growth and yield of traditional rice variety C14-8 in the Andaman Islands, India.

International-Rice-Research-Notes. 1995; 20 (2) 18-19.

Singh-S {a}; Samantaray-J-C; Singh-N; Das-G-B; Verma-I-C, 1993.

Trichuris vulpis infection in an Indian tribal population.

Journal-of-Parasitology. 1993; 79 (3) 457-458.

Abstract: Stools from 28 of the 82 inhabitants on remote Little Andaman Island in India were examined for parasite eggs and cysts. *Trichuris trichiura* eggs were found in 27, *Trichuris vulpis* eggs in 5, *Strongyloides stercoralis* larvae in 3, hookworm eggs in 15, *Entamoeba histolytica* and

Entamoeba coli cysts each in 9, *Giardia lamblia* in 6, *Retortamonas* sp. in 3, *Iodamoeba* sp. in 2, and *Chilomastix* sp. in 2 stools. *Ascaris lumbricoides* eggs were not seen. The occurrence of *T. vulpis* eggs in 5 stools and the absence of *A. lumbricoides* eggs were considered unusual findings.

Singh-S-P; Jain-R-C, 1985.

Total tree volume table for *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* (Andaman Padauk).

Indian Forester 111(10): 784-786

Abstract: Provisional volume tables for *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* (Andaman padauk) have been prepared. Use has been made of 'Cosh function' as independent variable to improve volume (V) Prediction by $V = a + b D^{-2}H$ regression over entire data range, where D is diameter at breast height and H is height of a free.

Singh-S-P; Lal-N; Roy-S-K, 1986.

Reproductive biology of *Drynaria quercifolia* (L) J SM, an epiphytic tropical fern.

Acta Botanica Indica 14(2): 186-190

Abstract: Plants belonging to different populations of *Drynaria quercifolia* were tested genetically to ascertain their distribution pattern in Port Blair of South Andaman Island. This potentially self-fertilizing homosporous epiphytic fern has abandoned self-fertilization (intra gametophytic mating) in favour of outbreeding (inter gametophyte mating) which constitutes its only means of reproduction. Its orientation towards obligate outbreeding is manifested in the high degree of genetic load that curtailed its colonizing capacity, thus severely restricting its distribution.

Singh-S; Sandhu-D-K, 1986.

Thermophilous fungi in Port Blair soils (Andaman and Nicobar islands, India).

Canadian Journal of Botany 64(5): 1018-1026

Abstract: Soils were collected from eight different sites of saline marshy soils of Port Blair situated in the Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. A total of 93 333 colony-forming units representing 46 species of thermophilous fungi were isolated by the soil dilution method. The fungi were tabulated in order of ecological importance based on their frequency, relative density, and presence in the selected sites in this study. This is apparently the first study of these fungi from the Port Blair soils. Of the 46 species, *Mucor miehei*, *Rhizopus oligosporus*, *Thermoascus crustaceus*, *T. thermophilus*, and *Trichoderma pseudokoningii* are new records for India and *Acremonium terricola*, *Aspergillus aculeatus*, *A. nidulans* var. *latus*, and *Sporotrichum thermophile* are isolated from Indian soils for the first time. The temperature responses of the fungi revealed 14 microthermophiles and 22 thermotolerant and 10 true thermophilic species. Thirteen species of thermophilous fungi have been reported in addition to those already recorded in the literature.

Singh-Sudhir, 1995.

Manmohanencyrtus, a new encyrtid genus from Andaman Islands, India and notes on the genus

Chrysoplatycerus Ashmead (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea: Encyrtidae).

Oriental-Insects. 1995; 29 (0) 161-173.

Abstract: A new genus *Manmohanencyrtus* with *M. hayati* as type species is described from Andaman Islands, India. The species of the related genus *Chrysoplatycerus* are also reviewed. Keys are provided for the identification of genera and species treated here.

Singh-V-P; Garge-A; Pathak-S-M; Mall-L-P, 1987.

Pattern and process in mangrove forests of the Andaman Islands (India).

Vegetatio 71(3): 185-188

Abstract: The structural and functional aspects of mangrove forests of the Andaman Islands were described. The mangrove forests of Andaman are highly diversified and rich in species composition. Twenty-six species were collected, *Rhizophora lamarckii* and *R. stylosa* were reported for the first time from these islands. The mangroves of Andaman are very productive in comparison to other forest types. Maximum production of biomass was found in the undisturbed Oralkatcha forest. Maximum litter fall was also found at Oralkatcha.

Singh-V-P; Mall-L-P; Garge-A; Pathak-S-M, 1990.

Human impact assessment on mangrove forests of Andaman Islands (India).

Indian Forester 116(2): 131-139

Abstract: A comparative study of disturbed and undisturbed mangrove forests of Andaman has been done. It was noted that mangrove forests of Andaman Islands are one of the best mangrove forests of the world having high floristic richness, complexity index and biomass production. Rapid development and population inflow in the Islands has resulted in the clearance of certain areas of mangrove forests, due to which many species *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*, *B. cylindrica*, *B. parviflora*, *B. sexangula*, *Rhizophora lamarckii*, *R. stylosa*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Lumnitzera racemosa*, *Sonneratia apetala* and *Nypa fruticans* have been affected. The values of biomass, litter-fall, litter decomposition, soil respiration were greater in undisturbed forests.

Singh-V-P; Mall-L-P; Garge-A; Pathak-S-M, 1986 (1987).

Some ecological aspects of mangrove forest of Andaman Island (India).

Journal of The Bombay Natural History Society 83(3): 525-537

Abstract: Ecological studies of mangrove forest were undertaken at 10 sites covering a large area of mangrove forests of the Andaman Islands. Forty species belonging to 28 genera, of over 20 families have been recorded. Complexity index of each site has been determined. Mangroves of middle Andaman have more complexity index than south Andaman. Zonational pattern of mangrove species at different sites was studied. It is seen that each species usually occupies a salinity zone to which it is best adapted.

Singh-V-P; Mall-L-P; George-A; Pathak-S-M, 1987.

A new record of some mangrove species from Andaman Islands (India) and their distribution.

Indian Forester 113(3): 214-217

Abstract: In this paper an attempt has been made to give taxonomical characters and distribution of some new mangrove species of Andaman Islands: *Rhizophora lamarckii*, *R. stylosa*, *Bruguiera cylindrica* and *B. sexangula*.

Sinha-A-R-P; Kumar-Krishna, 1993 (1994).

Porana volubilis Burm. F. (Convolvulaceae): A new record andaman flora.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1993 (1994); 90 (3) 542-543.

Sinha-B-K; Maina-V; Rao-P-S-N, 1998.

A new species of *Dendrobium* (Orchidaceae) from Great Nicobar Island, India.

Nordic-Journal-of-Botany. 1998; 18 (1) 27-30.

Abstract: *Dendrobium shompenii* is described and illustrated as a new species from Great Nicobar Island, India. Affinities with the closely related species *Dendrobium nathanielis* are discussed.

Sinha-B-K; Rao-P-S-N, 1994.

New Record of *Pycnarrhena longifolia* (Menispermaceae) from the Andaman Islands: An addition to the Indian Flora.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1994; 48 (1) 39-40.

Sivadasan-M; Jaleel-V-Adbul, 1998.

Rediscovery of *Amorphophallus longistylus* (Araceae), a little known rare endemic species from Middle Andaman, India.

Rheede- June 30, 1998; 8 (1) 103-106.

Abstract: *Amorphophallus longistylus* Kurz ex Hook. f., a little known rare and narrow endemic aroid species has been rediscovered from Middle Andaman, after about 131 years of its first collection. A detailed description together with illustrations of the species is provided.

Smith-Deborah-R; Hagen-Robert-H, 1996.

The biogeography of *Apis cerana* as revealed by mitochondrial DNA sequence data.

Journal-of-the-Kansas-Entomological-Society. 1996; 69 (4 SUPPL.) 294-310.

Abstract: The non-coding intergenic region of the *Apis cerana* mitochondrial genome provides a rapidly evolving source of characters for study in intra-specific biogeography. We sequenced the non-coding intergenic region in bees from 110 colonies of *A. cerana* collected over most of the species' range. We found two major forms of non-coding sequence: a western form, occurring in bees from India, Sri Lanka and the Andaman Islands; and an eastern form, occurring in bees from Nepal, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan, and India. Thus the eastern and western haplotypes co-occur in India. Within the eastern form, phylogenetic analysis of sequence variation indicated two well supported groups of haplotypes: a "Sundaland group," which was found in bees from peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Bali, Lombok, Timor, and Flores; and a "Philippine group" which was found in bees from Luzon, Mindanao, and Sangihe. Haplotypes from both the Sundaland group and the Philippine group were found on the island of Sulawesi, suggesting that this island was colonized independently by two groups of *A. cerana*. In addition, the bees of Taiwan and a third group of Sulawesi bees had mitochondrial haplotypes characterized by absence of most of the non-coding sequence. Variation in the sequence of the remaining non-coding region, as well as comparison of coding sequences with other populations of *A. cerana*, indicate that these are independent deletions of the non-coding region.

Sree-V-Jaya; Bhat-K-L; Parulekar-A-H, 1996.

Occurrence and distribution of soft corals (Octocorallia: Alcyonacea) from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1996; 93 (2) 202-209.

Abstract: Occurrence and new distributional records for 26 species of Alcyonaceans are given. These include 12 species of *Sinularia*, 6 of *Lobophytum*, 6 of *Sarcophytum*, one of *Cladiella* and one of *Nephthea*. Their ecological information on habitat and associations with the other organisms is also noted. A major factor limiting the distribution of soft corals is the availability of hard substratum for settlement. Other factors that determine their faunistic composition and abundance are correlated with resistance to harsh environments and life history parameters. Competitive interaction with other benthic reef-organisms also plays a major role in the distribution of soft corals in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Sreekumar-P-V, 1994.

New plant records for Bay islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994; 18 (1) 185-187.

Abstract: The author reports four plants for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, of which *Malvastrum* forms a new generic record.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}, 1999.

Schoenus calostachyus (R. Br.) Poir., Cyperaceae, from Nicobar islands: A new sedge record for India.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. April, 1999; 96 (1): 180-181.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}, 1997.

Critical notes on the orchid *Phalaenopsis cornucervi* (Breda).

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. Dec., 1997; 94 (3) 599-600.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}, 1998.

Six new records of *Ficus* L. (Moraceae) from Andaman - Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. July 1, 1998; 22 (1) 199-203.

Abstract: The present note narrates *F. obscura* var. *borneensis*, *F. pubinervis* and *F. recurva* as new records for India as well as *F. albipila*, *F. heterophylla* and *F. heteropleura* as new records for Andaman - Nicobar islands.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}; Kala-N, 1998.

Critical notes on *Xylocarpus* Koen. (Meliaceae) Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Indian-Forester. April, 1998; 124 (4) 259-261.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}; Ray-L-N {a}; Kala-N, 1996.

The genus *Nervilia* (Orchidaceae) in Andaman-Nicobar Archipelago, India.

Rheede-1996; 6 (2) 65-69.

Abstract: *Nervilia plicata* is reported for the first time from Andaman-Nicobar archipelago. Brief description, illustrations and an artificial key to the 3 species of *Nervilia* based on vegetative characters are provided.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}; Singh-D-B; Sharma-T-V-R-S, 1996.

Occurrence of *Annona glabra* L. - A wild relative of custard apple in the Andaman Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 81-83.

Abstract: *Annona glabra* L. (Annonaceae), previously known in India only from the west coast of Kerala, is recorded here for the first time from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Its probable potential value as a promising, edible fruit and also as a cork-yielding plant etc. are discussed.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}; Veenakumari-K; Padhye-P-M {a}, 1996.

Mangifera griffithii (Anacardiaceae) - an addition to the Indian mangoes, from Andaman Islands, India.).

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 85-87.

Abstract: *Mangifera griffithii* Hook.f. is reported here for the first time for the Indian Sub-continent, from the Andaman Islands.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}; Veenakumari-K; Prashanth-Mohanraj, 1998.

Ceropegia andamanica (Asclepiadaceae) a new 'fly trap flower' from the Andaman Islands, India.

Blumea-1998; 43 (1) 215-217.

Abstract: A new species, *Ceropegia andamanica*, allied to *C. metziana* Miq., from the Mount Harriet National Park in South Andaman is described and illustrated. It is the first record of the genus *Ceropegia* from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and it is currently known from a few scattered patches on just one island in areas which have been cleared of their native vegetation.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}; Veenakumari-K; Subramaniam-A {a}; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1997.

On the orchid, *Bulbophyllum crassipes* Hook. f. in the Andaman Islands.

Current-Science-Bangalore. 1997; 72 (7) 432.

Sreekumar-P-V; Rao-P-S-N, 1996.

Notes on the genus *Typhonium* Schott (Araceae) in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 93-95.

Abstract: Occurrence of two species *T. flagelliforme* (Lodd.) Bl. and *T. roxburghii* Schott in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is reported here based on fresh collections. The earlier records of *T. divaricatum* (L.) Decaisne and *T. roxburghii* Schott are based on erroneous specimens.

Srivastava-M-N; Jaitly-J-C, 1990.

Systematic description, distribution and ecology of certain diatoms from Andaman and Nicobar Islands: 1.

Acta Botanica Indica 18(1): 86-89

Abstract: Systematic description, distribution, along with ecocharacteristics of 19 taxa (*Melosira granulata* var. *granulata*, *Cyclotella stelligera*, *Fragilaria virescens*, *Synedra rumpens* var. *scotica*, *S. tenera*, *S. ulna*, *Eunotia formica*, *E. pectinalis*, *E. pectinalis* var. *minor*, *Achnanthes exigua*, *Cocconeis placentula*, *Nanícula cryptocephala*, *N. cuspidata*, *N. cuspidata* var. *ambigua*, *N. exigua*, *N. notha*, *N. pupula* var. *capitata*, *N. pygmaea*, *N. radiosa*) of diatoms, which were found to be relatively abundant from one or the other parts of the Andaman and Nicobar islands have been given.

Srivastava-S-K, 1994.

Garcinia dhanikhariensis (Clusiaceae), a new species from Andaman Islands, India.

Nordic-Journal-of-Botany. 1994; 14 (1) 51-53.

Abstract: A new species *Garcinia dhanikhariensis* (Clusiaceae) from South Andaman, India is described and illustrated.

Srivastava-S-K {a}, 1994.

Zingiber odoriferum Bl. - A new record for India from Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994; 18 (2) 442-444.

Abstract: *Zingiber odoriferum* Bl., a Malesian species is being reported from South Andaman; hitherto it had been recorded from Java, Malay Peninsula. The paper deals with the extended distribution, nomenclature and description along with the illustration.

Srivastava-S-K {a}; Mehrotra-B-N; Palvi-S-K, 1992.

Distributional notes on some plants in Arunachal Pradesh.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (3) 709-713.

Abstract: An enumeration of 19 plants collected from different forest areas of Arunachal Pradesh has been reported. Some of these taxa has not been reported from the state earlier. Present collection reveals that these species have shown their extended distribution.

Srivastava-S-K {a}; Rao-P-S-N, 1996.

A note of *Blyxa Noron. ex Thouars* (Hydrocharitaceae) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1996; 20 (3) 667-668.

Srivastava-S-K; Goel-A-K, 1989.

Chionanthus roxburghii (Oleaceae) in Andaman Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 13(1): 25-27

Abstract: *Chionanthus roxburghii* (Spreng.) Srivast. and Kapoor var. *intermedius* Srivast. and Kapoor (Oleaceae) has been recorded for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Srivastava-S-K; Kumar-Ramesh, 1993.

Newly recorded taxa from Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1993; 90 (1) 139-140.

Srivastava-S-K; Kumar-Ramesh, 1992 (1993).

Uvaria andamanica King (Annonaceae) rediscovered from Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1992 (1993); 89 (3) 389-391.

Starmuehlner-F, 1982 (1984).

Results of the Austrian-Indian Hydrobiological Mission 1976 to the Andaman Islands: Part IV: The freshwater gastropods of the Andaman Islands (India).

Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien Serie B Botanik und Zoologie 86(0): 145-204

Abstract: The study deals with 20 species of Fresh- and Brackishwater Gastropods, collected by the Austrian-Indian Hydrobiological Mission 1976 on the Andaman-Islands (North- and South-Andaman) in the Gulf of Bengal. From every species, collected at 26 stations (20 at South-, and 6 at North-Andaman), mostly in running waters, are given conchological, anatomical, ecological-biological and zoogeographical remarks. In the General Part the distribution of the found species in the running waters between headwaters and mouth-region is shown. The zoogeographical position of the Freshwater Gastropods is characterized by the dominance of malayo-pacific elements.

Subrahmanyam-C; Rao-C-V; Anjaneyulu-V; Satyanarayana-P; Rao-P-V-S; Ward-R-S; Pelter-A, 1992.

New diterpenes from a new species of *Lobophytum* soft coral of the South Andaman Coast.

Tetrahedron 48(15): 3111-3120

Abstract: Two new cembrenoid diterpenes and one novel neodolabellane diterpene have been isolated from a new species of *Lobopytum* soft coral of the South Andaman Coast, along with the known diterpenes and lipids. The structures were determined from spectral data and chemical conversions.

Subrahmanyam-Chitti {a}; Rao-Battula-Venkateswara; Ward-Robert-S; Hursthouse-Michael-B; Hibbs-David-E, 1999.

Diterpenes from the marine mangrove *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*.

Phytochemistry-Oxford. May, 1999; 51 (1): 83-90.

Abstract: Steviol and five new diterpenes have been isolated from the outer layer of the root bark of *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* Lam of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They are ent-kaur-16-en-13-hydroxy-19-al; 15(S)-isopimar-7-en-15,16-diol, ent-kaur-16-en-13,19-diol, methyl-ent-kaur-9(11)-en-13,17-epoxy-16-hydroxy-19-oate; 1beta,15(R)-ent-pimar-8(14)-en-1,15,16-triol. Their structures were established by means of spectral studies, chemical reactions and, in case of the last compound, by X-ray analysis.

Subramaniam-A; Kumar-V-Sampath; Sreekumar-P-V, 1998.

Conservation of *Barclaya longifolia* Wallich (Barclayaceae): A rare water lily in Andaman Islands, India.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. Dec. 1, 1998; 22 (2) 363-366.

Abstract: *B. longifolia* Wallich, a very rare water-lily species, is recorded from a slow stream near the Dhanikhari dam in South Andaman. The record is the fourth of its kind, from South Andaman where it was collected for the first time in 1884. Conservation measures have been initiated to preserve this species.

Subramaniam-A; Radhakrishnan-V-M; Sreekumar-P-V, 1998.

Ethnobotany of *Pinanga manii* Becc. (Arecaceae).

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. Dec. 1, 1998; 22 (2) 475-476.

Abstract: *Pinanga manii* Becc. a rare and slender palm of the Inland Tropical forests in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, which is much used by the Nicobarese and the Shompens for its various uses.

Subramaniam-A; Sreekumar-P-V, 1998.

Bulbous and rhizomatous plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. Dec. 1, 1998; 22 (2) 439-446.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 134 plants belonging to 34 families, for its bulbous and rhizomatous nature available in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The same are being enumerated here mentioning on its status of endemic, rare & threatened and of medicinal value.

Sugunan-A-P; Murhekar-M-V; Sehgal-S-C, 1996.

Intestinal parasitic infestation among different population groups of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Communicable-Diseases. 1996; 28 (4) 253-259.

Abstract: A survey was carried out among the rural and urban settlers and two tribal groups viz. Nicobarese and Onges, of Andaman and Nicobar islands. The survey covered preschool school aged children and adults. Out of the total 1,384 stool samples examined, 652 (47.1%) showed ova or cysts of one or more intestinal parasites. Among the preschool children, Nicobarese showed the highest overall prevalence rate (80.5%) followed by urban (46.7%) and rural (38.6%) preschool children. *Ascaris lumbricoides* was the commonest form of parasite encountered in all the groups of preschool children, followed by *Trichuris trichura*. While ascariasis and trichuriasis were more common among the urban children than in rural children, giardiasis was more common among the rural preschool children. The school age children among rural settlers showed an overall prevalence rate of 61.1% which was significantly higher than that among the rural preschool children. Among the school age children also, ascariasis was the commonest form of parasitosis followed by trichuriasis. The Nicobarese and Onge adults showed significantly higher overall prevalence rates (72.2% and 71.1% vs 48.6%) compared to rural adults. In all the groups studied ascariasis was the commonest form of

parasitosis except in Onges among whom trichuriasis and giardiasis were more common than ascariasis. Change in prevalence rates over age was studied among the rural settlers. While ascariasis and trichuriasis showed peak prevalence rates in school age children prevalence of giardiasis declined with increase in age from a peak in the preschool age group and prevalence rates of hook worm infestation continued increasing beyond school age.

Takeda-M; Ananpongsuk-S, 1991.

A new deep-sea crab from the Andaman Sea off Thailand.

Bulletin of The National Science Museum Series A (Zoology) 17(2): 93-100

Abstract: A new crab species of the family Parthenopidae is described from the Andaman Sea off Thailand under the name of *Dairoides seafdeci*. It is classified under the genus *Dairoides* STEBBING, 1920, due to general similarity of the carapace, chelipeds and ambulatory legs to two known species, *D. margaritatus* STEBBING, 1920 from South Africa and *D. kusei* (SAKAI, 1938) from Japan, but can be readily distinguished by having peculiarly sculptured carapace and sharply carinated ambulatory legs.

Tassanakajon-Anchalee {a}; Pongsomboon-Siriporn; Jarayabhand-Padermsak; Klinbunga-Sirawut; Boonsaeng-Vichai , 1998.

Genetic structure in wild populations of black tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*) using randomly amplified polymorphic DNA analysis.

Journal-of-Marine-Biotechnology. 1998; 6 (4) 249-254.

Abstract: Randomly amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) analysis was used to examine genetic variation in wild black tiger shrimp, *Penaeus monodon*. Specimens were collected from five geographically separated locations (Satun-Trang, Phangnga, and Medan in the Andaman Sea and Chumphon and Trad in the Gulf of Thailand). A total of 100 *P. monodon* individuals were investigated using seven arbitrarily selected primers. Fifty-eight (72.5%) of eighty reproducible RAPD fragments ranging in size from 200 to 2200 bp were polymorphic. The percentages of polymorphic bands of the five geographic populations investigated varied from 51.5 to 57.7%. The genetic distance between populations and UPGMA dendrograms indicated that the Medan population was genetically different from Thai *P. monodon* (Dij = 14.976%). Within Thailand, the Satun-Trang *P. monodon* was separated from the remaining geographic populations with a genetic distance of 2.632%. RAPD analysis in the present study yielded a total of 252 genotypes. A Monte Carlo analysis illustrated geographic heterogeneity in genotype frequencies within this species, suggesting that genetic population structure does exist in this taxon ($P < 0.001$ for all primers). Significant differences in genotype frequencies between Thai and Indonesian (Medan) *P. monodon* were observed ($P < 0.0001$). Within Thailand, the Andaman Sea *P. monodon* was significantly different from that of the Gulf of Thailand (P values between 0.0000 and 0.0387), indicating population differentiation between *P. monodon* from these two main fishery regions of Thailand.

Tewari-S-C; Hiriyan-J, 1995.

Description of *Aedes* (Finlaya) *niveus* (Diptera: Culicidae) from Andaman and Nicobar, India.

Mosquito-Systematics. 1995; 27 (3) 167-176.

Abstract: The female, male, pupa, and fourth-instar larva of *Aedes* (Finlaya) *niveus* (Ludlow), a vector of diurnally subperiodic filaria, are described and illustrated.

Thiollay-Jean-Marc, 1997.

Distribution and abundance patterns of bird community and raptor populations in the Andaman archipelago.

Ecography-. 1997; 20 (1) 67-82.

Abstract: A qualitative survey of the terrestrial bird community (sixty-five species) and a quantitative analysis of the five-diurnal raptor assemblage were carried out on 33 islands of the oceanic Andaman archipelago in the Bay of Bengal. Among seven geographical parameters, island area was the main determinant of species richness for both the whole bird community and each category of species associated with four habitat types. Species richness decreased most markedly with island size in the smallest islands and in open habitat species. The rarest forest species were the most extinction prone

with decreasing island size. Specific habitat selection was the most prominent ecological correlate of inter island species distribution. Observed species distribution patterns did not fit the random species placement or equiprobable occurrence hypotheses. Raptors were primarily forest species, two of them restricted to forest interior, two more tolerant of fragmentation and one naturally associated with mangroves. Unexpectedly, the two rarest and most area sensitive raptors were the two smallest species with a strong active flight, whereas the most abundant and widespread species was the most forest interior and endemic taxon. Both raptor species richness, species frequency of occurrence and abundance indices decreased with island area, which was consistently the most significant determinant of every species' occurrence and abundance. There was a significant correlation between abundance or frequency of occurrence of every raptor species and the proportion of their preferred habitat type. No relationship was found between habitat niche breadth or local abundance of any species and their distribution range among islands. The hypothesis of random composition of species assemblages on islands was not supported because of species specific habitat selection. Any evidence of interspecific competitive exclusion was limited to the striking habitat segregation of the two congeneric serpent eagles. A metapopulation structure was suggested by small population distribution patterns, observed sea crossing and the circumstances of an apparent extinction.

Thothathri-K {a}, 1998.

Biodiversity of the bay islands.

Rheede- Dec. 31, 1998; 8 (2): 255-256.

Tigga-Marcel; Sinha-B-K; Sreekumar-P-V, 1997.

Notes on some non-indigenous plants from Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. April, 1997; 94 (1) 176.

Tigga-Marcel; Sreekumar-P-V, 1998.

Notes on two lesser known *Aglaia* (Meliaceae) in Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. Aug., 1998; 95 (2) 371-372.

Tsuchimoto-M; Utsugi-T; Misima-T; Kitajima-S; Yada-S; Takaki-Y; Kanehara-H; Kuno-T; Senta-T; Yasuda-M, 1986.

Freshness of trawl-caught fish at fishing ports and retail markets in Thailand.

Bulletin of The Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries 52(8): 1423-1430

Abstract: To clarify the actual situation of freshness of fish at landing places of Thailand and its change during transportation and marketing, we measured K values of trawl-caught fish at fishing ports and retail markets in four major fishing ports of Thailand, Phuket, Paknam, Songkhla, and Bangkok. The mean K values just after landing differed by fishing ports; we obtained 39.4% at Songkhla, 34.3% at Paknam, and 36.2% at Bangkok, contrasting with a significantly low value of 26.0% at Phuket. The last-named is located on the Andaman Sea side, while others are on the Gulf of Thailand. Levels of K values also fluctuated from boat to boat. Fish landed by fishing boats operating in the Gulf of Thailand which stayed more days at sea for a cruise than fishing boats operating in the Andaman Sea, showed higher K values. The mean K values of fish landed by fishing boat were found to be in a positive correlation with days at sea of the boat, increasing at a rate of 2.2% per day at sea. The mean K values observed at retail markets were 52.3% in Paknam facing the Gulf of Thailand which was significantly higher than 29.0% observed in Phuket located on the Andaman Sea side. Increase in K values during transportation and marketing, from landing to consumers, was revealed to be at a rate of 0.9 to 1.5% per hour. Taking into consideration the high environmental air temperature of the tropical country, the rate mentioned above was rather very low. Early progress of bacterial contamination of fish caught in Thailand was suggested by the rise in pH when K values were comparatively low.

Unnithan-Saraswathy, 1996.

Variations in olivebacked sunbirds *Nectarinia jugularis* (Linnaeus) of Andaman, Car, Central and Great Nicobar Island.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1996; 93 (2) 297-298.

Upreti-D-K; Singh-A, 1987.

A new species of *Porina* from the Andaman Islands, India.

Botanical Journal of The Linnean Society 94(3): 399-402

Abstract: A new species of foliicolous lichens, *Porina andamanensis*, from the Andaman Islands, India, is described and illustrated.

Upreti-D-K; Singh-A, 1987.

The lichen genus *Opegrapha* from Andaman Islands, India.

Cryptogamie Bryologie et Lichenologie 8(4): 291-300

Abstract: The paper deals with the taxonomy and ecology of eleven species of *Opegrapha* from Andaman Islands (*O. puiggarii*, *O. cinerea*, *O. longula*, *O. vulgata*, *O. andamanica*, *O. heterospora*, *O. arengae*, *O. graphidiza*, *O. obtusella*, *O. prosodea* and *O. viridis*). *O. andamanica* is a new species. Except *O. longula*, *O. prosodea*, and *O. puiggarii* all the eight species are new records for these islands, and barring *O. viridis* and *O. vulgata* the remaining six are also new for the Indian subcontinent.

Vadivelu-S; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1995.

Distribution of DTPA extractable Fe, Mn, Cu and Zn in the soils of Minicoy Island, Lakshadweep.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1995; 43 (1) 133-134.

Van-Heusden-E-C-H, 1997.

Revision of the southeast Asian genus *Trivalvaria* (Annonaceae).

Nordic-Journal-of-Botany. 1997; 17 (2) 169-180.

Abstract: The number of species in *Trivalvaria* is reduced from eight to four. A new variety of *T. macrophylla* from North Sumatra is described. Two *Polyalthia* species, *P. nemoralis* and *P. oligogyna*, found in Laos, North Vietnam, and Hainan, are brought into the synonymy of *T. dubia*. The genus further ranges from NE India and the Andaman Islands to Java and Borneo. It is distinguished from other Asian Annonaceae by the characteristic venation of the leaves, the imbricate sepals and petals, and the single basal ovule.

Veekumari-K {a}; Mohanraj-Prashanth; Sreekumar-P-V, 1997.

Host plant utilization by butterfly larvae in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Indian Ocean).

Journal-of-Insect-Conservation. Dec., 1997; 1 (4) 235-246.

Abstract: The larval food plants of the butterflies of the Andaman and Nicobar islands have not been studied, although the butterfly fauna per se is fairly well known. For the first time we report the food plants of the larvae of 120 species of butterflies from these islands on the basis of laboratory rearing and field studies. This information is essential for the formulation of management programmes for butterfly conservation on these islands which are known to harbour critical swallowtail and (possibly) danaine faunas.

Veenakumari-K {a}; Mohanraj-Prashanth {a}; Peigler-Richard-S, 1992 (1993).

Life history of *Attacus mcmulleni* (Saturniidae) from the Andaman Islands, India.

Journal-of-Research-on-the-Lepidoptera. 1992 (1993); 31 (3-4) 169-179.

Abstract: The life cycle of *Attacus mcmulleni*, a wild silkmoth endemic to the Andaman Islands (India) in the Bay of Bengal, and its immature stages are described and figured. Comparisons are made to larvae of *Attacus atlas* and *A. taprobanis* from nearby regions (Thailand, Sumatra, southern India). Field observations are given on oviposition, larval feeding and behavior, cocoon formation, and adult emergence. Larvae were reared from eggs on *Rhizophora apiculata*, *R. mucronata*, *Vitex glabrata*, and *Zanthoxylum*. *Attacus mcmulleni* is apparently multivoltine. *Anastatus* sp. (Hymenoptera: Eupelmidae), an egg parasitoid, was the only natural enemy found attacking the moth during this study.

Veenakumari-K {a}; Mohanraj-Prashanth; Ranganath-H-R, 1995.

Additional records of insect pests of vegetables in the Andaman Islands (India).

Journal-of-Entomological-Research-New-Delhi. 1995; 19 (3) 277-279.

Abstract: Surveys of various vegetable crops in different parts of the Andaman group of islands, viz., South Andaman, Havelock, Middle Andaman and Little Andaman, revealed that nineteen species of insects belonging to 11 families of four orders along with a mite species were pests of different categories. Three lepidopterans, viz., *Spodoptera litura* (F.) on cole crops, *Hellula undalis* (F.) on radish and cole crops and *Leucinodes orbonalis* (G.) on brinjal; and two dipterans, viz., *Bactrocera* (*Paradacus*) spp. on gourds and *Ophiomyia* sp. on French bean, along with polyphagous mite, *Teranychus* sp. on French bean, were recorded for the first time as major pests. The remaining were either minor pests or showed the potential to become serious pests like *Plutella xylostella* (L.), *Heliothis armigera* (Hubner) and *Spodoptera litura* (F.).

Veenakumari-K {a}; Mohanraj-Prashanth; Ranganath-H-R, 1996.

Pests of fruit crops in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Entomon-. 1996; 21 (2) 153-156.

Abstract: Twenty six insect pests, a mite and a mammal pest are being reported on 13 fruit crops from these islands for the first time. Parasites have been reported on some of these pests. One mammalian pest-a civet cat-is being reported as a serious pest on fruits of pineapple and papaya.

Veenakumari-K {a}; Veeresh-G-K, 1993.

A study on some aspects of the behaviour of *Catharsius molossus* (L.) and *C. pithecius* (F.) (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae).

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1993; 90 (1) 65-68.

Abstract: The feeding and nesting behaviour of *C. molossus* and *C. pithecius* were studied, the latter for the first time. Mating behaviour of *C. molossus* was observed. The brood balls prepared by the female were found singly in a brood chamber. There was no parental care. Earthworms belonging to *Dichogaster* sp. fed on the dung that made up the brood balls.

Veenakumari-K {a}; Veeresh-G-K, 1996.

Notes on the feeding and breeding behaviour of *Gymnopleurus gemmatus* Harold and *Gymnopleurus miliaris* (F.) (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae).

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1996; 93 (1) 13-19.

Abstract: Field studies on the feeding, mating and competitive behaviour of *Gymnopleurus gemmatus* and *G. miliaris* were conducted in Bangalore. Both the species were diurnal and fed both at the pat and on dung balls that they fashioned, transported and buried before feeding. Competition was intense both for dung balls and mates within the species and for dung balls alone between the species. Species belonging to the genera *Onthophagus* and *Caccobius* were found frequently as kleptoparasites in the brood balls of these beetles.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-P; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1997.

Insect herbivores and their natural enemies in the mangals of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Natural-History. 1997; 31 (7) 1105-1126.

Abstract: The mangroves of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were extensively surveyed for their insect herbivore-natural enemy complex. A total of 197 species of herbivores, 43 species of hymenopterous parasitoids and 36 species of predators were found in the mangals of these islands. This forms the most extensive listing of herbivorous insects definitely associated with mangroves in the Indian region. In addition to some species that are probably mangrove specialists we have found some serious pests of crop plants which utilise various species of mangroves as alternative host plants. We also present consolidated lists of the insect phytophages so far recorded from the mangals of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and mainland India.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prasanth, 1995.

Occurrence of the Mealy Bug *Pseudococcus saccharicola* Takahashi (Homoptera: Pseudococcidae) on sugarcane, *Saccharum officinarum* Linnaeus-A new record from the Andaman Islands, India.

Entomon-. 1995; 20 (1) 65-66.

Abstract: *Pseudococcus saccharicola* has been reported for the first time from Andaman.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1996.

Folivorous insects damaging teak, *Tectona grandis* L. (Verbenaceae) in the Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean.

Journal-of-Entomological-Research-New-Delhi. 1996; 20 (2) 177-178.

Abstract: Teak, *Tectona grandis* L., was introduced into the Andaman islands during 1884. It was first recorded to be extensively damaged in the forest plantations at Ferrargunj, South Andamans, by the lepidopteran teak defoliator, *Hyblaea puera* Cramer. The affected leaves harboured 7 to 11 larvae per leaf. The severely damaged branches showed leaves with only midribs and larger veins. The other folivorous insects recorded for the first time from these islands included three species of Lepidoptera, viz., *Syllepte ?distinguenda* Hering (Pyrilidae), *Paliga damastesalis* Walker (Pyrilidae) and *Psilogramma incerta* Walker (Sphingidae); one Coleoptera, *Hyphasis* sp. (Chrysomelidae); and a homopteran, *Icerya seychellarum* (Westwood) (Margarodidae).

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1997.

Rediscovery of *Lethe europa tamuna* with notes on other threatened butterflies from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-the-Lepidopterists'-Society. Dec. 5, 1997; 51 (3) 273-275.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1994.

Rediscovery of *Pachliopta coon sambilanga* (Doherty, 1886) (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae) in Great Nicobar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1994; 48 (2) 89-91.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1994.

Life history of *Pachliopta rhodifer* (Papilionidae: Troidini).

Journal-of-the-Lepidopterists'-Society. 1994; 48 (2) 111-120.

Abstract: The Andaman clubtail, *Pachliopta rhodifer* (Butler), is one of three papilionids endemic to the Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. This elegant red-bodied swallowtail, with its unique red spatulate tail, previously was known only from the imago. We detail the life history of this species and discuss implications for butterfly conservation in these islands.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1994.

Onthophagus unifasciatus F. (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Scarabaeinae): A new record for Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1994; 91 (1) 153-154.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1995.

A rare instance of the migration of *Appias albina darada* Felder (Lepidoptera: Pieridae) in south Andaman.

Entomologist-. 1995; 114 (1) 60-62.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth {a}, 1996.

Why Ferrar failed to find a second specimen of *Polyura schreiber tisamenus* Fruhstorfer (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae) in the Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean.

Entomologist-. 1996; 115 (3-4) 159-160.

Venkatachala-B-S; Rajagopalan-G; Kar-R-K; Rajanikanth-A, 1991.

Palynological studies and carbon-14 dating of a gravity core from the sea-bed west of Narcondam Island in the Andaman Sea.

Current Science (Bangalore) 61(9-10): 673-675

Abstract: The carbonate in sediments from a 1.38-m-long gravity core collected off Narcondam Island (India) at a depth of 1134 m has been dated by the radiocarbon method. The age of the topmost

sediment is 4500 \pm 150 years BP and that of the base at 1.38 m, 20,100 \pm 480 years BP. The sedimentation rate is rather uniform and has been calculated to be 9.3 cm per 100 years. Spores and pollen grains in the sediments are scanty, but phytoplankton are in abundance. The spores are mostly represented by *Lycopodium*, *Lygodium* and *Polypodium*, whereas the pollen belong to different taxa of coastal palms and mangroves. Peltate scales of mangrove plants are also occasionally found. Fragments of fusinite found in abundance from 1.18 m to 1.38 m of the core representing a time span of 2000 years between 18,000 years and 20,000 years BP, testify to intermittent volcanic activity at Narcondam Island during this period.

Venkataraman-K, 1995.

Cladoceran males from the Indian region.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1995; 92 (3) 378-385.

Abstract: Very few Cladocera males have been reported from India. They are uncommon in nature. This study, describes males of sixteen species from six families of Cladocera, collected in different parts of India including Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Venkateswar-Sita {a}, 1999.

The Andaman Islanders.

Scientific-American. May, 1999; 280 (5): 82-88.

Venkateswarlu-Y {a}; Biabani-M-A-Farooq; Reddy-M-Venkata-Rami; Chavakula-R; Rao-J-Venkateswara, 1994.

A new sesquiterpene from the andaman sponge *Dysidea herbacea*.

Journal-of-Natural-Products-Lloydia. 1994; 57 (6) 827-828.

Abstract: A new sesquiterpene (1) has been isolated and characterized from the sponge, *Dysidea herbacea*, collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Vesely-Milan {a}, 1999.

A note on the morphology and natural history of *Gekko verreauxi* TYTLER 1864 (Reptilia, Sauria, Gekkonidae).

Senckenbergiana-Biologica. June 21, 1999; 79 (1): 95-99.

Abstract: Three specimens of *Gekko verreauxi* Tytler 1864, an endemic species of the Andaman Islands, were examined for morphological characters. The results support the revalidation of this species from synonymy with *Gekko smithii* Gray 1842. Morphological data for males of *Gekko verreauxi* as well as some notes on the habitat and behaviour of the species are described for the first time.

Wattayakorn-G; Wolanski-E; Kjerfve-B, 1990.

Mixing, trapping and outwelling in the Klong Ngao mangrove swamp, Thailand.

Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science 31(5): 667-688

Abstract: The Klong Ngao estuary in Thailand is a 7.5-km long tidal creek facing the Andaman Sea and drains 11.5 km² of mangrove swamps. Physical processes in the estuary differ greatly from the wet season to the dry season. In the dry season, vertical homogeneity prevails and the swamp behaves like an evaporation pond. Salt and water are trapped upstream, longitudinal gradients result and, through tidal dispersion, nutrient outwelling may result for SiO₂, possibly NO₂ and NO₃, but not PO₄. The outflow is trapped in a coastal boundary layer. In the wet season, short-lived local floods generate a strong stratification in salinity and episodic flushing of the estuary and may make measurements of nutrient budgets inconclusive. The Klong Ngao mangrove swamp traps land-derived sediments in the wet season.

Westheide-W, 1990.

Meiopriapululus fijiensis Morse (Priapulida) from south Andaman (India) another example of large-scale geographic distribution of interstitial marine meiofauna taxa.

Proceedings of The Biological Society of Washington 103(4): 784-788

Abstract: The interstitial priapulid *Meiopriapulius fijiensis* Morse, 1981, is described for the first time outside of its type locality on Fiji from a coral reef on the Andaman Islands. The species identification is based on SEM investigations of cuticular structures.

Wongratana-T, 1988.

Leiognathus pan, new species of ponyfish (Pisces: Leiognathidae) from Thailand, with comments on Thai leiognathids.

Proceedings of The Biological Society of Washington 101(3): 496-502

Abstract: *Leiognathus pan*, n. sp., is described from ten specimens from the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. It is chiefly distinguishable from its congeners in having scaly breast, a dark blotch on nape, four series of broken longitudinal lines on sides dorsally (vs. vertical zig-zag lines or vermiculations), upper half of spinous dorsal fin between second and sixth spines with a prominent dark patch. Leiognathids are important in the fisheries of Thailand; seventeen species are known in the fauna.

Wood-S-L, 1988.

Nomenclatural changes and new species of Scolytidae (Coleoptera).

Great Basin Naturalist 48(1): 31-38

Abstract: New replacement names for junior homonyms are presented as follows: *Acanthotomicus tuberculifer* for *A. (Mimips) tuberculatus* Schedl 1967, *Chaetoptelius versicolor* for *C. (Acrantus) tricolor* Schedl 1958, *Hylesinopsis angolensis* for *H. (Aridiamerus) angolensis* Schedl 1982, *Hylurgops tuberculifer* for *H. tuberculatus* Schedl 1947, *Pseudothysanoes spinatifer* for *P. spinatus* Wood 1956. *Scolytodes aterrimus* for *S. ater* (*Hylocurosoma atrum* Eggers) 1941, *Scolytodes boliviensis* for *S. (Prionosceles) bolivianus* Eggers 1982, *Scolytodes brasiliensis* for *S. (Hexacolus) brasiliensis* Schedl 1935, *Scolytodes discriminatus* for *S. discedens* Eggers 1943, *Scolytodes elongatissimus* for *S. elongatus* (*Hylocurosoma elongatum* Eggers) 1943, *Scolytodes gennaeus* for *S. genialis* Wood 1978, *Scolytodes laevigatulus* for *S. (Hexacolus) laevigatus* Schedl 1962, *Scolytodes laevicarpus* for *S. laevis* (*Hylocurosoma laevis* Eggers) 1943, *Scolytodes majus* for *S. major* Eggers 1943. *Scolytodes medialis* for *S. medius* Eggers 1943. New synonymy is reported for *Dactylipalpus niger* Schedl (= *D. unctus* Wood), *Dendroctonus armandi* Tsai & Li (= *D. prosoorovi* Kurenzov & Kononov), *Sinophloeus porteri* Brethes (= *S. destructor* Eggers). Species new to science include: *Acacis bicornis* (New Guinea), *Acacis zeylanicus* (Sri Lanka), *Sphaerotrypes bengalensis* (India), *Sphaerotrypes costatus* (North Andaman Island), *Sphaerotrypes cristatus* (Sri Lanka), *Sphaerotrypes pentacme* (Burma), *Sphaerotrypes ranasinghei* (Sri Lanka), *Xylechinus ougeinae* (India), *Xylechinus padus* (India).

Wood-S-L, 1988.

Nomenclatural changes and new species of Scolytidae (Coleoptera): Part III.

Great Basin Naturalist 48(2): 196-201

Abstract: New synonymy is proposed for *Phloeosinus (Hylesinus) machilus* (Schedl) (= *Phloeosinus cinnamomi* Tsai & Yin). New replacement names are proposed for junior homonyms as follows: *Cyrtogenius africanus* for *Cyrtogenius (Metahylastes) africanus* (Eggers), *Cyrtogenius elongatissimus* for *Cyrtogenius (Ozodendron) elongatus* (Schedl), *Cyrtogenius elongatulus* for *Cyrtogenius (Eidophelus) elongatus* (Schedl), *Cyrtogenius gracillimus* for *Cyrtogenius gracilis* Browne, *Cyrtogenius papuae* for *Cyrtogenius (Pelicerus) papuanus* (Eggers), *Cyrtogenius papuensis* for *Cyrtogenius (Eidophelus) papuanus* (Schedl), *Cyrtogenius ruginosus* for *Cyrtogenius (Mimidendrus) rugicollis* (Browne). The following species are named as new to science: *Indocryphalus machili* (India), *Olonthogaster jiri* (India), *Olonthogaster regalis* (Sri Lanka), *Phloeosinus phoebe* (India), *Scolytomimus andamanensis* (Andaman Islands), *Scolytomimus mimusopis* (Sri Lanka), *Scolytomimus quadridens* (New Guinea), and *Scolytomimus rectus* (Sri Lanka).

Wood-S-L, 1988.

Nomenclatural changes and new species of Scolytidae (Coleoptera): Part II.

Great Basin Naturalist 48(2): 188-195

Abstract: The following new synonymy is proposed: *Halystus* Schedl (= *Phloeographus* Wood), *Hylesinopsis* Eggers (= *Aridiamerus* Schedl), *Halystus namibiae* Schedl (= *Phloeographus namibiae* Wood), *Ips stebbingi* Strohmeyer (= *Tomicus blandfordi* Stebbing), *Olonthogaster* (*Hylurgus*) *concinulus* (Walker) (= *Olonthogaster nitidifrons* Motschulsky), *Olonthogaster nitidicollis* Motschulsky (= *Hyledius asper* Sampson), *Polygraphus longifolia* Stebbing (= *Polygraphus himalayensis* Stebbing), *Pseudochramesus harringtoni* Blackman (= *Pseudochramesus multiseriatus* Schedl), *Pseudodiamerus obscurus* Eggers (= *Phloeoditica obscura* Schedl, 1962, and *Phloeoditica obscura* Schedl, 1963), *Xylechinosomus brasiliensis* (Schedl) (= *Xylechinosomus araucariae* Schedl), *Xylechinus* (*Pseudochramesus*) *imperialis* (Schedl), new combination (= *Xylechinus calvus* Schedl). The following species are named as new to science: *Aphanarthrum indicum* (India), *Aphanarthrum reticulatum* (India), *Aphanarthrum royaleanum* (India), *Bothinodroctonus indicus* (India), *Bothinodroctonus setosus* (Andaman Islands), *Carphoborus lautus* (India), *Liparthrum artocarpus* (India), *Liparthrum tinianesis* (Tinian Island), *Polygraphus anogeissi* (India and Burma), *Polygraphus difficilis* (India and Pakistan), *Polygraphus querci* (Burma).

Wuster-W {a}; Thorpe-R-S {a}; Cox-M-J; Jintakune-P; Nabhitabhata-J, 1995.

Population systematics of the snake genus *Naja* (Reptilia: Serpentes: Elapidae) in Indochina: Multivariate morphometrics and comparative mitochondrial DNA sequencing (cytochrome oxidase I). *Journal-of-Evolutionary-Biology*. 1995; 8 (4) 493-510.

Abstract: We analyze the population systematics of Asiatic cobras in Indochina, China and the Andaman Islands by means of comparative sequencing of the cytochrome oxidase subunit I gene of the mitochondrial DNA molecule and multivariate analysis of morphological characters. Canonical variate analysis and mtDNA sequence information reveal that the cobras of this region comprise four distinct species: *Naja atra* from China and northern Vietnam, *Naja kaouthia* from Burma, central Thailand, Cambodia and southern Vietnam, *Naja siamensis* from Thailand, Cambodia and southern Vietnam, and *Naja sagittifera* from the Andaman Islands. The subspecies *N. kaouthia suphanensis* Nutaphand 1986 shows no mtDNA sequence difference from typical *N. kaouthia* from central Thailand, and multivariate analysis does not reveal differences in general phenotypic profile; the subspecies is therefore synonymised with *Naja kaouthia*. The cytochrome oxidase subunit I gene, little used in molecular taxonomy, is shown to be well suited for studies at the species level, as it shows taxonomically useful levels of interspecific divergence but low levels of intraspecific variation; this is particularly relevant for studies of rare species, where sample size is a problem. The combination of multivariate morphometrics and molecular systematics can be particularly powerful in resolving systematic problems in such cases.

Yoganarasimhan-S-N; Shantha-T-R; Murthy-K-R-K; Nair-K-V, 1984.

Medico botany of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India): 2. Elucidation of medicinal plants.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(2): 297-320

Abstract: The basic data on 210 spp. belonging to 191 genera and 79 families concerning medicinal uses are elucidated; this will help to utilize the taxa for medicinal purposes and also to establish pharmaceutical industries in the Islands. A short description of the plant, established uses of the taxon or its allied taxa, chemical constituents, vernacular names in Kannada, and ayurvedic names in Sanskrit are presented in this 2nd paper of the series.

**CATALOGUE OF PHOTOS OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
HELD BY ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON**

MAN, Edward Horace Photographer

D88 / 012160-012270 Album of photographs taken in the Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands 1869-88. Donated by photographer 20 March 1903.

SEE: 'The Andaman Islands' by E.H.Man published by Anthropological Institute (1883).

Subject	Sub-heading	Caption	Area	Date	P/A	Type	Ref. Number
BUILDINGS		Typical hut in Long-established camping ground in South Andaman, with locals outside.	South Andaman	C.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012174
		Typical hut in Long-established camping ground in South Andaman, with locals outside.	South Andaman	C.1900	EHM	BW,	D88-012175
		Bungalow at Mount Harriet, Port Blair. This was the last house visited by the Viceroy - Earl of Mayo - on the evening of his assassination 8.2.1872.	Port Blair	c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012165
		Typical Little Andaman hut with Onges - natives of island and Mr M.V.Portmen.		c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012178
		Lighthouses -Lighthouse on Table island about 160 miles to the northward of Port Blair.	Table Island	c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012160
FESTIVALS	Dancing	Andamanese dancing to accompanymment on a sounding board		c. 1900	EHM	BW	D88-012177

HARBOURS		Port Blair harbour from Government House (Ross Island).	Port Blair	c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012163
		Principal anchorage at Port Blair off Ross Island.	Port Blair	c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012162
HUNTING		Group of Andamanese equipped for hunting.		c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012169
PEOPLE		ALI Sher, the assassain of Lord Mayo.		c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012166
	Chiefs	BW photo of a painting of Ri'ala chief of Gop Lake Bevy S.Andaman.		1887	MP	BWA	042868
		BW photo of a painting of "Dora" Chief of Raluntan S.Andaman "Wuluya Jolha" chief of Tarachoy.	Port Cambell	1887	MP	BWA	042867
	Locals	Native of North Andaman, showing the three rows of tattoo marks which distinguished these natives from those of South and Little Andaman.		1901	EHM	BW	D88-012173
		Group of Andamese long resident at Port Blair, in front of hut, one woman with head basket and one man with Long Bow.	Port Blair	c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012168
		Group of 12 island natives with painter Mr Portman.		1887	MP	BWA	042869
		Group of Andamanese men, long resident at Port Blair, holding Long Bows.	Port Blair	1901	EHM	BW	D88-012170
		Group of Andamanese, long resident at Port Blair, men with Long bows.	Port Blair	1889	EHM	BW	D88-012172
		Group of Andamese, long resident at Port Blair.	Port Blair	c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012167
		Onges with a little Andamen canoe.		c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012179
		Group of Andamanese equipped for hunting.		c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012169
		Group of Andamanese women, long resident at Port Blair	Port Blair	1901	EHM	BW	D88-012171
		Onges natives of Little Andaman		c1900	EHM	BW	D88-012180

TRANSPORT	Canoes	Andamanese poling canoe and shooting fish with bow and arrow in creek near Blair Harbour.	Port Blair	c1900	EHM	BW	D88-012164
		Andamanese in canoe at Interview Island, North Andamen.	Interview Island	c1900	EHM	BW	D88-012176
VIEWS		Principal anchorage at Port Blair off Ross Island	Port Blair	c1900	EHM	BW	D88-012162
VOLCANOES		Height about 1000 ft above sea level. About 75 miles N.E. of Port BLair.	Barren Island	c1900	EHM	BW	D88-012161

NB. Collection also contains photographs D88-012181 to D88-012270 which are uncatalogued.

7399

*List of Institutions on the UK with
Holdings Andaman & Nicobar Islands*

Insitutional Information

Information about the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is held in a variety of institutions. Information about these institutions is given below.

1. The following institutions provided information for this CD-ROM

Fauna & Flora International

Fauna & Flora International is based in Cambridge. It has a worldwide programme of activities that cover a wide range of species and habitats. It also has a grant-giving facility, the 100% Fund, that has dispersed over 650 grants in its 30 year history. FFI has a small library including reports from 100% Fund projects. Its staff have a wide range of experience in many areas of conservation.

Contact Details:

Fauna & Flora International
Great Eastern House
Tenison Road
Cambridge CB1 2DT
UK

Tel: + 44 (0) 1223 571 000
e-mail: info@fauna-flora.org
Website: www.fauna-flora.org

The Natural History Museum

This has one of the largest collections of specimens in the world. It also has several libraries. The largest is the General Library which has a very extensive collection of books and journals relating to natural history. It is probably one of the most important reference collections in the world. The library is open to the general public by prior appointment. Material within the libraries is not generally on open access. Most items need to be ordered, though in most cases this takes only a few minutes. The General Library also has on-line access to materials such as *Zoological Record* and *Biological Abstracts*. Photocopying facilities are available but expensive. No materials within the library can be borrowed. A Library Catalogue is also available on-line. Access to the collections of specimens is by appointment only

The Natural History Museum also has a section, specifically devoted to birds, that is in Tring, about 25 miles north-east of London.

Contact Details:
The Natural History Museum
Cromwell Road
London SW7 5BD
UK

Tel: +444 (0)20 7942 5000
Website: www.nhm.ac.uk

The British Library

The British Library has recently moved to a new site near King's Cross Station in London. It is in fact made up of a number of separate facilities and boasts that it has a copy of every book that has been published in English. As well as that, it also has an extensive map, manuscript, rare books and music collection and other collections relating to humanities and science. Of particular interest is the Oriental and India Office Reading Room. This includes the collections of the India Office Library and literature and documents relating to India and other countries in Asia. Access to the Library's facilities requires a Readers Pass which is issued free of charge. Passes are normally issued for one month, and one or five years. It is best to apply in advance for a pass by writing to the Reader Admissions Office, describing what kind of research is to be undertaken. A small amount of material within the British Library is on open access - much has to be ordered, which can be a lengthy process. A Library catalogue is available on-line. The Library is fully computerised and all searching can be done electronically.

Contact Details:

The British Library
96 Euston Road
London NW1 2DB
UK

Tel: +44 (0)20 7412 7676 (general enquiries)
+44 (0)20 7412 7677 (reader admissions)

e-mail: reader-service-enquiries@bl.uk
reader-admissions@bl.uk

Website: www.bl.uk
Catalogue at opac97.bl.uk

The Linnean Society

The Linnean Society is based in Central London and includes a small library with both books and journals. The Library is not computerised though staff are very helpful. Access is by prior appointment. The journals are held at a different location and notice is required if these are to be consulted.

Contact Details:

Gina Douglas
Librarian
The Linnean Society
Burlington House
Piccadilly
London
UK

Tel: +44 (0)20 7434 4479

The Royal Geographical Society

This is based in Central London and has a collection of approximately 700,000 maps. There is also a small photograph collection, a library as well as the headquarters of the

Expedition Advisory Service. The latter carries a range of reports from expeditions worldwide. Access to the collections and the library is by prior appointment. There is a charge of £10 per day for the use of the map collections.

Contact Details:

The Royal Geographical Society
1 Kensington Gore
London SW7 2AR
UK

Tel: 020 7591 3000
e-mail: info@rgs.org
Website: www.rgs.org

The Oxford Forestry Institute

This is part of the University of Oxford. It has a small library devoted to forestry books and journals. It has computer access to a number of databases such as *TREE CD*, which details forestry literature from 1939 to the present day. Access is by prior appointment.

Contact Details:

Professor Jeff Burley
President
Oxford Forestry Institute
University of Oxford
South Parks Road
Oxford OX1 3RB
UK

Tel: 01865 275 050
e-mail: jeff.burley@plants.ox.ac.uk

The Harrison Institute

The Harrison Institute Centre for Systematics and Biodiversity Research is based in Kent. It has an expanding collection of specimens, particularly mammals, from around the world. It also publishes information relating to systematics and conservation, such as *Bats of the Indian Subcontinent* published in 1997. Access to the collection is by prior appointment.

Contact Details:

The Harrison Institute
Bowerwood House
St. Botolph's Road
Sevenoaks
Kent TN13 3AQ
UK

Tel: +44 (0)1732 453 814
e-mail: hzm@btinternet.com

BirdLife International

BirdLife International is based in Cambridge and has information relating to bird conservation issues worldwide. BirdLife also publishes a range of bird conservation books.

Contact Details:

BirdLife International

Wellbrook Court
Girton Road
Cambridge CB3 0NA
UK

Tel: 01223 277 318
e-mail: info@birdlife.org
Website: www.birdlife.org

IUCN - The World Conservation Union

IUCN is based in Switzerland, though it has regional offices around the world. It's Species Survival Commission (SSC) has around 7000 members worldwide. IUCN produces a range of publications, most important of which are the Red List and the Conservation Action Plans. Many of these are becoming available on-line.

Contact Details:

IUCN
rue de Mauverney 28
Gland
CH - 1196
Switzerland

Tel: +41 22 999 00 01
Website: www.iucn.org

IUCN Publications Services Unit
219c Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 0DL
UK

Tel: 01223 277 894
e-mail: info@books.iucn.org

IUCN Red List available at www.redlist.org

2. The following institutions may also be useful sources of information on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

UNEP- World Conservation Monitoring Centre

Contact Details:

UNEP-WCMC
219 Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 0DL
UK

Tel: +44 (0)1223 277 314
e-mail: info@unep-wcmc.org
Website: www.unep-wcmc.org

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Contact Details:

The Royal Botanic Gardens
Kew
Richmond
Surrey
TW9 3AB
UK

Tel: +44 (0)20 8332 5000
e-mail: info@rbgkew.org.uk
Website: www.rbgkew.org.uk

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

**List of Documents Available in the
US Congress Library Related to
Andaman and Nicobar Island.**

SEPTEMBER 2000.

09/19/2000 11:55:14 AM

LC Control Number: 95906261
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Main Title: All India anthropometric survey. Andamans : basic anthropometric data / S.K. Bhattacharyya ... [et al.] ; foreword by K.S. Singh.
Published/Created: Calcutta : Anthropological Survey of India, 1993.
Related Names: Bhattacharyya, S. K.
 Anthropological Survey of India.
Description: xix, 110 p. : maps ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 8185579180
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 106-110).
Subjects: Anthropometry--India--Andaman Islands--Statistics.
 Andamanese (Indic people)--India--Andaman Islands--Statistics.
LC Classification: GN58.I4 A442 1993
Dewey Class No.: 599.914 095488 21
Overseas Acq. No.: I-E-95906261
Geog. Area Code: a-ii--
Quality Code: kode
CALL NUMBER: GN58.I4 A442 1993
 Copy 1
-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 90908552
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Main Title: Andamāna ke Hindī kahānīkārā / sampādaka Vyāsamani Tripāthī.
Edition Information: 1. samskara.
Published/Created: Portbleyara : Hindī Sāhitya Kālā Parishada, 1990.
Related Names: Tripāthī, Vyāsamani, 1969.
 Hindī Sāhitya Kālā Parishada (Port Blair, India)
Description: 104 p. ; 19 cm.
Notes: In Hindi.
 Short stories by writers from Andaman Islands.
LC Classification: MLCSA 90/01137 (P)
Overseas Acq. No.: I H 24945

CALL NUMBER: MLCSA 90/01137 (P) (2)
Copy 1

- Request in: Asian Reading Room (Jefferson, LJ150)
- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 97511879

Type of Material: Moving Image or Slide/Transparency

Main Title: Cousteau's rediscovery of the world. Andaman, invisible islands / the Cousteau Society and TBS Productions.

Variast Title: Title from copyright description: Invisible islands
Copyright application title: Rediscovery of the world--Andaman Islands
Rediscovery of the world. Andaman, invisible islands

Portion of Title: Andaman, invisible islands

Published/Created: 1990.

Related Names: Copyright Collection (Library of Congress)

Description: 1 videoreel of 1 (ca. 60 min.) : sd., col. ; 1 in. master.

Summary: Jacques Cousteau and the crew of the Calypso explore the Andaman Islands, located in the Bay of Bengal east of India. Observed are: the customs of primitive tribes; swimming elephants; tina.

Notes: Copyright: TBS Productions, Inc. & Cousteau Society, Inc. DCR 1990; PUB 25Nov90; REG 8Apr90; PA618-035.
Series title from TV guide (New York edition), 10-25-90, p. 107
Alternate series title per some sources: Rediscovery of the world.
Summary from TV guide.
Sources used: COPICS data base; copyright description; TV guide (New York edition), 10-25-90, p. 107; Television programming source books, 1995-96, series, p. S152.

Source of Acquisition: Received: 5-5-94; master; copyright deposit-MPA; Copyright Collection.

Genre/Form: Television.
Series.
Documentaries and factual films and video.

LC Classification: VTB 0458 (master)

Copyright Reg. No.: PA618-035 U.S. Copyright Office

CALL NUMBER: VTB 0458 (master)

- Request in: Motion Picture/TV Reading Rm. By Appointment (Madison LM336)
- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: fi 67002310

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

③

Main Title: The Happy islands [Motion picture]

Published/Created: Government of India Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Bombay [1960]

Related Names: India (Republic) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. [from old catalog]

Description: p. 19 min. sd. color. 16 mm.

Notes: Eastman color.
 CREDITS: Producer, Ezra Mir; director, Mushir Ahmad; script, L. Shankar; narrator, Berkeley Hill; music, L. R. Bhat; photographer, S. N. Bhagwat; editor, N. D. Keluskar.
 SUMMARY: A travelog on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, an archipelago of some two hundred islands located in the Bay of Bengal. Describes the life and customs of the inhabitants.

Subjects: Andaman Islands. [from old catalog]
 Nicobar Islands. [from old catalog]

CALL NUMBER: Library of Congress Holdings Information Not Available

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 44037282

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Uniform Title: Imperial gazetteer of India.

Main Title: Provincial series: Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Published/Created: Calcutta, Superintendent of Government Printing, 1909.

Related Names: Temple, Richard Carnac, Sir, 1850-1931.

Related Titles: Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Description: viii, 88 p. fold. map. 23 cm.

Notes: "The articles in this volume were written by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Richard C. Temple, bart. ... and have been brought up to date by the present officers of the penal settlement at Port Blair."--Pref.

Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)
 Nicobar Islands (India)

LC Classification: DS491.A5 I5

Other System No.: (OCoLC)18807388

Geog. Area Code: a--ii-- ab---

CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 I5
 Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: ca 09006488 (6)

Type of Material: Serial (Periodical, Newspaper, etc.)

Corporate Name: Ajmer-Merwara, India. Forest dept. Appropriations and expenditures. [from old catalog]

Main Title: Explanatory note on Budget estimate for (1908/09-1909/10)

Published/Created: [Ajmer? 1908?-1909?]

Description: 2 v. 34 cm.

Current Frequency: Unknown

Notes: PREMARC/SERLOC merged record

Subjects: Ajmer-Merwara, India. Forest dept. --Appropriations and expenditures. [from old catalog]
Budget--India. [from old catalog]

LC Classification: SD88 .A4

Geog. Area Code: a-ii--

Serial Record Entry: Andaman Islands. Forest dept. Budget explanatory note sv90-16397

CALL NUMBER: SD88 .A4
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: unk81020245

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Corporate Name: Andaman Islands. Forest dept. [from old catalog]

Main Title: Budget explanatory note...

Published/Created: [Port Blair,

Description: v. cm.

LC Classification: SD97 .A54

CALL NUMBER: SD97 .A54
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: sa 63001680

Type of Material: Serial (Periodical, Newspaper, etc.)

⑤

Corporate Name: Andaman Islands, Forest Dept. [from old catalog]
Main Title: Report on the forest administration in the Andamans. 1884/85-
Published/Created: Delhi [etc.] Manager of Publications [etc.] [n.d.]
Description: v. in tables. 33 cm.
Current Frequency: Unknown
Notes: PREMARC/SERLOC merged record
Subjects: Forests and forestry--Andaman Islands. [from old catalog]
LC Classification: SD88 .A5
Serial Record Entry: Andaman Islands. Forest Dept. Report on the forest administration in the Andamans. sv90-16398
CALL NUMBER: SD88 .A5
 Copy 1
-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: unk80018326
Type of Material: Serial (Periodical, Newspaper, etc.)
Corporate Name: Andaman Islands. [from old catalog]
Main Title: Andaman and Nicobar gazette
Published/Created: Port Blair.
Description: p. cm.
Current Frequency: Monthly
Notes: PREMARC/SERLOC merged record
LC Classification: J8 .B517
Serial Record Entry: Andaman Islands. Andaman and Nicobar gazette. sv90-16393
CALL NUMBER: J8 .B517
 Copy 1
-- Request in: Law Library Reading Room (Madison, LM201)
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 08011590
Type of Material: Serial (Periodical, Newspaper, etc.)
Corporate Name: Andaman Islands. [from old catalog]

Main Title: Report of the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the penal settlement of Port Blair ... ⑥
Published/Created: Calcutta, 18
Description: v. tables. 33 cm.
Current Frequency: Unknown
Notes: PREMARC/SERLOC merged record
Subjects: Andaman Islands. [from old catalog]
 Nicobar Islands. [from old catalog]
 Port Blair, Andaman Islands. [from old catalog]
LC Classification: HV8960 .A3
Serial Record Entry: Andaman Islands. Report on the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 sv90-16395
CALL NUMBER: HV8960 .A3
 Copy 1
-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 84148687
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Corporate Name: Bourne & Shepherd.
Main Title: A permanent record of India : pictures of viceroys, Mughul emperors, Delhi durbars, temples, mosques, architectures, types, all Indian industries, Himalayan scenes, views from the Khyber Pass to the Andaman Islands : from 1840 to the present day.
Published/Created: Calcutta : Bourne & Shepherd, [19--]
Related Titles: One hundred years of photography.
 100 years of photography.
Description: 90. iii p. ; 23 cm.
Notes: Spine title: One hundred years of photography.
 Includes index.
Subjects: Bourne & Shepherd--Catalogs.
 Photography--Negatives--Catalogs.
 India--Pictorial works--Catalogs.
LC Classification: DS408 .B6 1900
Dewey Class No.: 016.779/9954 19
Geog. Area Code: a-ii---
CALL NUMBER: DS408 .B6 1900
 Copy 1
-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms

-- Status:

Not Charged

⑦

DATABASE NAME:

Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number:

04021366

Type of Material:

Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name:

Burton, Richard F[rancis] Sir, 1821-1890.

Main Title:

Ultima Thule; or, A summer in Iceland. By Richard F. Burton. With historical introduction, maps, and illustrations

Published/Created:

London, Edinburgh, W.P. Nimmo, 1875.

Description:

2 v. fronts., illus., plates, fold. maps, facsim. 23 cm.

Notes:

Seen through the press by Högni Guðlögsson. cf. Pref.
 "Catalogue-raisonné of modern travel in Iceland" v. 1, p. 235-260.
 Appendices: On sulphur in Iceland, by O. Henschel, Sir G. S. Mackenzie, Mr. C. Crowe ... Leasing contract. Sulphur in Sicily. Sulphur in Transylvania. Sulphur in Andaman Islands.

Subjects:

Sulphur.
 Iceland.
 Iceland--Description and travel.

LC Classification:

DL312 .B97

Geog. Area Code:

e-ic--

CALL NUMBER:

DL312 .B97
 Copy 1

-- Request in:

Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms

-- Status:

Not Charged

DATABASE NAME:

Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number:

sa 68010028

Type of Material:

Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name:

Chak, B. L., 1916-

Main Title:

Green islands in the sea [by] B.L. Chak.

Published/Created:

[New Delhi] Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India [1967]

Description:

xi, 83 p. : illus. ; 22 cm.

Subjects:

Andaman Islands (India)--Description and travel.
 Nicobar Islands (India)--Description and travel.

LC Classification:

DS491.A5 C52

Other System No.:

(OCoLC)8790191

Geog. Area Code:

a-ii--

CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 C52
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 91900498

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Chakraborty, Dilip Kumar, 1946-

Main Title: The Great Andamanese, struggling for survival / Dilip Kumar Chakraborty.

Published/Created: Calcutta : Seagull Books on behalf of the Anthropological Survey of India, 1990.

Related Names: Anthropological Survey of India.

Description: iv, 83 p., [8] p. of plates : ill., maps ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 817046076X :

Notes: "Based on anthropological research carried out in the Andaman Islands in 1973"--Pref. Includes bibliographical references (p. [81]-83).

Subjects: Andamanese (Indic people)--Social conditions.
Andamanese (Indic people)--Social life and customs.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Social life and customs.

Series: ASI Andaman and Nicobar Island tribe series

LC Classification: DS432.A54 C44 1990

Dewey Class No.: 954/.88 20

Overseas Acq. No.: 1 B 62457

Geog. Area Code: a-ii--

CALL NUMBER: DS432.A54 C44 1990
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 15004820

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Christophers, Samuel Rickard, 1873- [from old catalog]

Main Title: Malaria in the Andamans,

Published/Created: Calcutta, Superintendent government printing, India, 1912.

Description: 1 p.l., 3 p., 1 l., 48 p. pl., fold. map. 30 cm.

Subjects: Malarial fever--Andaman Islands. [from old catalog]
Mosquito. [from old catalog]

LC Classification: RC164.A5 C5

CALL NUMBER: RC164.A5 C5
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 66020312

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Cipriani, Lidio, 1894-1962.

Main Title: The Andaman Islanders. Edited and translated by D. Tayler Cox, assisted by Linda Cole.

Published/Created: New York, F.A. Praeger [1966]

Description: xii, 159 p. illus., map. 23 cm.

Notes: Bibliography: p. 146.

Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)--Social life and customs.

LC Classification: DS491.A5 C513

Dewey Class No.: 390.095488

Language Code: eng und

Other System No.: (OCoLC)180760

CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 C513
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 97906913

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Coomer, Palash Chandra, 1956-

Main Title: Migration and social change : a study of the Bhanus of Andaman Islands / Palash Chandra Coomar.

Published/Created: Calcutta : Anthropological Survey of India, 1997.

Related Names: Anthropological survey of India.

Description: 250 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 8185579415
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 245-250).
Subjects: Bhasu (Indic people)--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands--History.
Series: Memoir (Anthropological Survey of India) ; no. 98.
Variant Series: Memoir ; no. 98
LC Classification: DS432.B418 C6 1997
Overseas Acq. No.: I-E-97-906913; 68-32
Geog. Area Code: a-ii--
Quality Code: lcode
CALL NUMBER: DS432.B418 C6 1997
 Copy 1
 -- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
 -- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 15006038
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Coxon, Stanley William.
Main Title: And that reminds me, being incidents of a life spent at sea, and in the Andaman Islands, Burma, Australia, and India, by Stanley W. Coxon; with forty-one illustrations.
Published/Created: London, John Lane; New York, John Lane company; 1915.
Description: xvi, 324 p. front., plates, ports. 23 cm.
Subjects: Burma.
 India.
LC Classification: DS507 .C86
Other System No.: (OCoLC)2141823
CALL NUMBER: DS507 .C86
 Copy 1
 -- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
 -- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 40032514
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Cutting, Suydam, 1889-
Main Title: The fire ox and other years, by Suydam Cutting.

Published/Created: New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1940. 11

Description: xviii, p., 11, 393 p. col. front., 1 illus., plates (part col.) ports., maps (1 double) 25 cm.

Contents: Green paradise in Turkestan.--The head-hunters of Assam.--China's southwest back door.--Royal jubilee in Nepal.--Cheetah hunting.--Forbidden cities of Tibet.--The Andaman islands.--Calabes and the elusive anoa.--Inhospitable Galapagos.--The Alps of Upper Burma.--Ethiopia: southern journey.--Ethiopia: northern journey.

Subjects: Voyages and travels.
Asia--Description and travel.
Ethiopia--Description and travel.
Galapagos Islands--Description and travel.

LC Classification: DS9 .C8

Dewey Class No.: 915

Other System No.: (OCoLC)1527209

CALL NUMBER: DS9 .C8
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 79913222

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Dass, F. A. M.

Main Title: The Andaman Islands / by F.A.M. Dass ; foreword by C.J. Varkey.

Published/Created: [s.l. : s.n.], 1937 (Bangalore : Good Shepherd Convent Press)

Description: 129 p., [23] leaves of plates : ill. ; 19 cm.

Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)

LC Classification: DS486.5.A5 D37

Dewey Class No.: 954/.88 19

Geog. Area Code: a-ii--

CALL NUMBER: DS486.5.A5 D37
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: agr09000902

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Grant, Bartle.

Main Title: The orchids of Burma (including the Andaman Islands) described. Comp. from the works of various authorities, by Captain Bartle Grant ...

Published/Created: Rangoon, Printed at the Hanthawaddy press, 1895. (12)

Description: 3 p. l., 424, 8 p. 24 cm.

Subjects: Orchids--Burma.
Orchids--Andaman Islands.

LC Classification: QK496 .O64

Geog. Area Code: a-br--

CALL NUMBER: Library of Congress Holdings Information Not Available

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 78911282

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Grant, Bartle.

Main Title: The orchids of Burma (including the Andaman Islands) described / compiled from the works of various authorities by Bartle Grant.

Published/Created: Dehra Dun : Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, [1976?]

Description: 424, 8, p. ; 22 cm.

Notes: Reprint of the 1895 ed., printed at the Hanthawaddy Press, Rangoon.
Includes bibliographical references and index.

Subjects: Orchids--Burma.
Orchids--Andaman Islands.

LC Classification: QK495.O64 G63 1976

Dewey Class No.: 584/.15/09591

Geog. Area Code: a-br-- a-ii--

CALL NUMBER: QK495.O64 G63 1976
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- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 81479766

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Corporate Name: Great Britain. Hydrographic Dept.

Main Title: Bay of Bengal pilot : the east coast of India north of Point Calimere, the coast of Bangladesh, the coast of Burma, the west coast of Thailand from Pakchan River to Chong Pak Phra, Andaman Islands, and Nicobar Islands.

Edition Information: 10th ed.

Published/Created: [London?] : Hydrographer of the Navy, 1978.

Description: ix, 187 p., [32] p. of plates (some folded) : ill. (some col.) ; 31 cm.

Notes: "This edition supersedes the ninth edition, pages 3 to 55 and pages 159 to 528, and Supplement no. 8 of 12th June, 1976."
Bibliography: p. iii.

Subjects: Pilot guides--Bengal, Bay of.

Series: N.P. ; 21

LC Classification: VK901 .G69 1978

Dewey Class No.: 623.89/2954 19

National Bib. No.: GB***

Geog. Area Code: ab----

CALL NUMBER: VK901 .G69 1978
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-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: sa 66001456

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Gupta, Bandana.

Main Title: Dv'ipam' al' ara de'se.

Published/Created: [1965]

Description: 2, 101 p. illus., map. 22 cm.

Notes: In Bengali.

Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)
Nicobar Islands (India)

LC Classification: DS491 .A5 G8

Other System No.: (OCoLC)20397725

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 G8 Ben
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-- Request in: Asian Reading Room (Jefferson, LJ150)
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: sa 68003066
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Gupta, Protiva, 1918-
Main Title: Sabuja dvīpa Andāmaṇa.
Published/Created: [1967]
Description: 8, 8, 180 p. illus., maps. 22 cm.
Notes: In Bengali.
 Bibliography: p. 180.
Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)--Description and travel.
LC Classification: DS491.A5 G83
Other System No.: (OCoLC)19878356
CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 G83 Ben
 Copy 1
-- Request in: Asian Reading Room (Jefferson, LJ150)
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 78345772
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Harrer, Heinrich, 1912-
Main Title: Die letzten Fünfhundert : Expedition zu d. Zwergvölkern auf d. Andamanen / Heinrich Harrer.
Published/Created: Berlin ; Frankfurt/Main ; Wien : Ullstein, 1977.
Description: 175 p., [8] leaves of plates : ill. (chiefly col.) ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 3550065744 ;
Notes: Bibliography: p. 175.
Subjects: Harrer, Heinrich, 1912-
 Ethnology--Andaman Islands.
 Negritos.
LC Classification: GN635.A6 H37
Physical Ed. No.: GFR77-A
Language Code: a-ii---
CALL NUMBER: GN635.A6 H37
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-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog 15
LC Control Number: 12026840
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Heindl, Robert, 1883-
Main Title: Meine Reise nach den Strafkolonien, von Robert Heindl; mit vielen Originalaufnahmen.
Published/Created: Berlin-Wien, Ullstein 1913.
Description: vii, 469 p. plates 24 cm.
Notes: Plates printed on both sides.
 "Allgemeine Literatur über die Deportation": p. 467-[470]
Subjects: Penal colonies.
 New Caledonia--Exiles.
 Andaman Islands (India)
LC Classification: HV8935 .H4
Other System No.: (OCoLC)2980674
Geog. Area Code: pol-- a--li--
CALL NUMBER: HV8935 .H4
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-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 99188380
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Hemon, Ian.
Main Title: Massacre and retribution : forgotten wars of the nineteenth century / Ian Hemon ; foreword by Robert Rhodes James.
Published/Created: Stroud, Gloucestershire : Sutton, 1998.
Description: vi, 208 p. : ill., maps, ports. ; 25 cm.
ISBN: 0750918462
Contents: The first Kandy War, 1803-5 -- The Falklands, 1833 -- The Flagstaff War, 1845-6 -- The Jamaica Rebellion, 1865 -- The Arracan Expedition, Andaman Islands, 1867 -- The Magdala Campaign, 1867-8 -- The Modoc Indian War, 1872-3 -- The Riel Rebellion, 1885 -- The Ashanti War of the Golden Stool, 1900.
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [203]-205) and index.
Subjects: Great Britain--History, Military--19th century.
 Great Britain--Colonies--History, Military--19th century.
LC Classification: DA68 .H47 1998

Other System No.: (DCLC)39962874

14

Geog. Area Code: e-nk—b—

Quality Code: kcopycat

CALL NUMBER: DA68 .H47 1998
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— Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

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LC Control Number: 44032738 17

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Corporate Name: India. Zoological survey. [from old catalog]

Main Title: Consolidated report on the shell-fisheries in the Andamans during the years 1930-35,

Published/Created: Delhi, Manager of publications, 1939.

Description: 2 p. l., [iii]-iv, 130 p. incl. illus., tables, diagrs. 2 maps. 34 cm.

Subjects: Shell-fish fisheries--Andaman islands. [from old catalog]

LC Classification: SH367.I4 A5 1939

CALL NUMBER: SH367.I4 A5 1939
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-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms

-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: sa 67004032

Type of Material: Serial (Periodical, Newspaper, etc.)

Corporate Name: India. Calcutta High Court.

Main Title: Report on the administration of civil justice in the state of West Bengal and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Published/Created: Alipore, Supt., Govt. Print., West Bengal Govt. Press.

Description: v. 34 cm.

Current Frequency: Annual

Continues: India. Calcutta High Court. Report on the administration of civil justice in the Province of Bengal

ISSN: 0511-5329

Cancel/Invalid LCCN: sn 86017112

Notes: Cover title.

Subjects: Judicial statistics--India--West Bengal.
Judicial statistics--India--Andaman Islands.
Judicial statistics--India--Nicobar Islands.

LC Classification: LAW

Overseas Acq. No.: PL480:I-E-B-1353

Other System No.: (OCoLC)ocm05161230

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

Quality Code: led premare 18

CALL NUMBER: LAW

- Request in: Law Library Reading Room (Madison, LM201)

- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 05022006

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Corporate Name: India. Home Dept.

Main Title: The Andaman Islands : with notes on Barren Island.

Published/Created: Calcutta : Printed by C.B. Lewis, Baptist Mission Press, 1859.

Description: xvii, 131 p., [8] leaves of plates (some folded) : ill. (some col.), map ; 26 cm.

Notes: "Published by authority."
Report of a committee appointed "to examine the shores of the Andaman group of islands, and select the best site ... for the establishment of a penal settlement": p. 3.
"Specimen of the Andaman language": p. 118-120.
Map folded in pocket at front.

Subjects: Penal colonies--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Penal colonies--Great Britain--Colonies--History--19th century.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Politics and government--Sources.
India Calcutta

Series: Selections from the records of the Government of India, Home Department ; no. 25

Variant Series: Selections from the records of the Government of India (Home Department) ; no. 25

LC Classification: DS491.A5 A2

NLM Class No.: UA 139a 1859

Other System No.: (OCoLC)26515261

Geog. Area Code: a-ii--

CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 A2
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- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms

- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 58020908

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Corporate Name: India. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Main Title: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Published/Created: Delhi, Publications Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Govt. of India

[1957]

Description: 56 p. illus. 21 cm.
Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)
 Nicobar Islands (India)
LC Classification: DS491.A5 A5
Other System No.: (OCoLC)4926040
CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 A5
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-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 78906281
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Iqbal Singh, N.
Main Title: The Andaman story / N. Iqbal Singh.
Published/Created: New Delhi : Vikas, c1978.
Description: xv, 321 p., [10] leaves of plates : ill. ; 25 cm.
Notes: Includes index.
 Bibliography: p. [307]-312.
Subjects: Ethnology--India--Andaman Islands.
 Andaman Islands (India)--History.
 Andaman Islands (India)--Social life and customs.
LC Classification: DS486.5.A5 I65
Dewey Class No.: 954/.88
Geog. Area Code: a-ii---
CALL NUMBER: DS486.5.A5 I65
 Copy 1
-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 90908160
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Justin, Anstice.
Main Title: The Nicobarese / Anstice Justin.
Published/Created: Calcutta : Seagull Books on behalf of the Anthropological Survey of India, 1990.

Related Names: Anthropological Survey of India. 20

Description: x, 114 p., [21] p. of plates : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 8170460824 :

Notes: Anthropological study of people from the Nicobar and Little Andaman Islands. Includes bibliographical references (p. [112]-114).

Subjects: Nicobarese (Indic people)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Social life and customs.

Series: ASI Andaman and Nicobar Island tribe series

LC Classification: DS432.N53 J8 1990

Overseas Acq. No.: IE 63834

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

CALL NUMBER: DS432.N53 J8 1990
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-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 03015207

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Kloss, Cecil Boden, 1877-

Main Title: In the Andamans and Nicobars; the narrative of a cruise in the schooner "Terrapin", with notices of the islands, their fauna, ethnology, etc., by C. Boden Kloss ...

Published/Created: London, J. Murray, 1903.

Description: xvi, 373, [1] p. front., illus., plates, maps. 25 cm.

Subjects: Natural history--India--Andaman Islands.
Natural history--India--Nicobar Islands.
Andaman Islands (India)--Description and travel.
Nicobar Islands (India)--Description and travel.

LC Classification: DS491.A5 K6

Other System No.: (OCoLC)6362644

CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 K6
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-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 72803244

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Kokubu, Shōzō. [from old catalog] L1
Main Title: Andaman oyobi Nikoharu Guntō jijō.
Published/Created: 17 [1942]
Description: p. cm.
Notes: Romanized.
Subjects: Andaman Islands. [from old catalog]
 Nicobar Islands. [from old catalog]
Series: Nan'yō Keizai Kenkyūjō, Tokyo. Nan'yō shiryō, dai 145-gō. [from old catalog]
LC Classification: HC411.A1 N3 no. 145 (Orion Japan)
CALL NUMBER: HC411.A1 N3 no. 145 (Orion Japan)
 Copy 1
- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 76905193
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Lal, Parmanand.
Main Title: Andaman Islands : a regional geography / Parmanand Lal.
Published/Created: Calcutta : Anthropological Survey of India, Govt. of India, 1976.
Description: vi, 228 p., [4] leaves of plates : ill., maps ; 25 cm.
Notes: A revision of the author's thesis, Banaras Hindu University, 1963.
 Includes bibliographical references and index.
Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)--Geography.
Series: Memoir (Anthropological Survey of India) ; no. 25.
Variant Series: Memoir - Anthropological Survey of India ; no. 25
LC Classification: DS486.5.A5 L34 1976
Dewey Class No.: 915.4/88/045
Geog. Area Code: a-ii---
CALL NUMBER: DS486.5.A5 L34 1976
 Copy 1
- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 72090940 2-2
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: LeBar, Frank M.
Main Title: Ethnic groups of insular Southeast Asia. Frank M. LeBar, editor and compiler.
 Contributing authors: George N. Appell [and others]
Published/Created: New Haven, Human Relations Area Files Press [c1972-75]
Related Names: Appell, George N.
Description: 2 v. maps. 29 cm.
ISBN: 0875364039 (v. 1)
Contents: v. 1. Indonesia, Andaman Islands, and Madagascar.—v. 2. Philippines and Formosa.
Notes: Includes bibliographies.
 In English.
Subjects: Ethnology--Asia, Southeastern.
LC Classification: GN635.S58 L42
Dewey Class No.: 301.45/0959
Geog. Area Code: 28-----
CALL NUMBER: GN635.S58 L42
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 — Request in: Reference - Asian Reading Room (Jefferson, LJ150)
 — Status: Not Charged

CALL NUMBER: GN635.S58 L42 PSSASSCD (LM525)
 — Request in: See Reference Staff. By Appointment Only (CatRef)
 — Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 76903505
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra.
Main Title: Penal settlement in Andamans / R. C. Majumdar.
Published/Created: New Delhi : Gazetteers Unit, Dept. of Culture, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare : distributors, Publications Division, Govt. of India, [pref. 1975]

- Description:** xi, 339 p., [4] leaves of plates : ill. ; 25 cm.
- Notes:** "Appendix: Names of Andaman freedom fighters"; p. 319-324.
Includes index.
Bibliography: p. 325-327.
- Subjects:** Penal colonies--Great Britain.
Penal colonies--India--Andaman Islands.
Andaman Islands (India)
- LC Classification:** HV8950.A6 M34
- Dewey Class No.:** 365/.3
- Geog. Area Code:** a-ii-- e-uk--
- CALL NUMBER:** HV8950.A6 M34
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- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged
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- DATABASE NAME:** Library of Congress Online Catalog
- LC Control Number:** 76911035
- Type of Material:** Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
- Personal Name:** Man, Edward Horace, 1846-1929.
- Main Title:** Aboriginal inhabitants of the Andaman Islands / by Edward Horace Man.
- Published/Created:** Delhi : Sanskaram Prakashak, 1975.
- Description:** xxviii, 224 p., 9 leaves of plates : ill., map ; 22 cm.
- Notes:** Reprint of the 1883 ed. published for the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland by Trubner, London.
Includes bibliographical references and index.
- Subjects:** Ethnology--Andaman Islands.
- LC Classification:** GN635.A6 M2 1975
- Dewey Class No.:** 954/.88
- Geog. Area Code:** a-ii--
- CALL NUMBER:** GN635.A6 M2 1975
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-- Status: Not Charged
-
- DATABASE NAME:** Library of Congress Online Catalog
- LC Control Number:** 06004071
- Type of Material:** Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
- Personal Name:** Man, Edward Horace, 1846-1929. [from old catalog]

Main Title: On the aboriginal inhabitants of the Andaman Islands. 2 L
Published/Created: London, For the Anthropological institute of Great Britain and Ireland by Trübner & co. [pref. 1883]
Related Names: Ellis, Alexander John, 1814-1890, [from old catalog] joint author.
 Temple, Richard Carnac, Sir, 2d bart, 1850- [from old catalog]
Description: xxviii, 224, [1], [44]-73 p. illus., ix pl. incl. front. (map) 23 cm.
Subjects: Andaman language. [from old catalog]
 Andaman Islands--Description and travel. [from old catalog]
LC Classification: GN635.A6 M2
 Microfilm 12207 GN
CALL NUMBER: Microfilm 12207 GN
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- Request in: Microform Reading Room (Jefferson, LJ139B)
- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 68013739
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Mathur, L. P. (Laxman Prasad), 1922-
Main Title: History of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 1756-1966 [by] L. P. Mathur.
Edition Information: [1st ed.]
Published/Created: Delhi, Sterling Publishers [1968]
Description: ix, 335 p. map. 23 cm.
Notes: A revision of the author's thesis, Punjab University, 1960.
 Bibliography: p. (318)-327.
Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)--History.
 Nicobar Islands--History.
LC Classification: DS491.A5 M3 1968
Dewey Class No.: 954/.88
Overseas Acq. No.: PL480:I-E-11133
CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 M3 1968
 Copy 1
- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 05014300
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Mouat, Frederic J. (Frederic John), 1816-1897. 25
Main Title: Adventures and researches among the Andaman islanders. By Frederick J. Mouat ...
Published/Created: London, Hurst and Blackett, 1863.
Description: viii, 367 p. front., plates, fold. map. 22 cm.
Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)--Description and travel.
LC Classification: DS491.A5 M9
Other System No.: (OCoLC)4685470
CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 M9
 Copy 1
-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 80900379
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Mouat, Frederic John, 1816-1897.
Main Title: The Andaman Islanders / Frederic J. Mouat.
Published/Created: Delhi : Mittal Publications, 1979.
Description: viii, 367 p., [4] leaves of plates : ill. ; 23 cm.
Notes: Reprint of the 1863 ed. published by Hurst and Blackett, London, under the title:
 Adventures and researches among the Andaman Islanders.
 "The zoology of the Andaman Islands by Edward Blyth": p. [345]-367.
 Includes bibliographical references.
Subjects: Mouat, Frederic J. (Frederic John), 1816-1897.
 Andamanese (Indic people)
 Andaman Islands (India)--Description and travel.
LC Classification: DS432.A54 M68 1979
Dewey Class No.: 954/.88 19
Geog. Area Code: a-ii--
CALL NUMBER: DS432.A54 M68 1979
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-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: sa 67007116
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Narendra Nath, Konniyoor R., 1927-
Main Title: Kannimanna.
Published/Created: [Port Blair, Ganga Narendranath, 1967]
Description: 184 p. illus., map, ports. 19 cm.
Notes: In Malayalam.
 Bibliography : p. [183]-184.
Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)
LC Classification: DS491.A5 N3
Other System No.: (OCoLC)20733221
Geog. Area Code: a-ii---
CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 N3 Mal
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 -- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 49035454

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Portman, Maurice Vidal, 1860-1935.

Main Title: A history of our relations with the Andamanese, comp. from histories and travels, and from the records of the Government of India.

Published/Created: Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Govt. Print., India, 1899.

Description: 2 v. (xii, 875p.) fold. col. map (in pocket) 28cm.

Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)

LC Classification: DS491.A5 P67

Other System No.: (OCoLC)861984

CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 P67
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 -- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 03026807

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Prain, David, 1857- [from old catalog]

Main Title: Memoirs and memoranda, chiefly botanical.

Published/Created: Calcutta, Baptist mission press, 1894. 27

Description: vi p., 1 l., 419 p. plates, maps. 23 cm.

Subjects: Botany--Collected works. [from old catalog]
 Botany--Andaman Islands. [from old catalog]
 Botany--Laccadives. [from old catalog]
 Botany--Nicobar Islands. [from old catalog]
 Nagas. [from old catalog]
 Zoology--Andaman Islands. [from old catalog]
 Springs--Assam. [from old catalog]
 Plants--Collection and preservation. [from old catalog]
 Barren Island. [from old catalog]

LC Classification: QK3 .P7

Geog. Area Code: a-ii--

CALL NUMBER: QK3 .P7
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-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 22015323

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Radcliffe-Brown, A. R. (Alfred Reginald), 1881-1955.

Main Title: The Andaman islanders; a study in social anthropology (Anthony Wilkin studentship research, 1906.

Published/Created: Cambridge, The University press, 1922.

Description: xiv, 504 p. illus., xix pl. on 13 l., II maps, diagrs. 23 cm.

Subjects: Folklore--India--Andaman Islands.
 Andaman Islands (India)--Social life and customs.

LC Classification: DS491 .A5 R3 1922

Other System No.: (OCoLC)2710529

CALL NUMBER: DS491 .A5 R3 1922
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-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 33015771

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Radcliffe-Brown, A. R. (Alfred Reginald), 1881-1955.

Main Title: The Andaman islanders, by A.R. Radcliffe-Brown ...

28

Published/Created: Cambridge [Eng.] The University Press, 1933.

Description: xiv, 510 p. from, illus., XIX pl. on 13 l., II maps. 23 cm.

Notes: "First edition 1922; reprinted with additions 1933."

Subjects: Folklore--India--Andaman Islands.
Andaman Islands (India)--Social life and customs.

LC Classification: DS491.A5 R3 1933

Dewey Class No.: 572.9541

Other System No.: (OCoLC)2301636

CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 R3 1933
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-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 05039287

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Safford, William Edwin 1859- [from old catalog]

Main Title: The Abbott collection from the Andaman Islands.

Published/Created: Washington, Gov't print. off., 1902.

Related Names: Smithsonian institution. [Publication 1343]

Description: p. cm.

Subjects: Ethnology--Andaman Islands. [from old catalog]

LC Classification: GN635.A6 S2

CALL NUMBER: GN635.A6 S2
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-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 83902536

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Sarakāra, Gaurāṅga.

Main Title: Āndāmanāṅga : sekāla, ckāla / Gaurāṅga Sarakāra.

Published/Created: Kalikātā : Purnimā Sarakāra, 1982.

Description: 190, [2] p., [6] p. of plates : ill. ; 23 cm.

29

Summary: The Andaman Islands, past and present.

Notes: In Bengali.
Bibliography: p. [191]

Subjects: Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)—History.

LC Classification: DS486.5.A5 S37 1982

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

CALL NUMBER: DS486.5.A5 S37 1982 Ben
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— Request in: Asian Reading Room (Jefferson, LJ150)
— Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: sa 62001133

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Sen, Probhat Kumar.

Main Title: Land & people of the Andamans; a geographical & socioeconomical study with a short account of the Nicobar Islands.

Published/Created: Calcutta, Post-Graduate Book Mart, 1962.

Description: 197 p. illus. 25 cm.

Notes: Bibliography: p. [189]-192.

Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)
Nicobar Islands (India)

LC Classification: DS491.A5 S4

Other System No.: (OCoLC)236646

CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 S4
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— Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
— Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 93907211

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Singh, V. P.

Main Title: Ecology of mangrove swamps of the Andaman Islands / by V.P. Singh & Ajay Garg.

Published/Created: Dehradun, India : International Book Distributors, c1993.

Related Names: Garg, Ajay.

Description: 181 p. : ill., maps ; 23 cm. 36
ISBN: 8170891590 :
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [164]-176) and index.
Subjects: Mangrove swamp ecology--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
LC Classification: QH183 .S56 1993
Dewey Class No.: 574.5/26325/095488 20
Overseas Acq. No.: 1-E-72365
Geog. Area Code: a-ii--
CALL NUMBER: QH183 .S56 1993
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DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 79913507
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Sinha, Bejoy Kumar.
Main Title: In Andamans, the Indian Bastille / by Bejoy Kumar Sinha.
Edition Information: 1st ed.
Published/Created: Cawnpore : Profulla C. Mitra, 1939.
Description: 207 p., [4] leaves of plates : ill. ; 23 cm.
Notes: LC copy imperfect: 1 plate lacking.
Subjects: Sinha, Bejoy Kumar.
 Political prisoners--India--Biography.
 Prisons--India--Andaman Islands.
 Penal colonies--Great Britain.
 Penal colonies--India--Andaman Islands.
 India--Politics and government--1919-1947.

LC Classification: HV9793 .S57
Dewey Class No.: 365/.45/0924 B 19
Geog. Area Code: a-ii-- a-uk--
CALL NUMBER: HV9793 .S57
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DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: sa 64002444

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Srinivasan, Mandayam Madumbai.

Main Title: Andaman timbers.

Published/Created: Simla, Printed by the Manager, Govt. of India Press, for Manager of Publications, 1962.

Description: 11 p. illus. 24 cm.

Notes: Cover title.

Subjects: Timber--India--Andaman Islands.

LC Classification: SD516.A5 S7

Overseas Acq. No.: PL480:1-E-2612

Other System No.: (OCoLC)12077049

Geog. Area Code: ab----

CALL NUMBER: SD516.A5 S7
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-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 77903118

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Srinivasan, Mandayam Madumbai.

Main Title: Andaman timbers, by M. M. Srinivasan.

Published/Created: Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1963.

Description: 11 p. illus. 25 cm.

Notes: Cover title.

Subjects: Timber--Andaman Islands.

LC Classification: SD516.A5 S7 1963

Dewey Class No.: 634.9/0954/88

CALL NUMBER: SD516.A5 S7 1963
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-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 85910295 32.

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Sudarshan, D.

Main Title: Results of exploratory survey around the Andaman Islands [microform] / by D. Sudarshan.

Published/Created: Bombay, India : Exploratory Fisheries Project, Govt. of India, 1978.

Description: 43, [16] p. : ill., maps ; 30 cm.

Notes: Errata slip inserted.
Includes statistical tables.
Master microform held by: DLC.
Bibliography: p. [1]-[2] (2nd group)
Microfiche. Washington, D.C. : Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1985. 2 microfiches ; 11 x 15 cm.

Series: Bulletin of the Exploratory Fisheries Project ; no. ?

LC Classification: Microfiche 90/60193 (S)

Overseas Acq. Nu.: I E 43563

Geog. Area Code: a-ii—

CALL NUMBER: Microfiche 90/60193 (S)
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— Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 22001010

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Sullivan, Louis Robert, 1892-1925.

Main Title: A few Andamanese skulls, with comparative notes on Negrito craniometry, by Louis R. Sullivan.

Published/Created: New York, 1921.

Description: 175-201 p. 25 cm.

Notes: Bibliography: p. 200-201.

Subjects: Craniology--Andaman Islands.
Negritos.

Series: Anthropological papers of the American Museum of Natural History ; v. 23, pt. 4.

Variant Series: Anthropological papers of the American museum of natural history, vol. XXIII, pt. IV

LC Classification: GN2 .A27 vol. XXIII, pt. IV

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

CALL NUMBER: GN2 .A27 vol. XXIII, pt. IV
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33

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

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34

LC Control Number: 28000995

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Temple, Richard Carnac, Sir, 1850-1931.

Main Title: The commercial value of wireless telegraphic communication with the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Address by Col. R.C. Temple ... delivered at the Bengal Chamber of commerce, on the 6th February, 1900.

Published/Created: Calcutta, Printed at the "City press", 1900.

Description: 25 p. 25 cm.

Notes: Cover-title.

Subjects: Telegraph, Wireless.
Andaman Islands.
Nicobar Islands.

LC Classification: HE8681.A6 T4

Other System No.: (OCoLC)28132785

CALL NUMBER: HE8681.A6 T4
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-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 42037739

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Corporate Name: United States. Hydrographic office. [from old catalog]

Main Title: Sailing directions for the bay of Bengal, the coasts of India, Burma, and Thailand from Calimere point to Salang island, the Andaman islands, Nicobar islands, and the Mergui archipelago.

Uniform Title: [Bay of Bengal pilot. (from old catalog)]

Edition Information: 3d ed.

Published/Created: Washington, U. S. Govt. print off., 1941.

Description: vi, 368 p. incl. tables, pl., 2 fold. maps. 24 cm.

Subjects: Pilot guides--Bengal, Bay of. [from old catalog]

LC Classification: VK901 .U6 1941

Geog. Area Code: ab----

CALL NUMBER: VK901 .U6 1941
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- Status: Not Charged

34

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 51061295

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Corporate Name: United States Hydrographic Office. [from old catalog]

Main Title: Sailing directions for the Bay of Bengal, the coasts of India, Pakistan, Burma, and Thailand from Calimere Point to Salang Islands, the Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands and the Mergui Archipelago.

Uniform Title: [Bay of Bengal Pilot. [from old catalog]]

Edition Information: 4th ed.

Published/Created: Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1951-

Description: 1 v. (loose-leaf) fold. col. map (in pocket) 26 cm.

Subjects: Pilot guides--Bengal, Bay of. [from old catalog]

Series: Its H. O. publication no. 160. [from old catalog]

LC Classification: VK901 .U6 1951

Geog. Area Code: ab----

CALL NUMBER: VK901 .U6 1951
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DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 60051423

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Vaidya, Suresh.

Main Title: Islands of the marigold sun.

Published/Created: London, R. Hale [1960]

Description: 192 p. illus. 23cm.

Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)
Nicobar Islands (India)

LC Classification: DS491.A5 V35

National Bib. No.: GB60-13866

Other System No.: (OCLC)331612

CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 V35
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35

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 98228872
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Weber, George (George H. J.)
Main Title: Lonely islands : the Andamanese : bibliography / by George Weber.
Published/Created: Liestal, Switzerland : The Andaman Association, 1998.
Description: 80 leaves ; 31 cm.
Notes: Cover title.
Subjects: Andamanese (Indic people)—Bibliography.
 Andaman Islands (India)—Bibliography.
LC Classification: Z3207.E74 W43 1998
Dewey Class No.: 016.954/88 21
Other System No.: (OCoLC)39836438
Geog. Area Code: a-i—
Quality Code: lccopycat
CALL NUMBER: Z3207.E74 W43 1998
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— Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
 — Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 77579941
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Wells, John B. J.
Main Title: A review of the mechanisms for movement of the caudal furca in the Family
 Paramesochridae (Copepoda Harpacticoida), with a description of a new species of
 Khopsyllus Kunz / by J. B. J. Wells, Helmut Kunz, and G. Chandrasekhara Rao.
Published/Created: Mainz : Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur ; Wiesbaden : In Kommission
 bei F. Steiner, 1976.
Related Names: Kunz, Helmut, joint author.
 Chandrasekhara Rao, G., joint author.
Related Titles: Review of the mechanisms for movement of the caudal furca in the Family
 Paramesochridae ...
Description: 15, [1] p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

ISBN: 3515020845 36

Notes: Pages also numbered 177-190.
Summary also in German.
Bibliography: p. [16]

Subjects: *Klipeyllina spiniger*—Classification.
Paramecochridae.
Mussels.
Convergence (Biology)
Crustacea—Classification.
Crustacea—Andaman Islands.

Series: Microfauna des Meeresbodens ; 53 (1975)

LC Classification: QL444.C74 W44

Dewey Class No.: 595/.34

Language Code: eng-ger

National Bib. No.: GFR76-A

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

CALL NUMBER: QL444.C74 W44
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— Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: sa 67004031

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Corporate Name: West Bengal. High Court of Judicature. [from old catalog]

Main Title: Report on the administration of criminal justice in the State of West Bengal and the territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Published/Created: Alipore, Supt., Govt. Print., West Bengal Govt. Press. [n.d.]

Description: v. 34 cm.

Notes: Serial.

Subjects: Criminal statistics—West Bengal. [from old catalog]
Criminal statistics—Andaman Islands. [from old catalog]
Criminal statistics—Nicobar Islands. [from old catalog]

LC Classification: LAW <India Bengal West 6 High Court Criminal>

CALL NUMBER: LAW <India Bengal West 6 High Court Criminal>
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— Request in: Law Library Reading Room (Madison, LM201)
— Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 30032257
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: White, H. G. Norman. [from old catalog]
Main Title: Report on certain indigenous timbers of India, Burma and the Andamans, considered suitable for railway carriage-building, 1924-25.
Published/Created: Lucknow, Printed at the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway press, 1925.
Related Names: India. Railway board. [from old catalog]
Description: 1 p.l., ii, 197 p. plates. 33 cm.
Subjects: Timber--India. [from old catalog]
 Timber--India--Burma. [from old catalog]
 Timber--Andaman islands. [from old catalog]
 Cars and car building. [from old catalog]
LC Classification: SD515 .W5
Geog. Area Code: a-br-- a-j--
CALL NUMBER: SD515 .W5
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DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 57011441
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Williams, J. H. (James Howard), 1897-
Main Title: The scent of fear. Drawings by S. Treilian.
Edition Information: [1st American ed.]
Published/Created: Garden City N.Y., Doubleday 1957.
Description: 286 p. illus. 22 cm.
Notes: London ed. (Hart-Davis) has title: The spotted deer.
Subjects: Forests and forestry--India--Andaman Islands.
 Foresters--Correspondence, reminiscences, etc.
LC Classification: SD119 .W5 1957a
Dewey Class No.: 634.90954
Other System No.: (OCoLC)1489052
CALL NUMBER: SD119 .W5 1957a
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-- Status: Not Charged

39

DATABASE NAME:	Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number:	57044032
Type of Material:	Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name:	Williams, J. H. (James Howard), 1897-
Main Title:	The spotted deer. Illustrated by Stuart Tresilian.
Published/Created:	London, Hart-Davis, 1957
Description:	261 p. illus. 23 cm.
Notes:	American ed. (Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday) has title: The scent of fear.
Subjects:	Forest and forestry--India--Andaman Islands. Foresters--Correspondence, reminiscences, etc.
LC Classification:	SD119 .W5 1957
Dewey Class No.:	634.90954
National Bn. No.:	GB57-10667
Other System No.:	(OCoLC)2154352
CALL NUMBER:	SD119 .W5 1957 Copy 1
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LC Control Number: sa 6400749
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Corporate Name: India (Republic) Dept. of Tourism. [from old catalog]
Main Title: Wild life sanctuaries in India.
Published/Created: New Delhi [Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, 1961]
Description: 96 p. illus. (part col.) fold. col. map, tables. 18 cm.
Subjects: Wild life refuges--India. [from old catalog]
LC Classification: S964.I5 A52
Geog. Area Code: a-ii---
CALL NUMBER: S964.I5 A52
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DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

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LC Control Number: 79905190 LQ

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Phookan, Jag'dish.

Main Title: Fauna & flora of Kaziranga : a guide for the National Park / by Jag'dish Phookan.

Published/Created: Gauhati : Dutta Baruah, 1977.

Description: 28 p. : ill., map ; 25 cm.

Subjects: Natural history--India--Kaziranga.
National parks and reserves--India--Kaziranga.
Kaziranga, India--Toura.

LC Classification: QH183 .P48

Dewey Class No.: 574.954/162 19

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

CALL NUMBER: QH183 .P48
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- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 81905503

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Varshney, Rajendra Kumar, 1939-

Main Title: On a collection of butterflies from Hazaribagh National Park and near by areas in south Bihar (Lepidoptera : Rhopalocera) / by R.K. Varshney, B.Nandi, and S.C. Nahar.

Published/Created: Calcutta : Zoological Survey of India, 1981.

Related Names: Nandi, B. (Biswanath), 1942-
Nahar, S. C.

Related Titles: Hazaribagh National Park and near by areas in south Bihar (Lepidoptera : Rhopalocera)

Description: 38 p. : map ; 26 cm.

Notes: Bibliography: p. 31-32.

Subjects: Butterflies--India--Bihar.
National parks and reserves--India--Bihar.

Series: Records of the Zoological Survey of India. Miscellaneous publication. Occasional paper ; no. 31

LC Classification: QL556.14 V38 1981

Dewey Class No.: 595.78/9/0954/2 20

Geog. Area Code: n-ii-
CALL NUMBER: QL556.I4 V38 1981
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LC Control Number: 82905087 h2

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Chawla, Sumedha

Main Title: Bibliography on Andaman and Nicobar Islands : covering anthropology, biology, geography, geology, history, statistics, etc. / Sumedha Chawla, T.N. Pandit.

Published/Created: Calcutta : Anthropological Survey of India, Govt. of India, 1981.

Related Names: Pandit, T. N.

Description: xlii, 138 p. : maps ; 22 cm.

Notes: Includes index.

Subjects: Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Bibliography.

LC Classification: Z3207.A49 C48 1981 DS486.S.A5

Dewey Class No.: 016.954/88 19

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

CALL NUMBER: Z3207.A49 C48 1981
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-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 99933300

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Dagar, J. C.

Main Title: Ethnobotany of aborigines of Andaman-Nicobar Islands / J.C. Dagar & H.S. Dagar.

Published/Created: Dehra Dun : Surya International Publications, 1999.

Related Names: Dagar, H. S. (Harpal Singh)

Description: iv, 203 p. : col. ill. ; 26 cm.

ISBN: 8185276641

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [145]-186) and index.

Subjects: Ethnobotany--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Social life and customs.

LC Classification: GN635.14+ IN PROCESS

Overseas Acq. No.: I-E-99-933300; 39-91; 68-92

Repra./Stock No.: Library of Congress -- New Delhi Field Office Rs950.00

Geog. Area Code: a-ii--
Quality Code: lcode 62
CALL NUMBER: Library of Congress Holdings Information Not Available

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 91908170
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Dagar, J. C.
Main Title: Mangroves of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / J.C. Dagar, A.D. Mongia, A.K. Bandyopadhyay.
Published/Created: New Delhi : Oxford & IBH Pub. Co., c1991.
Related Names: Mongia, A. D.
Bandyopadhyay, A. K.
Description: x, 166 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.
ISBN: 8120405676 :
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [157]-166).
Subjects: Mangrove plants--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Mangrove ecology--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Mangrove conservation--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

LC Classification: QK358 .D17 1991
Overseas Acq. No: I-E-66751
Geog. Area Code: a-ii--
CALL NUMBER: QK358 .D17 1991
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- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 99938469
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Dagar, J. C.
Main Title: Plant resources of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands / J.C. Dagar & N.T. Singh.
Published/Created: Dehra Dun : Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, 1999.
Related Names: Singh, N. T.
Description: 2 v. (987 p.) ; 22 cm.
ISBN: 8121101654

Contents: v. 1 Introduction, general features, vegetation & floristic elements -- v. 2. Enumeration & utilisation of vascular plants.
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 878-930) and index. 44
Subjects: Botany--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 Plants, Useful--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Identification.
LC Classification: QK358 .D185 1999
Overseas Acq. No.: I-E-99-938469; 39-91
Other System No.: (DLC) 99938469
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Geog. Area Code: a-li---
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DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 90909117
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Das, A. K. (Asok Kumar)
Main Title: A general account of the mangrove fauna of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India /
 A.K. Das and M.K. Dev Roy.
Published/Created: [Calcutta] : Zoological Survey of India, 1989.
Related Names: Dev Roy, M. K.
 Zoological Survey of India.
Description: 173 p. : ill. ; 26 cm.
Notes: Includes index.
 Includes bibliographical references (p. 155-164).
Subjects: Mangrove animals--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Series: Fauna of conservation areas ; 4.
Variant Series: Fauna of conservation areas / Zoological Survey of India ; 4
LC Classification: QL309 .D37 1989
Dewey Class No.: 591.954/88 20
Overseas Acq. No.: I E 64207
Geog. Area Code: a-li---
CALL NUMBER: QL309 .D37 1989

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DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 82182902

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Das, Shiva Tosh.

Main Title: The Andaman & Nicobar Islands : a study of habitat, economy & society, from tradition to modernity / S.T. Das.

Edition Information: 1st ed.

Published/Created: New Delhi : Sagar Publications, 1982.

Description: vii, 107 p., [9] p. of plates : ill. ; 23 cm.

Notes: Bibliography: p. 106-107.

Subjects: Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

LC Classification: DS486.5.A5 D36 1982

Dewey Class No.: 306/.0954/B8 19

Geog. Area Code: a-ii--

CALL NUMBER: DS486.5.A5 D36 1982
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 -- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 90909076

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Das, Shiva Tosh.

Main Title: Nomads, a study of the Bay islanders / Shivatosh Das.

Edition Information: 1st ed.

Published/Created: Delhi, India : Penman Publishers, 1990.

Description: vii, 107 p., [8] p. of plates : ill. ; 22 cm.

Notes: Includes index.
 Includes bibliographical references (p. [103]-104).

Subjects: Ethnology--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Description and travel.

LC Classification: DS486.5.A5 D362 1990

Overseas Acq. No.: IE 64020
 Geog. Area Code: a-ii—
 CALL NUMBER: DS486.5.A5 D362 1990
 Copy 1 46

— Request In: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
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DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 89905919
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: D'asa, Harihara.
Main Title: The land of the coral beds : Andaman and Nicobar Islands / Hari Hara Das, Rabindranath Rath.
Published/Created: Berhampur, Orissa, India : Shantilata Das, [1988?]
Related Names: Rath, Rabindranath.
Description: iii, 126 p. : 23 cm.
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [123]-126).
Subjects: Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)
LC Classification: DS486.5.A5 D363 1988
Dewey Class No.: 954/.88 20
 Overseas Acq. No.: IE 61122
 Geog. Area Code: a-ii—
 CALL NUMBER: DS486.5.A5 D363 1988
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— Request In: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
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DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 91901902
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: D'asa, Harihara.
Main Title: The tribals of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / Hari Hara Das & Rabindranath Rath.
Published/Created: New Delhi : Ashish Pub. House, 1991.
Related Names: Rath, Rabindranath.
Description: ix, 172 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 817024367X :

Notes: Includes index.
Includes bibliographical references (p. [155]-167). 47

Subjects: Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Scheduled tribes.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Social conditions.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Politics and government.

LC Classification: GN635.I4 D2663 1991

Overseas Acq. No.: I E 64765

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

CALL NUMBER: GN635.I4 D2663 1991
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DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 94905616

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Ghosh, A., 1921-

Main Title: Development strategy for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands / A. Ghosh.

Published/Created: New Delhi : Classical Pub. Co., 1994.

Description: ix, 419 p. ; 22 cm.

ISBN: 8170541875 :

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 418-419).

Subjects: Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Economic policy.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Social policy.

LC Classification: HC437.A6 G48 1994

Overseas Acq. No.: I-E-74668

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

Quality Code: lcode

CALL NUMBER: HC437.A6 G48 1994
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-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 76904412

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Gupta, Bandana.
Main Title: The Andamans, land of the primitives / Bandana Gupta. 29
Published/Created: Calcutta : Jijnasa Pub. Dept., 1976.
Description: 102 p., [4] leaves of plates : ill., maps ; 22 cm.
Notes: "Jijnasa: Best Books."
Subjects: Ethnology--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Description and travel.
LC Classification: DS486.5.A5 G86
Dewey Class No.: 954/.88/03
Geog. Area Code: a-ii--
CALL NUMBER: DS486.5.A5 G86
 Copy 1
-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 79905234
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Corporate Name: India. Parliament. Committee on Public Undertakings.
Main Title: Report on Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation, Ltd., Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Department of Agriculture / Committee on Public Undertakings, 1978-79.
Published/Created: New Delhi ; Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1979.
Description: vii, 18 p. ; 26 cm.
Series: Report (India. Parliament. Committee on Public Undertakings) ; 6th Lok Sabha, 54.
Variant Series: Report / Committee on Public Undertakings ; 6th Lok Sabha, 54
LC Classification: MLCM 92/4132 (H)
CALL NUMBER: MLCM 92/4132 (H)
 Copy 1
-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 90908160
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Justin, Antice.

Main Title: The Nicobarese / Anstice Justin.
Published/Created: Calcutta : Seagull Books on behalf of the Anthropological Survey of India, 1990.
Related Names: Anthropological Survey of India.
Description: x, 114 p., [21] p. of plates : ill. ; 23 cm. 49
ISBN: 8170460824 :
Notes: Anthropological study of people from the Nicobar and Little Andaman Islands. Includes bibliographical references (p. [112]-114).
Subjects: Nicobarese (Indic people)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Social life and customs.
Series: ASI Andaman and Nicobar Island tribe series
LC Classification: DS432.N53 J8 1990
Overseas Acq. No.: I E 63834
Geog. Area Code: a-ii--
CALL NUMBER: DS432.N53 J8 1990
Copy 1
- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 95947745
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Kloss, C. Boden (Cecil Boden), b. 1877.
Main Title: In the Andamans and Nicobars : adventures in ethnology and natural history / C. Boden Kloss ; introduction by Walter E.J. Taps.
Published/Created: Bangkok ; Cheney : White Lotus, 1995.
Description: xx, 371 p. : ill., map ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9748496376 (pbk. : Thailand)
1879155494 (pbk. : U.S.)
Notes: Originally published: London : John Murray, 1903. Includes bibliographical references and index.
Subjects: Ethnology--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Natural history--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Description and travel.
LC Classification: DS486.5.A5 K56 1995
Dewey Class No.: 954/.88 21
Overseas Acq. No.: Th-E-20166
Geog. Area Code: a-ii--

Quality Code: lcode
 CALL NUMBER: DS486.5.A5 K56 1995
 Copy 1
 - Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
 - Status: Not Charged

 DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
 LC Control Number: 97907708
 Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
 Personal Name: Kloss, C. Boden (Cecil Boden), b. 1877.
 Main Title: In the Andamans and Nicobars [microform] / by C. Boden Kloss.
 Published/Created: London : John Murray, 1903.
 Description: xvi, 373 p. : ill., maps ; 22 cm.
 Notes: "The narrative of a cruise in the schooner 'Tetrapin', with notices of the islands, their fauna, ethnology, etc."
 Includes index.
 Microfilm. New Delhi : Library of Congress Office ; Chicago : Available from Center for Research Libraries, 1996. On 1 microfilm reel with other items ; 35 mm. (SAMP early 20th-century Indian books project ; item 10401) Master microform held by: ICRL.

Subjects: Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)—Description and travel.
 Series: SAMP early 20th-century Indian books project ; item 10401.
 LC Classification: Microfilm PDM-ENG-512 (D)
 Overseas Acq. No.: NBIL-10401
 Geog. Area Code: s-ii--
 Quality Code: lcode

CALL NUMBER: Microfilm PDM-ENG-512 (D) So Asia
 Copy 1
 - Request in: Asian Reading Room (Jefferson, LJ150)
 - Status: Not Charged

 DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
 LC Control Number: 78927249
 Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
 Personal Name: Kloss, Cecil Boden, 1877-
 Main Title: Andamans and Nicobars; the narrative of a cruise in the schooner 'Tetrapin', with notices of the islands, their fauna, ethnology, etc., by C. Boden Kloss.
 Published/Created: Delhi, Vivak Pub. House [1971]

Description: xiii, 373 p. illus., map. 22 cm.

Notes: First published in 1903 under title: In the Andamans and Nicobars.

Subjects: Natural history--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Description and travel.

LC Classification: DS491.A5 K38 1971

Dewey Class No.: 915.4/88

Geog. Area Code: a-ii--

CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 K38 1971
Copy 1

- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
- Status: Not Charged

51

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 99952458

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Ludra, Kuldip S. (Kuldip Singh), 1935-

Main Title: The defence of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / by Kuldip S. Ludra.

Published/Created: Chandigarh : Thakur Kuldip S. Ludra, 1999.

Description: 180 p. ; 34 cm.

Notes: Includes bibliographical references.

Overseas Acq. No.: I-B-99-952458; 563-92-13

Other System No.: (DLC) 99952458

Repro./Stock No.: Library of Congress -- New Delhi Field Office Rs600.00

Geog. Area Code: a-ii--

Quality Code: kcode

CALL NUMBER: Not Available

- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 95910259

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Mahajan, Baldev.

Main Title: Educational administration in Andaman and Nicobar Islands : structures, processes, and future prospects / Baldev Mahajan, Seilekha Majumdar, Beant Singh.

Published/Created: New Delhi : Vikas Pub. House, 1995.

Related Names: Majumdar, Srilekha. 52
Beant Singh.
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (India)

Description: xvii, 205 p. : ill., maps ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0706999819

Summary: Report of the survey conducted by a team of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration.

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [199]-200) and index.

Subjects: School management and organization--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Education--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

LC Classification: LB2948.A45 M35 1995

Overseas Acq. No.: I-E-95910259

Geog. Area Code: a-ii--

Quality Code: lcode

CALL NUMBER: LB2948.A45 M35 1995
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms

-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 89900679

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Malhotra, O. P.

Main Title: Tribal education in Andaman and Nicobar Islands / O.P. Malhotra.

Published/Created: New Delhi : S. Chand & Co., 1986.

Description: xv, 328 p. : ill., maps ; 23 cm.

Notes: Bibliography: p. 319-328.

Subjects: Education--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

LC Classification: LA1154.A5 M35 1986

Dewey Class No.: 370/.954/38 20

Overseas Acq. No.: I E 52296

Geog. Area Code: a-ii--

CALL NUMBER: LA1154.A5 M35 1986
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms

- Status:

Not Charged

53

DATABASE NAME:

Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number:

89906713

Type of Material:

Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name:

Malhotra, R. (Rikhsesh), 1950-

Main Title:

The Indian islanders : an anthropological perspective / R. Malhotra ; foreword, Indira Paul Singh.

Edition Information:

1st ed.

Published/Created:

New Delhi, India : Mittal Publications, 1989.

Description:

xvii, 186 p. : ill., maps ; 23 cm.

ISBN:

817099148X :

Notes:

Study of the dwindling negritos in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. Includes bibliographical references.

Subjects:

Andamanese (Indic people)--Social conditions.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Social conditions.

LC Classification:

DS432.A54 M35 1989

Dewey Class No.:

305.8/9911054 20

Overseas Acq. No.:

IE 60973

Geog. Area Code:

a-ii--

CALL NUMBER:

DS432.A54 M35 1989
Copy 1

-- Request in:

Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms

-- Status:

Not Charged

DATABASE NAME:

Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number:

79905931

Type of Material:

Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name:

Mann, Ram Singh, 1936-

Main Title:

The Bay islander / R. S. Mann.

Published/Created:

Bidisa : Institute of Social Research and Applied Anthropology ; Calcutta : distributors, Subarnarekha, [1979?]

Description:

156 p. ; 22 cm.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. [153]-156.

Subjects:

Ethnology--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Social conditions.

LC Classification: GN635.I4 M34
 Dewey Class No.: 954.88 19
 Geog. Area Code: a-II—
 CALL NUMBER: GN635.I4 M34
 Copy 1
 — Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
 — Status: Not Charged

54

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
 LC Control Number: 68013739
 Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
 Personal Name: Mathur, L. P. (Laxman Prasad), 1922-
 Main Title: History of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 1756-1966 [by] L. P. Mathur.
 Edition Information: [1st ed.]
 Published/Created: Delhi, Sterling Publishers [1968]
 Description: ix, 335 p. map. 23 cm.
 Notes: A revision of the author's thesis, Punjab University, 1960.
 Bibliography: p. [318]-327.
 Subjects: Andaman Islands (India)--History.
 Nicobar Islands--History.

LC Classification: DS491.A5 M3 1968
 Dewey Class No.: 954/.88
 Overseas Acq. No.: PL480:I-E-11133
 CALL NUMBER: DS491.A5 M3 1968
 Copy 1
 — Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
 — Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
 LC Control Number: 81904363
 Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
 Personal Name: Mervart, A. M.
 Main Title: The Andamanese, Nicobarese, and hill tribes of Assam / by A.M. Meerwarth ; with a new introduction by N.N. Acharyya.
 Published/Created: Gauhati : Spectrum Publications : sole distributors, United Publishers, 1980.
 Description: vii, 51 p., [6] p. of plates : ill. ; 21 cm.

Notes: Reprint. Originally published: 1919.
Includes bibliographical references.

Subjects: Ethnology--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Ethnology--India--Assam.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Social life and customs.
Assam (India)--Social life and customs.

LC Classification: GN635.I4 M46 1980

Dewey Class No.: 954.162 19

Geog. Area Code: a-ii--

CALL NUMBER: GN635.I4 M46 1980
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: unk82065565

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Miller, Gerrit S. [from old catalog]

Main Title: The mammals of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Published/Created: [n.p.] 1902.

Description: 1 v. cm.

LC Classification: QL729.A6 M5

CALL NUMBER: QL729.A6 M5
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 93908524

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Myka, Frank P.

Main Title: Decline of indigenous populations : the case of the Andaman Islanders / Frank P. Myka
; foreword by G. Prakash Reddy.

Published/Created: Jaipur : Rawat Publications, c1993.

Description: 150 p. : ill., maps ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 8170332087 :

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [143]-146) and index.

56

Subjects: Indigenous peoples--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Case studies.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Population--Case studies.

LC Classification: GN635.I4 M94 1993

Dewey Class No.: 304.6/2/095488 20

Overseas Acq. No.: I-E-72775

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

Quality Code: lcode

CALL NUMBER: GN635.I4 M94 1993
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 99932825

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Naswa, Sumedha.

Main Title: Tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands : ethnography and bibliography / Sumedha Naswa.

Edition Information: 1st ed.

Published/Created: New Delhi : Mittal Publications, 1999.

Description: 204 p. : maps ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 8170996570

Notes: Includes index.

Subjects: Ethnology--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Bibliography.
Ethnology--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Bibliography.

LC Classification: Z3208.E74 N37 1999 GN635.I4

Overseas Acq. No.: I-E-99-932825; 00-91; 68-32

Repro./Stock No.: Library of Congress -- New Delhi Field Office Rs450.00

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

Quality Code: lcode

CALL NUMBER: Z3208.E74 N37 1999
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 72907095
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Corporate Name: National Council of Applied Economic Research.
Main Title: Techno-economic survey of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Published/Created: New Delhi [1972]
Description: vii, 131 p. maps. 25 cm.
Notes: Includes bibliographical references.
Subjects: Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Economic conditions.
LC Classification: HC437.A6 N35 1972
Geog. Area Code: a-ii---
CALL NUMBER: HC437.A6 N35 1972
 Copy 1
-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 93903254
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Pandya, Vishvajit.
Main Title: Above the forest : a study of Andamanese ethnoscience, cosmology, and the power ritual / Vishvajit Pandya.
Published/Created: Delhi ; New York : Oxford University Press, 1993.
Description: xxxi, 319 p. : ill., maps ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 019562971X :
Summary: Study on Onge, Indic people.
Notes: Maps on lining papers.
 Includes bibliographical references (p. [310]-313) and index.
Subjects: Onge (Indic people)--Social life and customs.
 Onge (Indic people)--Religion.
 Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Social life and customs.
 Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Religion.
LC Classification: DS432.O53 P36 1993
Overseas Acq. No.: I-E-71622
Geog. Area Code: a-ii---
CALL NUMBER: DS432.O53 P36 1993
 Copy 1

- Request in:

- Status:

Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
Not Charged

68

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 95905233

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Prasad, Braj Nandan, 1923-

Main Title: Fresh water algal flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / Braj Nandan Prasad, Mahendra Nath Srivastava.

Published/Created: Dehra Dun : Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, 1992.

Related Names: Srivastava, Mahendra Nath.
Misra, Pradeep Kumar.

Description: 2 v. : ill., map ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 8121100682 (v. 1)
8121100674 (v. 2)

Notes: Vol. 2 by Braj Nandan Prasad and Pradeep Kumar Misra.
Includes bibliographical references and indexes.

Subjects: Freshwater algae--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Classification.
Cyanobacteria--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Classification.
Freshwater algae--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Identification.
Cyanobacteria--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Identification.

LC Classification: QK575.I4 P73 1992

Dewey Class No.: 589.3954/88 21

Overseas Acq. No.: I-E-95905233

Geog. Area Code: a-li--

Quality Code: kcode

CALL NUMBER: QK575.I4 P73 1992
Copy 1

- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 97902026

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Renuka, C.

Main Title: A manual of the rattans of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / C. Renuka ; assisted by T.T. Vijayakumaran.

Published/Created: Peechi, Trichur, India : Kerala Forest Research Institute, c1995.

Related Names: Vijayakumaran, T. T. 59
Description: iii, 72 p. : col. ill., maps ; 25 cm.
ISBN: 8185041113
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 70-71) and index.
Subjects: Rattan palms--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Overseas Acq. No.: 1-E-97-902026; 39-90
Geog. Area Code: a-ii--
Quality Code: lcode
CALL NUMBER: Library of Congress Holdings Information Not Available

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 90904549
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Rizvi, S. N. H.
Main Title: The Shompen : a vanishing tribe of the Great Nicobar Island / S.N.H. Rizvi.
Published/Created: Calcutta : Seagull Books on behalf of the Anthropological Survey of India, 1990.
Description: iii, 54 p., [13] p. of plates : ill., maps ; 23 cm.
Cancelled ISBN: ISBN (invalid) 8170460571 :
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [51]-54).
Subjects: Shompen (Indic people)
 Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Social life and customs.
Series: ASI Andaman and Nicobar Island tribe series
LC Classification: DS432.S46 R59 1990
Dewey Class No.: 954/.88 20
Overseas Acq. No.: 1 E 62458
Geog. Area Code: a-ii--
CALL NUMBER: DS432.S46 R59 1990
 Copy 1
-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 95906265
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Roy, Shree Bhagawan.
Main Title: Bio-social change among the Karens of Andaman Island / S.B. Roy. 60
Variast Title: Biosocial change among the Karens of Andaman Island
Portion of Title: Karens of Andaman Island
Published/Created: New Delhi : Inter-India Publications, 1995.
Description: 128 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 8121003504
Summary: Study of Karen (Southeast Asian people) from Burma and settled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands by the British in 1924-25.
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [112]-117) and index.
Subjects: Karens (Southeast Asian people)--Social life and customs.
Karens (Southeast Asian people)--Social conditions.
Series: Tribal studies of India series ; T 176
LC Classification: DS432.k2 R69 1995
Overseas Acq. No.: I-E-95906265
Geog. Area Code: a-ii---
Quality Code: lcode
CALL NUMBER: DS432.k2 R69 1995
Copy 1
- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog
LC Control Number: 81904899
Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)
Personal Name: Sethi, R. S.
Main Title: Emerald in the deep blue / R.S. Sethi.
Published/Created: New Delhi : Vision Books, 1981.
Description: 123 p., [6] p. of plates : ill. (some col.) ; 14 x 21 cm.
Subjects: Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)
LC Classification: DS486.A619 S48 1981
Geog. Area Code: a-ii---
CALL NUMBER: DS486.A619 S48 1981
Copy 1
- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms

— Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 93907211

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Singh, V. P.

Main Title: Ecology of mangrove swamps of the Andaman Islands / by V.P. Singh & Ajay Garge.

Published/Created: Dehradun, India : International Book Distributors, c1993.

Related Names: Garge, Ajay.

Description: 181 p. : ill., maps ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 8170891590 :

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [164]-176) and index.

Subjects: Mangrove swamp ecology--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

LC Classification: QH183 .S56 1993

Dewey Class No.: 574.5/26325/095488 20

Overseas Acq. No.: I-E-72365

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

CALL NUMBER: QH183 .S56 1993
Copy 1

— Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms

— Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 96197465

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Spitzka, Edward Anthony, 1876-1922.

Main Title: Preliminary note on the brains of natives of the Andaman and Nicobar islands / by Edw. Anthony Spitzka.

Published/Created: Philadelphia : Jefferson Medical College, 1908.

Related Names: YA Pamphlet Collection (Library of Congress)

Description: p. [51]-58 ; 25 cm.

LC Classification: YA 18923

CALL NUMBER: YA 18923 YA Pam
Copy 1

— Request in: Rare Book/Special Collections Reading Room (Jefferson LJ239)

- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 72924748

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Srinivasan, M. D.

Main Title: Sons of the light; the story of Car Nicobar [by] M. D. Srinivasan. Introd. by the Bishop of Barrackpore.

Published/Created: [Delhi] I[ndian] S[ociety for] P[romoting] C[hristian] K[nowledge, 1962]

Description: vi, 50 p. illus., maps. 19 cm.

Subjects: Church of England--Missions.
Missions--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

LC Classification: BV3280.A56 S75

Geog. Area Code: a-li—

CALL NUMBER: BV3280.A56 S75
Copy 1

- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms

- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 92902071

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Subba Rao, N. V.

Main Title: Land molluscs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / by N.V. Subba Rao and S.C. Mitra.

Published/Created: Calcutta : Zoological Survey of India, 1991.

Related Names: Mitra, S. C.

Description: 88 p., [8] p. of plates : ill. ; 26 cm.

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [84]-88).

Subjects: Mollusks--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Classification.
Mollusks--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands--Identification.

Series: Records of the Zoological Survey of India. Miscellaneous publication ; occasional paper no. 126.

Variant Series: Records of the Zoological Survey of India ; occasional paper no. 126

LC Classification: QL426.I4 S84 1991

Dewey Class No.: 594.0954/88 20

Overseas Acq. No.: I-E-68278

63

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

CALL NUMBER: QL426.I4 S84 1991
Copy 1

- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 93908872

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Whitaker, Romulus.

Main Title: Endangered Andamans : managing tropical moist forests, a case study of the Andamans / Romulus Whitaker.

Published/Created: New Delhi : Environmental Services Group, World Wildlife Fund-India & MAB India, Dept. of Environment, [1985]

Related Names: World Wildlife Fund-India. Environmental Services Group.
India. Man and the Biosphere Programme.

Description: 51 p. : ill. ; 29 cm.

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 49-50).

Subjects: Environmental policy--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

LC Classification: HC437.A6 W45 1985

Overseas Acq. No.: 1-E-66430

Geog. Area Code: a-ii---

Quality Code: kcode

CALL NUMBER: HC437.A6 W45 1985
Copy 1

- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
- Status: Not Charged

DATABASE NAME: Library of Congress Online Catalog

LC Control Number: 96911183

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Whitehead, George, 1636?-1723.

Main Title: In the Nicobar Islands [microform] / by George Whitehead ; with a preface by Sir Richard C. Temple.

Published/Created: London : Seeley, Service & Co., 1924.

Description: 276 p. : ill., 1 map ; 22 cm.

Notes: "The records of a lengthy sojourn in islands of sunshine & palms amongst a people

primitive in their habits & beliefs & simple in their manner of living, with a description of their customs & religious ceremonies & an account of their superstitions, traditions & folk-lore."

Includes index.

Microfilm. New Delhi : Library of Congress Office ; Chicago : Available from Center for Research Libraries, 1996. On 1 microfilm reel with other items ; 35 mm. (SAMP early 20th-century Indian books project ; item 11022) Master microform held by: ICRL.

Subjects: Folklore--India--Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)--Description and travel.

Series: SAMP early 20th-century Indian books project ; item 11022.

LC Classification: Microfilm BUL-ENG-458 (D)

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Maps of the Andaman Islands

The British Library and The Royal Geographical Society in London both have extensive map collections. In the case of the RGS, there are in excess of 700,000 maps in their collections. Both collections have been accessed and the following are lists of maps of the Andaman Islands that they hold. Many of these are of historical interest. In most cases, these maps can be viewed and generally copied.

Maps in the British Library Collection

1/. *Royaume de Siam ... et les Isles de Sumatra, Andemaon etc.*

Published 1687

Former Shelfmark

K 116.2

New Shelfmark

Maps K. Top. 116.2

2/. *Royaume de Siam ... et les Isles de Sumatra, Andemaon etc. Another copy.*

Published 1730?

Former Shelfmark

-60110. (1.) K 116.3

New Shelfmark

*Maps 60110. (1.)

Maps K. Top. 116.3

3/. *Chart of the Andaman Islands from a Portuguese manuscript*

Published London. A. Dalrymple 1784

Shelfmark

453.K.17. (199.)

4/. *Chart of the Channel through the Andaman Islands passed by Capt. Cleugh in ship Adm.*

Pocock December 1764

Published London A. Dalrymple 1784

Shelfmark

435.K.17. (201.)

5/. *Chart of the passage between the Negrais and the Andaman, etc*

Published 1784

Shelfmark

435.K.17.1. (195.)

6/. *Chart of the west coast of the Andaman Islands by Capt. J.G. Wragg 1771*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1784

Shelfmark

435.K.17. (198.)

7/. *Chart of the Andaman Islands by Capt. J. Ritchie 1771*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1785

Shelfmark

435.K.17. (197.)

8/. *Chart of part of the Coast of the Great Andaman and adjacent islands By Lieut. A.*

Blair 1789

Published London A. Dalrymple 1795

Size 565 x 650 mm

Former Shelfmark

MAPS 147.e.17. (112.)

New Shelfmark

Maps 147.e.17. (112.)

9/. *Chart of part of the Coast of the Great Andaman and adjacent islands by A.Blair 1789.*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1795

Shelfmark

Maps 147.e.17.

10/. *Plan of the Little Andaman Islands, with the track of H.M. Sloop of War Ariel, 1790, etc, 5 nautic miles (= 50 nm).*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1791

Scale 5 nautic miles [= 50 nm]

Size 230 x 315 nm

Shelfmark 570.h.2. (140.)

11/. *Plan of the Little Andaman Islands, with the track of H.M. Sloop of War Ariel 1790*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1791

Shelfmark 570.h.2 (140.)

12/. *Sketch of the North Part of Andaman Islands, from a Dutch manuscript*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1792

Shelfmark 570.h.2. (139.)

13/. *Chart of the Andaman Islands. Surveyed.....by A. Blair*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1793

4 sheets, Sheet 2 wanting

Shelfmark Maps 147.e.17. (93.)

14/. *Plan of a Strait through the Great Andaman Islands. [Admiralty Chart]*

Published London 1810

Former shelfmark SEC 12. (838.)

Shelfmark SEC 12. (838.)

15/. *Chart of the Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands Extracted from the Admiralty Chart of the Bay of Bengal (Plan of Port Blair Harbour). Corrections 1865-1866.*

Published Calcutta 1867?

Shelfmark I.M.S.

16/. *Bay of Bengal Andaman Islands. Surveyed by Lieut. Blair and Capt. Moorsom, 1790, with additions and corrections by other offices adapted to the position of Comr. E.W.*

Brooker 1867 [Admiralty Chart]

Published London 1868

Former shelfmark SEC 12. (825.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12. (825.)

17/. *Carte des Îles Andaman, d'après les travaux exécutés en 1790 par le Lt. Blair et le C^{ne}. Moorsom*

Published Paris 1868

Former shelfmark SEC 19. (2781.)

Shelfmark H.F. SEC 19. (2781.)

18/. *Gulf of Bengal Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bassein, Rangoon and Moulmein Rivers, etc.*

Published London C. Wilson 1872

Former shelfmark 59640. (1.)

Shelfmark Maps 59640. (1.)

19/. *A Survey. Scale 4 inches to 1 mile or 1: 15840 (South Andaman). Imperfect Sheet 14 only.*

Published Calcutta, Survey of India Office 1884

Scale 1: 15840

Size 980 x 580 mm

Former shelfmark	I.S.
Shelfmark	Maps I.S.

20/. Andaman Survey Scale 1 inch to 2 miles or 1: 126 720

Published Calcutta, Survey of India Office 1886 - 1888

Scale 1: 126 720

13 sheets and index 920 x 495 mm

Imperfect, wanting sheets 2, 4, 12, and 13

Former shelfmark	I.S.
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Shelfmark	Maps I.S.
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21/. Andaman Islands. Long Island to Port Blair. Surveyed 1888 - 1889.

Published London Admiralty 1890

Size 648 x 980 mm

Former shelfmark	SEC 12 (1419.)
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Shelfmark	Maps SEC 12 (1419.)
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Another edition

Published 1900

Former shelfmark	SEC 12 (1419.)
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Shelfmark	Maps SEC 12 (1419.)
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22/. Andaman Islands Port Blair to Little Andaman I. Including Duncan Passage. Surveyed ... 1887 - 1888. [Admiralty Chart]

Published London 1890

Former shelfmark	SEC 12 (1398.)
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Shelfmark	Maps SEC 12 (1398.)
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23/. Bay of Bengal Andaman Islands. Surveyed 1888 - 1889, etc. (Table Bay and Marshall Channel ...1867... Corrections 1880)

Published London Admiralty, 1891

Size 650 x 980 mm

Former shelfmark	SEC 12 (825.)
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Shelfmark	Maps SEC 12 (825.)
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Another edition

(Table Island and Marshall Channel)

Published 1897

Former shelfmark	SEC 12 (825.)
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Shelfmark	Maps SEC 12 (825)
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Another edition

Published 1899

Former shelfmark	SEC 12 (825.)
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Shelfmark	Maps SEC 12 (825)
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Another edition

Published 1900

Former shelfmark	SEC 12 (825.)
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Shelfmark	Maps SEC 12 (825)
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Another edition

From surveys.....1888 - 1889 1907

Published 1920

*24/. Bay of Bengal Andaman Islands. Long Island to Port Blair Surveyed in 1888 - 1889
Published London Admiralty 1890*

Size 645 x 980 mm

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

Another edition

Published 1900

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

Another edition

Published 1904

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

Another edition

Published 1905

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

Another edition

Published 1907

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

Another edition

Surveyed1907

Published 1908

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

Another edition

[with inset plan of Port Campbell]

Published 1920

Former shelfmark N.S. SEC 8 (1419.)

Shelfmark Maps B.A.C. 8 (1419.)

*25/. North Part of North Andaman Island with adjacent channels. Surveyed 1889 - 1896 -
1897 [Admiralty Chart]*

Published London 1900

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (3103)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (3103)

*26/. North Part of North Andaman Island with adjacent channels. Surveyed 1889 - 1899
[Admiralty Chart]*

Published London 1900

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (3103)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (3103)

27/. Andaman Islands 1: 31 680 Copied from a map by the Survey of India, dated 1943

Published London War Office 1943

Scale 1: 31 680
 3 sheets 478 x 722 mm
 G.S.G.S. No. 4462
 Maps P.R. Index 3./58
 Former shelfmark 59640 (3.)
 Shelfmark Maps 59640 (3.)

28/. Andaman Islands 1: 31 680 HIND 1023
Published Calcutta, Surveyor General of India 1943 - 1944
 Scale 1: 31 680
 72 sheets 460 x 435 mm
 Incomplete comprising sheets of 1st and 2nd editions
 Maps P.R. Index 2. /U881
 Former shelfmark 59640 (2.)
 Shelfmark Maps 59640 (2.)

29/. Bay of Bengal. Plans in the Andaman Islands
Published London Admiralty 1961
 Size 660 x 963 mm
 Plans: Port Anson, Eastern Entrance to the Andaman or Middle Strait, Elphonstone Harbour
 Former shelfmark N.S. Sec. 8 (3145)
 Shelfmark Maps B.A.C. 8 (3145)

30/. Map of the Andaman Islands illustrating the distribution of the tribes to accompany the paper by E.H. Man and Lieut. R.C. Temple. [Scale] English miles, 30 [= 45mm]
Published London John Murray 1880
 Scale English miles, 30 [= 45 mm]
 Size 410 x 355 mm, dE
 (In: Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, **50**, 255)
 Shelfmark Ac 6170

31/. Sketch map of South Andaman and adjacent islands to accompany the paper by E.H. Man and Lieut. R.C. Temple. [Scale] English miles, 10 [= 50mm]
Published London John Murray 1880
 Scale English miles, 10 [= 50 mm]
 Size 410 x 355 mm, dE
 (In: Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, **50**, 255)
 Shelfmark Ac 6170

32/. Gazetteer of Andaman Islands
Published New Delhi: Director of Survey India 1944
 16 p. fol
 Former shelfmark REF K.5.
 Shelfmark Maps Gaz 541

33/. Chart from Negrais to the Island of Carnicobar by J. Ritchie 1771
Published London A. Dalrymple 1784
 Shelfmark 435.K.17. (196)

34/. A "chart of the part of the coast of the Great Andaman and adjacent islands, by order of Charles, Earl Cornwallis, Governor General, etc., in council, by Archibald Blair, Lieut. W. Test delin. 1789" on a scale of 4 2/7 geographical miles to an inch.
Published 1789

Scale 4 2/7 geographial miles to an inch

MS. 4 f x 2 f 6 in

122 x 76 cm

Former shelfmark [CR] CXVI. 31

Shelfmark K. Top. 116. 31

35/. Two views of the Great Andaman, taken on board the H. Company's Snow Viper, in Dec 1788 and Jan 1789 by William Test.

Published 1788 - 1789

MS Each 1f 2 in x 3 in

36 x 8 cm

Former shelfmark [CR] CXVI 35a

Shelfmark Maps K. Top. 116.35.a

36/. A view of the Andaman Archipelago: drawn by William Test.

Published ca. 1789

MS 1f 6 in x 22 in

46 x 6 cm

Former shelfmark [CR] CXVI 35b

Shelfmark Maps K. Top. 116.35.b

37/. Andaman and Nicobar Islands G.S.G.S no. 4218

Published London War Office 1943

1st. edn.

Scale 1: 253 440

maps: col

Great Britain War Office, General Staff, Geographical Section

Includes insets

ISBN Control No. MIC 008 5686

Holdings incomplete

Shelfmark Maps Y 1284

38/. Andaman and Nicobar Islands HIND 5003

Published Delhi G.S.G.S. 1943-

1st edn Army/Air

Scale 1: 253 440

maps: col

Great Britain War Office, General Staff, Geographical Section

Shows location of airfields - includes ancillary maps of the smaller islands at the same scale

ISBN mlc 0088547

Shelfmark Maps Y 1348

39/. A New Chart of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with the Adjacent Continent. / Corrected and improved by W[illia]m Heather. W. Heather fecit, J. Stephenson sculpsit Published London William Heather 1803

Scale 1: 1 600 000

1 map 64 x 93 cm

Airship track has been added in manuscript. In a collection of charts by William Heather.

ISBN mlr 0038113

Shelfmark Maps C 12 f. 1 (29)

40/. Andaman Islands Eastern Entrance to the Andaman or Middle Strait (Godam Juru) Surveyed 1904.

Published London Admiralty 1905

Scale 1: 18150

Size 384 x 451 mm

Inset of Bay of Bengal, Andaman Islands, Port Anson

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (3145)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (3145)

Another edition

Published 1907

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (3145)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (3145)

Another edition

Published 1961

From 1961 issued as an inset of Bay of Bengal plans in the Andaman Islands

Former shelfmark N.S. Sec 8 (3145)

Shelfmark Maps B.A.C. 8 (3145)

Maps in the Royal Geographical Society Collection

1/. Tourist Atlas of India. Prepared by National Atlas Organisation under the direction of S.P. Dasgupta.

Published Calcutta Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, 1974.

25 double leaves of plates.

Scales of maps vary from 1:18,000,000 to 1:1,000,000. Town plans from 1:380,000 to (mostly) 1:95,000. Plates 8 & 9 historical and archaeological at 1:12,000,000.

Shelfmark 1.B.231

Comment: Plate 25 is Kavaratti and Port Blair at 1:1,000,000 and includes transport and tourism information (roads, infrastructure, ferry links).

2/. Atlas of Forest Resources of India. Edited by S.P. Das Gupta, Director of National Atlas Organisation [Cover title: Forest Atlas of India].

Published Calcutta Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, 1976.

36 double leaves of plates.

Scales of maps 1:1,000,000, 1:2,000,000 and 1:6,000,000. Plates 21-25 Wildlife and wetlands.

Shelfmark: 1.B.229

Comment: Plate 14 is Kavaratti and Port Blair at 1:1,000,000. It shows forest areas (reserves, protected areas and unclassified). It also includes arable and forest boundaries (state, circle and division).

3/. Andaman Islands from Survey of Capt. J.R. Hobday. To Illustrate Paper by Maurice Portman.

Published R.G.S. London, 1888

Scale 1:1,760,000

1 sheet 8.5 by 5 inches

Shelfmark: S/D 35

Comment: Includes and inset larger sketch of Little Andaman. Of limited interest with few terrestrial features.

4/. Andaman Islands.

Published Calcutta, Survey of India, 1943. HIND 5003.

Scale: 1:253,440

3 sheets 17 by 13 inches

Shelfmark: D.94

5/. Andaman Islands.

Published London War Office, 1943-4. HIND 1023.

Scale: 1:31,680

72 sheets 17 by 17 inches

Shelfmark: India Dist 55

Comment: Index in MoD Catalogue Vol. 3. Very good. Shows mangroves, forest, streams, wet cultivation and sand. Contours at 50 foot intervals. Also shows roads, tracks and high water mark.

6/. South Andaman.

Published London War Office, 1943. GSGS 4462.

Scale: 1:31,680

3 sheets 19 by 28.5 inches

Shelfmark: S6

Comment: Very good. Shows mangroves, forest, streams, wet cultivation and sand. Contours at 50 foot intervals. Also shows roads, tracks and high water mark. Covers South Andaman south of 11E 52' 30". It includes approximately two-thirds of South Andaman.

7/. Map Showing Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

A 10 by 4 inch inset on Bartholomew's Map of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, 1960.

Scale: 1:4,000,000

Shelfmark: G 64

Comment: Very small scale and of limited use. Contours shaded at 100m, 200m, 500m and 1000m. Depths at 200m and 1000m below sea level.

8/. Chart of the Great Andaman and Adjacent Islands. To Accompany the Report of the Committee Appointed in 1857 by the Government of India to Select a Site for a Penal Settlement. From a Chart Surveyed by Lt. Balir and Capt. Moorsoom, 1789-90. Revised by Lt. Heathcote, 1858.

Published Calcutta, Surveyor General's Office, March 1859.

Scale: 1:500,000

Colour map 45.5 by 76cm

Shelfmark: D 64

Comment: Of limited use. No terrestrial contours and only a few major terrestrial features. Depth soundings in fathoms.

9/. Map of the Andaman Islands, Illustrating the Distribution of Tribes; to Accompany the Paper by E.H. Man, Lt. R.C. Temple and E. Weller.

Published Royal Geographical Society, London, 1880

Scale: 1:1,100,000

Colour map 35 by 17.5cm

Shelfmark: OcS/D12

Comment: Of ethnographic interest only. Covers all of the Andamans.

10/. Map of the Andaman Islands, Illustrating the Distribution of Tribes; to Accompany the Paper by E.H. Man and Lt. R.C. Temple.

Published Royal Geographical Society, London, 1880

Scale: 1:1,000,000

1 sheet 14 by 17 inches

Shelfmark: S/D 38

Comment: Of ethnographic interest only. No terrestrial features.

11/. *Andaman Islands, Illustrating the Tribal Distribution. E.H. Man and F.S Weller.*
Published London 1905.

Scale: 1:1,235,000

Colour map 14 by 7.5 inches.

Shelfmark: S/D 36

Comment: Ethnographic interest only. Covers all of the Andaman Islands.

12/. *Town Plan of Port Blair.*

Published Calcutta, Survey of India, 1943. HIND 1052.

Scale: 1:5,000

Two sheets 27 by 19 inches

Shelfmark: India S. 183

Comment: Includes Chatham Island and Ross Island. Contours at 20 foot intervals.

Shows buildings, roads and streams.

13/. *Andamans. Port Blair*

Published Calcutta, Survey of India, 1944.

Scale: 1:25,000

Two sheets 22 by 30 inches

Shelfmark: Dist 47

Comment: Two sheets, Port Blair South and Port Blair North. Very good. Shows mangrove, forest, wet cultivation, sand, roads, paths and tracks and streams. Contours at 50 foot intervals.

14/. *Nicobar Islands*

Published London, War Office, 1943-5. HIND 1083.

Scale: 1:25,000

Eleven sheets 19 by 19 inches

Shelfmark: D48

Comment: Nine sheets held by RGS. Index in MoD Catalogue Vol. 3. Very good. Shows mangrove, forest, wet cultivation, sand, roads, paths and tracks, streams, coral reef and buildings and huts. Contours at 50 foot intervals.

15/. *Indischer Ocean: Generalkarte der Nicobaren/ / Comm. B.v. Wullerstorf-Urbair*

Published Vienna, 1862

From: *Reise der Oesterreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde, in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859.*

Scale: approximately 1:450,000

One chart 70 by 57cm

Shelfmark: INDIAN OC. D 124

Comment: Three slightly different copies in the RGS. Historical interest only. Almost no terrestrial features. Depths in fathoms. Detailed maps on particular anchorages at a larger scale.

16/. *Indischer Ocean: Nicobaren: Bucht von Saoui and Komios (Arrow). Bucht auf Carnicobar*

Published Vienna, 1862

Scales: 1:22,500 and 1:10,600 approximately

Two charts 70 by 57cm

Shelfmark: INDIAN OC. D 124

17/. *Indischer Ocean: Nicobaren: Insel Tillangschong*

Published Vienna, 1862

Scales: 1:27,000 approximately

One chart 70 by 57cm

Shelfmark: INDIAN OC. D 124

18/. Bay of Bengal - Nicobar Group. Nankauri Harbour

Published London Admiralty, 1923

Scale: 1:24,000

One sheet 18.5 by 24 inches

Comment: Old version is of historical interest only. Almost no terrestrial features. Depths in fathoms. 'New' version published in 1959 with terrestrial contours at 100 foot intervals. There are also large scale charts of St. Georges Channel and harbours of Trinkat Champlong, South Bay and Laful Anchorage (Great Nicobar) plus Malacca Anchorage, Sawi Bay and Mus Anchorage (Car Nicobar) and Honi-Ipoh Bay (Katchell) and Pulo Milo (Little Nicobar and Catle Bay (Tillanchong).

19/. Bay of Bengal - Nicobar Group, Nankauri Harbour

Published London Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, 1923

Scale: 1:24,000

One sheet 18.5 by 24 inches

20/. Admiralty Charts

No. 825 Andaman Islands, No. 840 Little Andaman to Great Nicobar

Scale: 1:500,000

Comment: Depths in metres. Little terrestrial information except 100m contours and spot heights.

No. 1419 Coco Channel/Approaches to Port Blair, No. 1398 South Andaman Islands

Scale: 1:150,000

21/. Operational Navigation Charts

ONC K9 Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, ONC L9 Nicobar Islands

Scale: 1:1,000,000

Social Science References 1951 - 2000

The following list is from the International Bibliography of Social Sciences Database and is based on a search using the keyword "Andaman". It is in date order, with the most recent references first.

References from IBSS Database

- 1

TI- Sites, shelters and services in Port Blair

AU- Kailash

JN- Indian journal of regional science

PY- 1999

VO- XXXI

NO- 2

PG- 105-118

AB- An attempt has been made in this study to analyse the physical landscape of Port Blair in terms of its regional setting and its impact on the nature and structure of urban housing and the supply of the three essential services drinking water, sanitation and power. The local morphology and the quality of available construction materials have a profound impact on the overall quality of housing. Its peninsular location in a fragile ecological region restricts all the possibilities to carry out the drinking water and the electricity from its hinterland. So far as the raw materials for the construction of houses are concerned, the locally available resources like wood, bamboo, grass and leaves etc., still have their prominent place in the existing housing construction despite a significant beginning of the use of modern building materials. The kutcha construction and the poor structure of houses are invariably associated with a poor accessibility to services. This is clear from the fact that more than one third of all household lacks a toilet facility and the majority of them are slum dwellers. They have access to drinking water and electricity only outside their premises. The housing conditions of about 9 per cent of households who do have access to drinking water is deplorable as the majority of them lack the provision of drinking water collection within their premises. In Port Blair a toilet is the least accessible service to a large proportion of households which is significantly associated with the poor housing condition of the people.

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- 2

TI- Policing the savage: segregation, labor and state medicine in the Andamans

AU- Sen, S

JN- Journal of Asian studies

PY- Aug 1999

VO- 58

NO- 3

PG- 753-773

- 3

TI- Impact of changing environment on the Onge tribal community of Little Andaman Island

AU- Mukhopadhyay, M

JN- South Asian anthropologist

PY- Mar 1999

VO- 20

NO- 1

PG- 27-34

- 4

TI- People and life in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A review.

Anthropological survey of India, volume XII

AU- Patel, HMM

JN- Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research

VO- 37-38

PG- 31-32

- 5

TI- Flaked glass tools from the Andaman Islands and Australia

AU- Cooper, Z; Bowdler, S

JN- Asian perspectives [Hawaii]

PY- Spring 1998

VO- 37

NO- 1

PG- 74-83

- 6

TI- The salient features of site location in the Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean

AU- Cooper, Z

JN- Asian perspectives [Hawaii]

PY- Fall 1997

VO- 36

NO- 2

PG- 220-259

- 7

TI- Human ecological stress and demographic decline: a case of the Negritos of the Andamans

AU- Kailash

JN- Indian journal of social work

PY- Jul 1997

VO- 58

NO- 3

PG- 382-402

- 8

TI- Sacrifice and escape as counter-hegemonic rituals: a structural essay
on an aspect of Andamanese history

AU- Pandya, V

JN- Social analysis [Adelaide]

PY- Jul 1997

VO- 6

NO- 41(2)

PG- 66-98

- 9

TI- Tribal development administration in India [review]

AU- Basu, AR (Ed.);Nijhawan, S (Ed.)

JN- Economic affairs [Calcutta]

PY- Apr-Jun 1997

VO- 45

NO- 2

PG- 70

- 10

TI- A history of our relations with the Andamanese: compiled from
histories and travels, and from the records of the government of
India

AU- Portman, MV (Ed.)

BT- A history of our relations with the Andamanese: compiled from
histories and travels, and from the records of the government of
India

PU- Asian Educational Services, New Delhi

PY- 1990

NT- 2 volumes

- 11

TI- Above the forest: a study of Andamanese ethnoanemology, cosmology and
the power of ritual [review]

AU- Pandya, V;Sengupta, S (Rev.)

JN- Contributions to Indian sociology

PY- Jan-Jun 1996

VO- 30

NO- 1

PG- 152

- 12

TI- The great Andamanese: an island community of Strait Island in Andaman

AU- Som, S

JN- Man in India

PY- Dec 1995

VO- 75

NO- 4

PG- 393-400

- 13

TI- Bio-social change among the Karens of Andaman Island [review]
 AU- Roy, SB;Tyagi, D (Rev.)
 JN- Man in India
 PY- Mar 1996
 VO- 76
 NO- 1
 PG- 101-102

- 14

TI- The Great Andamanese: an island community of Strait Island in Andaman
 AU- Som, S
 JN- Man in India
 PY- Dec 1995
 VO- 75
 NO- 4
 PG- 393-399

- 15

TI- Relexification and visibility of power in Onge anthroponymy
 AU- Sreenathan, M
 JN- Man in India
 PY- Mar 1995
 VO- 75
 NO- 1
 PG- 37-47

- 16

TI- Of adoption and orphanages: the biocultural dynamics of population
 decline among the Andaman islanders
 AU- Myka, FP
 JN- Man in India
 PY- Mar 1995
 VO- 75
 NO- 1
 PG- 1-9

India

- 17

TI- Morphological evidence for Austric
 AU- Reid, LA
 JN- Oceanic linguistics
 PY- Dec 1994
 VO- 33
 NO- 2
 PG- 323-344

- 18

TI- Above the forest: a study of Andamanese ethnoanemology, cosmology,
and the power of ritual [review]
AU- Pandya, V;Pathy, J (Rev.)
JN- Indian journal of social work
PY- Oct 1994
VO- LV
NO- 4
PG- 650-652

- 19

TI- Above the forest: a study of Andamanese ethnoanemology, cosmology,
and the power of ritual [review]
AU- Pandya, V;Dentan, RK (Rev.)
JN- American anthropologist
PY- Dec 1994
VO- 96
NO- 4
PG- 992

- 20

TI- Urban water scarcity in Port Blair: problem and policy perspective
AU- Kailash
JN- Indian journal of regional science
PY- 1993
VO- XXV
NO- 1
PG- 103-112

- 21

TI- Above the forest: a study of Andamanese ethnoanemology, cosmology and
the power of ritual
AU- Pandya, V
BT- Above the forest: a study of Andamanese ethnoanemology, cosmology and
the power of ritual
PU- Oxford University Press, New Delhi
PY- 1993
PG- 319

- 22

TI- Molar tooth attrition among the Andaman Negritos
AU- Pal, A
JN- Eastern anthropologist
PY- Jul-Sep 1993
VO- 46
NO- 3
PG- 317-328

- 23

TI- Shompen - a primitive tribe in transition - reply to a rejoinder

AU- Guha, PK

JN- Man in India

PY- Jun 1993

VO- 73

NO- 2

PG- 197

- 24

TI- The origins of the Andaman Islanders - local myth and archaeological evidence

AU- Cooper, Z

JN- Antiquity

PY- Jun 1993

VO- 67

NO- 255

PG- 394-399

- 25

TI- The marine living resources of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

AU- Abidi, SAH

BT- The Indian Ocean and its islands - strategic, scientific and historical perspectives

PU- Sage Publications, New Delhi

PY- 1993

PG- 174-184

- 26

TI- Gukwelonone - the game of hiding fathers and seeking sons among the Ongee of Little Andaman

AU- Pandya, V

BT- Father-child relations - cultural and biosocial contexts

PU- Aldine de Gruyter, New York

PY- 1992

PG- 263-280

- 27

TI- Gukwelonone - the game of hiding fathers and seeking sons among the Ongee of Little Andaman

AU- Pandya, V

BT- Father-child relations - cultural and bisocial contexts

PU- Aldine De Gruyter, New York

PY- 1992

PG- 263-280

SE- Hewlett_BS

- 28

TI- Dental striation pattern in Andamanese and Veddahs from skulls'

collections of the British Museum (London)

AU- Fox, CL

JN- Man in India

PY- Dec 1992

VO- 72

NO- 4

PG- 377-384

- 29

TI- Palmar dermatoglyphics of Nicobarese of Andaman Island

AU- Mallick, S

JN- Man in India

PY- Jun 1992

VO- 72

NO- 2

PG- 243

- 30

TI- Tools of the trade - the production of ethnographic observations on the Andaman Islands, 1858-1922

AU- Tomas, D

BT- Colonial situations - essays on the contextualization of ethnographic knowledge

PU- University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, WI.

PY- 1991

PG- 75-108

SE- Socking_GW_Jr

- 31

TI- India's Indian Ocean islands - a study in India's Indian Ocean islands, their geographic, demographic, political, and strategic importance

AU- Athawale, S

BT- India's Indian Ocean islands - a study in India's Indian Ocean islands, their geographic, demographic, political, and strategic importance

PU- ABC Publishing House, New Delhi

PY- 1991

PG- 141 p. (ill)

NT- On the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep and the strategic aspects of the Indian islands in the Indian Ocean
Includes bibliographical references (p.[127]-132)

- 32

TI- The Onge. Negrito hunter-gatherers of Little Andaman [review]

AU- Basu, BK;Assayag, J (Rev.)

JN- Homme

PY- Jul-Sep 1991

VO- XXXI

NO- 119

PG- 127

- 33

TI- Andaman & Nicobar revisited

AU- Assayag, J

JN- Homme

PY- Jul-Sep 1991

VO- XXXI

NO- 119

PG- 127

- 34

TI- The end of "bibipoiye" (dog not) days in the Andamans

AU- Cooper, Z

BT- Hunter-gatherer demography - past and present

PU- Oceania Monographs, Sydney

PY- 1990

PG- 117-125

SE- Meehan_B

White_N

- 35

TI- Palmar C-line polymorphism among the Negrito tribes of Andaman Islands

AU- Sarkar, BN

JN- South Asian anthropologist

PY- Sep 1990

VO- 11

NO- 2

PG- 49-54

- 36

TI- Eco-cultural implications of health and hygiene among the Onge of Andaman Oslands

AU- Venkatesan, D

JN- Man in India

PY- Sep 1990

VO- 70

NO- 3

PG- 228-244

- 37

TI- Indigenous small populations of Andaman and Nicobar islands

AU- Danda, AK

JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society

PY- 1989

VO- 24

NO- 1

PG- 85-99

- 38

TI- Anthropometric study of the Jarawa of Andaman islands

AU- Sarkar, BN

JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society

PY- 1989

VO- 24

NO- 1

PG- 79-83

- 39

TI- Health and nutritional status of the Onge of Little Andaman island

AU- Rao, DH;Brahmam, GNV;Rao, NP

JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society

PY- 1989

VO- 24

NO- 1

PG- 69-78

- 40

TI- Endangered tribes and their development in Andaman and Nicobar islands

AU- Sarkar, JK

JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society

PY- 1989

VO- 24

NO- 1

PG- 1-45

- 41

TI- Blood groups, sickle cell trait and total haemoglobin among the Onge of Little Andaman

AU- Kumar, S

JN- Human science

PY- 1988

VO- 37

NO- 4

PG- 378-381

- 42

TI- A study on the finger and palm dermatoglyphics of the Karens of Andaman

AU- Roy, SB

JN- Human science

PY- 1988

VO- 37

NO- 2

PG- 133-145

- 43

TI- The linguistic situation of Port Blair
 AU- Sarkar, KD
 JN- Hum Sci.
 PY- 1987
 VO- 36
 NO- 4
 PG- 383-404

- 44

TI- Befriending the Jarawa - a challenging task
 AU- Sarkar, JK
 JN- Human science
 PY- 1987
 VO- 36
 NO- 1
 PG- 1-12
 DT- Article

- 45

TI- A study on the Negritos of Andaman through an evolutionary approach
 based on serology
 AU- Tandon, VK
 JN- Human science
 PY- 1987
 VO- 36
 NO- 2
 PG- 150-158

- 46

TI- Cerumen typing among the aboriginals and settlers of Andaman
 AU- Tandon, VK
 JN- Human science
 PY- 1987
 VO- 36
 NO- 4
 PG- 370-374

- 47

TI- Dermatoglyphic study of the Jarawa - a Negrito tribe of the Andaman
 islands
 AU- Sarkar, BN
 JN- Human science
 PY- 1987
 VO- 36
 NO- 4
 PG- 346-358

- 48

TI- Dental morphology of the Andaman Negritos

AU- Pal, A

JN- Human science

PY- 1987

VO- 36

NO- 4

PG- 327-345

- 49

TI- Study on immunoglobulin levels in the Onge of Little Andaman

AU- Kumar, S

JN- Human science

PY- 1987

VO- 36

NO- 3

PG- 260-265

- 50

TI- Andaman and Nicobar islands - bibliography of recent literature
(period covered 1975-1986)

AU- Kulkarni, SM

JN- Human science

PY- 1987

VO- 36

NO- 3

PG- 300-309

- 51

TI- The institution of captainship: a traditional political system of the
Nicobar Islands

AU- Reddy, GP;Sudarsen, V

JN- Mankind Quarterly

PY- 1986

VO- 27

NO- 1

PG- 63-75

- 52

TI- The Andaman tribes - victims of development

AU- Whitaker, R;Whitaker, Z

JN- Cultural Survival

PY- 1986

VO- 10

NO- 2

PG- 13-18

- 53

TI- Hand clasping and arm folding among the Nicobarese of Car-Nicobar

island

AU- Krishan, G;Rao, KR;Saheb, SY

JN- Anthropologie (Brno)

PY- 1986

VO- 24

NO- 1

PG- 37-38

- 54

TI- The tribal and the non-tribal in Andaman Islands: a historical perspective

AU- Pandit, TN

JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society

PY- 1985

VO- 20

NO- 2

PG- 111-131

- 55

TI- The migrant Oraon in the Andaman Islands: some demographic aspects

AU- Bhattacharyya, SK;Dutta, PC;Bhattacharyya, A

JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society

PY- 1985

VO- 20

NO- 1

PG- 86-92

- 56

TI- Plural and differential acculturation at Port Blair

AU- Dhar, B

JN- Anthropos (Freiburg)

PY- 1985

VO- 80

NO- 4-6

PG- 658-664

- 57

TI- The coconut complex of central Nicobar

AU- Upadhyay, VS

JN- Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research

PY- 1984

VO- 26

PG- 101-114

- 58

TI- Andamanese sex roles

AU- Robson, E;Santamaria, U

JN- Journal of the Anthropological Society of Oxford

PY- 1983
 VO- 14
 NO- 3
 PG- 292-300

- 59

TI- Research in biological anthropology of the Andaman Negritos: a
 critical review
 AU- Dutta, PC
 JN- Anthropologie (Brno)
 PY- 1983
 VO- 21
 NO- 3
 PG- 259-268

- 60

TI- Linguistic effect of culture contact: present Andamanese linguistic
 situation
 AU- Monoharan, S
 JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society
 PY- 1982
 VO- 17
 NO- 3
 PG- 223-227

- 61

TI- The cost of borrowing, the terms of trade, and the determination of
 external debt
 AU- Katz, M
 JN- Oxford Economic Papers
 PY- Jul 1982
 VO- 34
 NO- 2
 PG- 332-345

- 62

TI- Scarcity and survival: a study in culture ecology of Chowra Island in
 Nicobar archipelago
 AU- Reddy, GP
 BT- Scarcity and survival: a study in culture ecology of Chowra Island in
 Nicobar archipelago
 PU- D. K. Publishers, New Delhi
 PY- 1982
 PG- xi-186

- 63

TI- The Andaman & Nicobar Islands: a study of habitat, economy & society,
 from tradition to modernity
 AU- Das, ST

BT- The Andaman & Nicobar Islands: a study of habitat, economy & society,
from tradition to modernity

PU- Sagar publications, New Delhi

PY- 1982

PG- vii-107-9

- 64

TI- Cultural ecology and the genetical structure of Nicobar island
populations

AU- Ray, AK;Ray, A

JN- Journal of Human Evolution

PY- 1980

VO- 9

NO- 6

PG- 495-504

- 65

TI- Some demographic aspects of the scheduled tribes of Andaman and
Nicobar islands

AU- Sanyal, S

JN- Man in India

PY- 1980

VO- 60(3-4)

PG- 204-220

- 66

TI- Language of the present Great Andamanese

AU- Manoharan, S

JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society

PY- 1980

VO- 15(1)

PG- 43-55

- 67

TI- A note on the ABO, Rh(D) blood groups among the Karens of Andaman
island

AU- Roy, SB

JN- Indian journal of physical anthropology and human genetics

PY- 1980

VO- 6(2)

PG- 151-152

- 68

TI- Cultural ecology and the genetical structure of Nicobar island
populations

AU- Ray, AK;Ray, A

JN- Journal of Human Evolution

PY- 1980

VO- 9

NO- 6
PG- 495-504

- 69

TI- Changing and disappearing cultures in Andaman and Nicobar islands
AU- Upadhyah, VS
JN- R. Ethnol
PY- 1979
VO- 7(1-9)
PG- 50-54

- 70

TI- The system of exchange in the Nicobar archipelago
AU- Sahay, VS
JN- Eastern anthropologist
PY- Oct-Dec 1979
VO- 32(4)
PG- 287-296

- 71

TI- From an island culture to a cultural island: a conceptual possibility
AU- Upadhyay, VS
JN- B. int. Committee urg.-anthropol. ethnol. Res.
PY- 1979
VO- 21
PG- 83-88

- 72

TI- The Bay islander
AU- Mann, RS
BT- The Bay islander
PU- Bidisa
Institute of Social Research and Applied Anthropology
Calcutta
Subarnarekha
PY- 1979
PG- 156

- 73

TI- Distribution of middle phalangeal hair and ear lobe types among Name-sudhra Bengalees of Andaman Island
AU- Krishan, G; Rao, KR
JN- Indian journal of physical anthropology and human genetics
PY- Oct 1978
VO- 4(2)
PG- 187-192

- 74

TI- Dermatoglyphics of the Nicobarese of Great Nicobar
 AU- Krishan, G
 JN- Indian journal of physical anthropology and human genetics
 PY- 1977
 VO- 3(2)
 PG- 173-180

- 75

TI- [The last five hundred: an expedition to the Dwarf tribes of the
 Andamans]
 Die letzten Funfhundert: Expedition zu den Zwergvolkern auf den
 Andamanen
 LA- German
 AU- Harrer, H
 BT- Die letzten Funfhundert: Expedition zu den Zwergvolkern auf den
 Andamanen
 [The last five hundred: an expedition to the Dwarf tribes of the
 Andamans]
 PU- Berlin-Frankfurt/Main
 Ullstein
 PY- 1977
 PG- 175

- 76

TI- Population structure and migration in two island communities
 AU- Sen, DK;Pal, A
 JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society
 PY- 1976
 VO- 11(1)
 PG- 11-19

- 77

TI- Population determinants in the Andaman islands
 AU- Erickson, P;Beckerman, S
 JN- Mankind
 PY- 1975
 VO- 10(2)
 PG- 105-107

- 78

TI- 'Change' and 'continuity' among the Nicobarese
 AU- Mann, RS
 JN- Eastern anthropologist
 PY- 1975
 VO- 28(4)
 PG- 327-339

- 79

TI- Jarawas of Andaman - an analysis of hostility

AU- Mann, RS
 JN- Man in India
 PY- Apr-Jun 1973
 VO- 53(1)
 PG- 201-220

- 80

TI- A study of intra-familial relationships among the Car Nicobarese
 AU- Chanda, S
 JN- Indian journal of social work
 PY- Jul 1972
 VO- 33(2)
 PG- 109-116

- 81

TI- Shovel-shaped incisors among the Negritoes of Andaman Islands
 AU- Pal, A
 JN- Man in India
 PY- 1972
 VO- 52(3)
 PG- 239-251

- 82

TI- Ethnic groups of insular southeast Asia. I: Indonesia, Andaman
 Islands and Madagascar
 AU- Lebar, FM (Ed.)
 BT- Ethnic groups of insular southeast Asia. I: Indonesia, Andaman
 Islands and Madagascar
 PU- New Haven
 Human relations Area Files Press
 PY- 1972
 PG- 226
 SE- Lebar_FM

- 83

TI- The Andaman Islanders
 AU- Cipriani, L
 BT- The Andaman Islanders
 PU- London
 Weidenfeld and Nicolson
 PY- 1966
 PG- xxi + 159
 NT- Ed by D.T. COX and L. COLE

- 84

TI- [Most recent reports on the last Andamans]
 Neueste Berichte uber die letzten Andamaner
 LA- German
 AU- Gusinde, M

JN- Anthropos
 PY- 1965
 VO- 60(1-6)
 PG- 838-844

- 85

TI- [The Onga of the Andaman Islands]
 Onga Andamanskih ostrovov
 LA- Russian
 AU- Volcok, BJ
 JN- Sovetskaja ethnografija
 PY- 1965
 VO- 3
 PG- 99-109

- 86

TI- [The Andaman Karlik. On life and customs of the tribes Djarava and
 Onge inhabitants of the Lesser Andaman Islands]
 Andamanskia Karliki. (O zizni i obycajah plemen dzarava i onge
 obytajuscih na Malyh Andamanskih ostrovah)
 LA- Russian
 AU- Asraf, A
 JN- Azija Afr. segodnja
 PY- 1965
 VO- 8
 PG- 50-51

- 87

TI- Economy of the Onge of Little Andaman
 AU- Bose, S
 JN- Man in India
 PY- Oct-Dec 1964
 VO- 49(4)
 PG- 298-310

- 88

TI- [Economic forms on the Nicobar-Islands]
 Wirtschaftsformen auf den Nikobaren-Inseln
 LA- German
 AU- Mylius, K
 JN- Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie
 PY- 1962
 VO- 87(1)
 PG- 39-50

- 89

TI- Notes on the material culture of the Jarawa of Great Andaman: their
 weapons and implements
 AU- Ganguly, P;Pal, A

JN- Ethnos
 PY- 1962
 VO- 27
 PG- 84-98

- 90

TI- Recent anthropological work in Little Andaman
 AU- Cipriani, L
 JN- Current anthropology
 PY- Apr 1962
 VO- 3(2)
 PG- 208-209

- 91

TI- Land and people of the Andamans; a geographical and socio-economical
 study with a short account of the Nicobar Islands
 AU- Sen, PK
 BT- Land and people of the Andamans; a geographical and socio-economical
 study with a short account of the Nicobar Islands
 PU- Calcutta
 Post-Graduate Book Mart
 PY- 1962
 PG- 197

- 92

TI- Some ceremonial customs in Onge life-cycle
 AU- Roy, BC
 CA- Ganguly
 JN- Folklore [India]
 PY- Dec 1961
 VO- 11(6)
 PG- 368-374

- 93

TI- Scheduled tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, their conditions and
 needs
 AU- Shrikant, LM
 JN- Vanyajati
 PY- Jul 1961
 VO- 9(3)
 PG- 90-97

- 94

TI- The people of Andaman
 AU- Biswas, DK
 JN- Vanyajati
 PY- Apr 1961
 VO- 9(2)
 PG- 74-77

- 95

TI- Stone Age techniques in nineteenth-century India
 AU- Malik, SC
 JN- Man
 PY- Sep 1961
 VO- 61
 PG- 163

- 96

TI- Mourning terms
 AU- Needham, R
 JN- Bijdrag. Taal-Land-Volkenk.
 PY- 1959
 VO- 115(1)
 PG- 58-89

- 97

TI- The present-day Andamanese culture
 AU- Basu, D
 JN- Ind. Folklore
 PY- Apr 1959
 VO- 2(1)
 PG- 20-24

- 98

TI- Andaman and Nicobar islands
 AU- Alva, SV
 JN- Vanyajati
 PY- Oct 1959
 VO- 7(4)
 PG- 119-123

- 99

TI- Special list of tribes of primitive hunters and food-gatherers (A)
 JN- B. int. Committe urgent anthropol. ethnol. Res.
 PY- 1958
 VO- 1
 PG- 13-47

- 100

TI- [The Andamans. The inhabitants of the Andaman Islands]
 Andamancy. O ziteljah Andemanskih ostrovov
 LA- Undetermined
 AU- Boroh, N;Muhin, L
 JN- Vokrug Sveta
 PY- 1958
 VO- 1

PG- 44-45

- 101

TI- Onge culture in transition

AU- Majumdar, DN

JN- B. Inst. trad. Cult.

PY- 1957

PG- 7-10

BIODIVERSITY OF THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIA



HISTORICAL RECORDS FROM THE UK



BIODIVERSITY OF THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIA

HISTORICAL RECORDS FROM THE UK

Compiled by Fauna & Flora International

**as part of Project (DoE no. 162/06/173)
"Protected Areas Management Planning in the Andaman Islands"
Supported by the Darwin Initiative**

In partnership with:

**Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)
Andaman and Nicobar Environment Team (ANET)**

Citation: Magin, C. and Mickelburgh, S. (Comps) 2001. Biodiversity of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. Historical records from the UK. Fauna & Flora International, Cambridge, UK. 192 pp.

Cover photo: Coastal forest, Havelock Island. Chris Magin / FFI.

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Acknowledgements

This report was compiled by Dr Chris Magin and Simon Mickelburgh of FFI. It has been produced with the collaboration of a number of individuals and organisations. We would like to thank the following organisations for providing information - BirdLife International, the British Library, the Harrison Institute, the Linnean Society, The Natural History Museum, the Oxford Forestry Institute, the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the Royal Geographical Society and the Smithsonian Institution.

We would like to thank the following individuals for assisting in the process of compiling information: Mike Appleton, Dr Paul Bates, Jeff Burley, Clive Coward, Mike Crosby, Mrs N. Denham, Gina Douglas, Frances Herbert, John Jackson, James Murray, Sara Oldfield, Professor Simon Owens, Dr Steven Parry, Dr Robert Prys-Jones, Dr Pamela Rasmussen, Joanna Scadden, Alison Stattersfield and Nigel Winsor. Finally, thanks must go to Sylvia Smith of the Darwin Initiative for her patience and understanding during this project.

Introduction

This printed report on historical records of biodiversity in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India, was compiled by Fauna & Flora International (FFI) as one of the outputs of a Darwin Initiative for the Survival of the Species project (DoE no. 162/06/173) entitled "Protected Areas Management Planning in the Andaman Islands". The aim was to make information from the British colonial period, particularly that relevant to protected areas, available to present-day scientists and managers in India and elsewhere.

The first attempt at settlement by the British on the Andaman Islands began in 1789 when the East India Company asked Lt. Archibald Blair to survey and establish a port for ships to dock in during the monsoon. This first settlement, Port Cornwallis, (later renamed as Port Blair) was soon abandoned. A second attempt, to found a penal colony, was made in 1857, and was finally successful in 1858. The effective British presence in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands thus spanned 90 years from 1857 until India's independence in 1947, with a brief hiatus during the Second World War when Japan occupied the islands.

In the event, there turned out to be a huge wealth of literature on, and plethora of specimens from, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (ANI) in the UK. Specimens held in British museums are all catalogued but most records have not yet been transferred onto computer, so institutions are unable to say easily exactly what they possess without labour-intensive searches. More progress has been made with bibliographies, but even these are generally not complete. Within the scope of this project therefore, the most that could be achieved was to identify sources of ANI data, give brief descriptions of the institutions that house them, and where computerized records exist, compile them.

All the institutions mentioned in this report have been extremely helpful and would undoubtedly offer genuine researchers / scientists every aid in the event of any future enquiry. We urge interested parties to contact them directly.

Within India, FFI's project partners were the Indian Institute for Public Administration (IIPA) and the Andaman and Nicobar Environment Team (ANET). The information assembled in this report has also been disseminated on a CD-Rom produced under this project, which is available in the UK from FFI and in India from IIPA / ANET.

UK Institutions Holding Specimens, Literature and Artifacts

Specimens and artifacts from, and literature about the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are held in a variety of UK institutions. Brief information about these institutions, which are listed in alphabetical order, is given below.

BirdLife International

The Secretariat of BirdLife International, a worldwide partnership of bird conservation organisations, is based in Cambridge and has information relating to bird conservation issues worldwide, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. BirdLife also publishes a range of bird conservation books. BirdLife's Indian Partner is the Bombay Natural History Society.

Contact Details:

BirdLife International
Wellbrook Court
Girton Road
Cambridge CB3 0NA
UK
Tel: +44 (0)1223 277 318
e-mail: info@birdlife.org
Website: www.birdlife.org

The British Library

The British Library has recently moved to a new site near King's Cross Station in London. It is in fact made up of a number of separate facilities and boasts that it has a copy of every book that has been published in English. As well as that, it also has an extensive map, manuscript, rare books and music collection and other collections relating to humanities and science. In total the British Library holds over 150 million items. Of particular interest is the Oriental and India Office Reading Room. This includes the collections of the India Office Library and literature and documents relating to India and other countries in Asia. Access to the Library's facilities requires a Reader's Pass, which is issued free of charge. Passes are normally issued for one month, and one or five years. It is best to apply in advance for a pass by writing to the Reader Admissions Office, describing what kind of research is to be undertaken. A small amount of material within the British Library is on open access - much has to be ordered, which can be a lengthy process. A Library catalogue is available on-line. The Library is fully computerised and all searching can be done electronically.

Contact Details:

The British Library
96 Euston Road
London NW1 2DB
UK
Tel: +44 (0)207 412 7676 (general enquiries)
+44 (0)207 412 7677 (reader admissions)
e-mail: reader-service-enquiries@bl.uk
reader-admissions@bl.uk
Website: www.bl.uk
Library catalogue at: opac97.bl.uk

The British Museum

Situated in London, the British Museum holds in trust for the nation and the world a collection of art and antiquities from ancient and living cultures. The collection is one of the finest in existence, spanning two million years of human history. The British Museum was founded in 1753 to promote universal understanding through the arts, natural history and science in a public museum. Since its foundation, the British Museum has been guided by three important principles: that the collections are held in perpetuity in their entirety; that they are widely available to all who seek to enjoy and learn from them and that they are curated by full-time specialists. The Museum holds some cultural and anthropological artifacts from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Contact Details:

The British Museum
Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3DG
UK
Tel: + 44 (0)207 323 8299
e-mail: information@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk
website: www.thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

Fauna & Flora International

Fauna & Flora International is based in Cambridge. It has a worldwide programme of activities that cover a wide range of species and habitats. It also has a grant-giving facility, the 100% Fund, that has dispersed over 650 grants in its 30 year history. FFI has a small library including reports from 100% Fund projects. Its staff have a wide range of experience in many areas of conservation, including projects in the Andaman Islands.

Contact Details:

Fauna & Flora International
Great Eastern House
Tenison Road
Cambridge CB1 2DT
UK
Tel: + 44 (0)1223 571 000
e-mail: info@fauna-flora.org
Website: www.fauna-flora.org

The Harrison Institute

The Harrison Institute Centre for Systematics and Biodiversity Research is based in Kent. It has an expanding collection of specimens, particularly mammals, from around the world. It also publishes information relating to systematics and conservation, such as *Bats of the Indian Subcontinent* published in 1997. Access to the collection is by prior appointment.

Contact Details:

The Harrison Institute
Bowerwood House
St. Botolph's Road
Sevenoaks
Kent TN13 3AQ
UK
Tel: +44 (0)1732 453 814
e-mail: hzm@btinternet.com

IUCN - The World Conservation Union

IUCN is based in Switzerland, though it has regional offices around the world. Its Species Survival Commission (SSC) has around 7,000 members worldwide. IUCN produces a range of publications, most important of which are the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the SSC Conservation Action Plans, which can be ordered from its Cambridge-based Publications Unit. Many of these are becoming available on-line.

Contact Details:

IUCN
rue de Mauverney 28
Gland
CH - 1196
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 999 00 01
Website: www.iucn.org

IUCN Publications Services Unit
219c Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 0DL
UK
Tel: + 44 (0)1223 277 894
e-mail: info@books.iucn.org

The IUCN Red List is available on-line at www.redlist.org

The Linnean Society of London

The Linnean Society is based in Central London and concentrates on taxonomic and systematic studies to identify and document the world's biodiversity. It has a small library with both books and journals, including some 40,000 monographs dating from 1483 to the present, focusing on plant and animal identification and classification, evolutionary biology and the history of natural history. The Library is not computerised though staff are very helpful. Access is by prior appointment. The journals are held at a different location and notice is required if these are to be consulted.

Contact Details:

Gina Douglas
Librarian
The Linnean Society
Burlington House
Piccadilly
London
UK
Tel: +44 (0)207 434 4479
Website: www.linnean.org

The Natural History Museum

The Natural History Museum, London, has one of the largest collections of specimens in the world. The Zoology Collection contains 27 million specimens ranging in size from whales to protozoa - including a section specifically devoted to birds located in Tring, about 25 miles north-west of London (see entry under Walter Rothschild Zoological Museum). The separately-managed Entomology Collection houses 28 million insect and other arthropod specimens. The NHM botanical collections (which are complementary to those at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) comprise an estimated 5.2 million specimens of seed plants, pteridophytes, bryophytes, lichens, myxomycetes and algae (including substantial diatom collections). The collections of mammals, birds, plants and certain invertebrate taxa such as Lepidoptera are at least partly computerized. Historically, the specimens comprise material collected over a period from the sixteenth century to the present day and include the collections of numerous eminent scientists (including Linnaeus, Darwin, Wallace, and Rothschild) and specimens gathered on many famous expeditions of discovery and exploration. Visiting researchers can inspect the specimen collections by prior appointment only.

The Natural History Museum also has several libraries. The largest is the General Library, which has a very extensive collection of books and journals relating to natural history. It is probably one of the most important reference collections in the world. The library is open to the general public by prior appointment. Material within the libraries is not generally on open access. Most items need to be ordered, although in most cases this takes only a few minutes. The General Library also has on-line access to materials such as *Zoological Record* and *Biological Abstracts*. Photocopying facilities are available but expensive. No materials within the library can be borrowed. A Library Catalogue is also available on-line.

Contact Details:

The Natural History Museum
Cromwell Road
London SW7 5BD
UK
Tel: +44 (0)207 942 5000
Website: www.nhm.ac.uk

John Jackson
Science Policy Coordinator
Tel: +44 (0)207 942 5257
e-mail: j.jackson@nhm.ac.uk

The Oxford Forestry Institute

This is part of the University of Oxford. It has a small library devoted to forestry books and journals. It has computer access to a number of databases such as *TREE CD*, which details forestry literature from 1939 to the present day. Access is by prior appointment.

Contact Details:

Professor Jeff Burley
President
Oxford Forestry Institute
University of Oxford
South Parks Road
Oxford OX1 3RB
UK
Tel: +44 (0)1865 275 050
e-mail: jeff.burley@plants.ox.ac.uk

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

The Kew Herbarium, founded in 1853, focuses effort on its collections of higher plants and fungi, baseline biodiversity research, sustainable utilisation of plant resources and conservation and environmental monitoring. Staff in the Herbarium work in the UK, UK Overseas Territories, drylands and wet tropics (including therefore India and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands), and on British and world non-lichenized fungi, grasses and orchids. The Natural History Museum concentrates on Europe, Central and North America together with British and world lichenized fungi, algae, mosses and liverworts.

Today, with over 7,000,000 reference specimens available for examination, the Herbarium is an outstanding primary source of information on the identification, distribution, morphology, and economic usage of plants and fungi from around the world. Every year, around 30,000 new specimens are added to the collection through a programme of overseas expeditions, joint work with overseas colleagues, gifts and exchanges with other institutes at home and abroad. It now contains over 250,000 "type specimens" - the original specimens on which new species descriptions have been based. Together, they represent a major and irreplaceable international asset. Collections are ordered geographically and taxonomically e.g. Indian subcontinent and then by Family Genus and Species. The Herbarium holds more specimens from the Andamans than the Nicobar Islands.

There are 20,000 seed accessions in the Herbarium carpological collections, which are used to support all identification and research work. Cataloguing and reorganisation of the collection is currently in progress. The mycological herbarium, founded in 1879, continues to grow at the rate of three to four thousand specimens every year. Over 800,000 specimens of fungi from every part of the globe, including 35,000 original types, are now held in one of the oldest, largest, and most important reference collections in the world, making Kew one of the most important mycological centres for taxonomic scientists world-wide.

Kew is a world leader in herbarium techniques, providing practical advice and training courses to students and professionals at home and abroad. Every week, the Herbarium attracts an average of 50 professional visitors, about a quarter of whom are overseas researchers, and shares its resources by sending out around 11,500 specimens on loan to overseas universities and specialist institutes. Most years there is an Indian Botanical Liaison Officer, working at Kew on loan from the Botanical Survey of India. It is possible that in the future Kew will be databasing Indian specimens.

Databases include the International Plant Names Index (including the Index Kewensis), the Kew Record of Taxonomic Literature, Vascular Plant Families and Genera, and World Grass species synonyms database, all of which are searchable on-line.

Contact Details:

Royal Botanic Gardens

Kew

Richmond

Surrey

TW9 3AB

UK

Tel: +44 (0)20 8332 5000

e-mail: info@rbgkew.org.uk

Website: www.rbgkew.org.uk

Professor Simon J. Owens

Keeper of Herbarium

Tel: +44 (0)20 8332 5212

s.owens@rbgkew.org.uk

The Royal Geographical Society

This is based in Central London and has a collection of approximately 700,000 maps. There is also a small photograph collection, a library, and the headquarters of the Expedition Advisory Service. The latter carries a range of reports from expeditions worldwide. Access to the collections and the library is by prior appointment. There is a charge of £10 per day for the use of the map collections.

Contact Details:

The Royal Geographical Society

1 Kensington Gore

London SW7 2AR

UK

Tel: +44 (0)207 591 3000

e-mail: info@rgs.org

Website: www.rgs.org

The Walter Rothschild Zoological Museum, Tring

The Walter Rothschild Zoological Museum located at Tring in Hertfordshire was bequeathed to The Natural History Museum (of which it is now part) in 1937. By the time Lord Rothschild died his private collections included some 2,000 mounted mammals and a similar number of mounted birds, along with two million butterflies and moths, 300,000 bird skins, 144 giant tortoises, 200,000 birds eggs and 30,000 relevant books. He selected the finest specimens for display and made sure they were prepared by experts. As a result many of the specimens on display today are outstanding examples of nineteenth-century taxidermy at its very best and every attempt has been made to preserve the character and general arrangement of Lord Rothchild's museum.

The Walter Rothschild Zoological Museum is also home to the ornithological research collections (Bird Group, Department of Zoology) and the ornithological library (Department of Library and Information Services) of The Natural History Museum which were moved out from London in the early 1970s and are housed in part of the original Rothschild complex and in a purpose-built four-storey building. These collections are probably the largest and most comprehensive in the world, with over 2,000,000 skin, skeleton, spirit, egg and nest specimens, representing over 95% of known bird species, housed adjacent to one of the world's great ornithological libraries. They are not open to the general public but, strictly by prior appointment, may be consulted by persons, amateur or professional, engaged in original research or the production of scientific artwork. The ornithological collections contain the world's largest and most historically important holdings of birds of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. These include an estimated 2,000 skin specimens of some 140 species from these islands, and type specimens of at least 45 valid taxa from the region. The vast majority of the specimens are from the Hume Collection, many having been collected by his own exploratory party, and the types are primarily for species described by Hume.

Other foreign museums with substantial holdings of birds of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are: the American Museum (New York), with probably a few hundred specimens, including several types, most from the Rothschild Collection (collected by Butler and Osmaston); the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), with probably about 500 skins collected by W. Abbott, including numerous types; and the Royal Ontario Museum, with probably about 500 specimens collected by B.B. Osmaston. In India, the Bombay Natural History Society collection from the region is on the order of 1,000 specimens, and that in Calcutta is also large, numbering perhaps several hundred specimens. The specimens in these latter two collections were mostly collected in the 1960s and 1970s, while all the specimens in the museums mentioned above date no later than the very early 20th Century.

[N.b. These data on bird specimen holdings are part of an ongoing survey of specimen resources for the Indian subcontinent, and hence the numbers are estimates subject to revision. This survey is being done in conjunction with mapping of birds of the Indian subcontinent for a guide and related projects, being carried out by Pamela C. Rasmussen and collaborators, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. PCR's current address: Michigan State University Museum, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, MI 48824-1045, USA; e-mail rasmuss39@msu.edu]

Contact Details:

All Bird Group staff and the librarian can be reached at the following postal address:

Bird Group

Department of Zoology

The Natural History Museum

Akeman Street

Tring

Herts

HP23 6AP

UK.

Tel: +44 (0) 207 942 6158

Fax: +44 (0) 207 942 6150

Web site <http://www.nhm.ac.uk/museum/tring/>

General enquiries should be addressed to:

Dr. Robert Prys-Jones

e-mail r.prys-jones@nhm.ac.uk

UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre

Located in Cambridge, the UNEP-WCMC has for many years compiled the IUCN series of Red Data Books and Red Lists, and therefore holds a great deal of published and "grey" literature on threatened species worldwide. It also holds extensive literature on protected areas and habitats such as wetlands, tropical forests and coral reefs.

Contact Details:

UNEP-WCMC

219 Huntingdon Road

Cambridge CB3 0DL

UK

Tel: +44 (0)1223 277 314

e-mail: info@unep-wcmc.org

Website: www.unep-wcmc.org

Historical Maps of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

The British Library and The Royal Geographical Society in London both have extensive map collections. In the case of the RGS, there are in excess of 700,000 maps in their collections. Both collections have been accessed and the following are lists of maps of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands that they hold. Many of these are of historical interest. In most cases, these maps can be viewed and generally copied.

Maps in the British Library Collection

1/. *Royaume de Siam ... et les Isles de Sumatra, Andemaon etc.*

Published 1687

Former Shelfmark K 116.2

New Shelfmark Maps K. Top. 116.2

2/. *Royaume de Siam ... et les Isles de Sumatra, Andemaon etc. Another copy.*

Published 1730?

Former Shelfmark -60110. (1.) K 116.3

New Shelfmark *Maps 60110. (1.)
Maps K. Top. 116.3

3/. *Chart of the Andaman Islands from a Portuguese manuscript*

Published London. A. Dalrymple 1784

Shelfmark 453.K.17. (199.)

4/. *Chart of the Channel through the Andaman Islands passed by Capt. Cleugh in ship Adm. Pocock December 1764*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1784

Shelfmark 435.K.17. (201.)

5/. *Chart of the passage between the Negrais and the Andaman, etc*

Published 1784

Shelfmark 435.K.17.1. (195.)

6/. *Chart of the west coast of the Andaman Islands by Capt. J.G. Wragg 1771*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1784

Shelfmark 435.K.17. (198.)

7/. *Chart of the Andaman Islands by Capt. J. Ritchie 1771*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1785

Shelfmark 435.K.17. (197.)

8/. *Chart of part of the Coast of the Great Andaman and adjacent islands By Lieut. A. Blair 1789*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1795

Size 565 x 650 mm

Former Shelfmark MAPS 147.e.17. (112.)

New Shelfmark Maps 147.e.17. (112.)

9/. *Chart of part of the Coast of the Great Andaman and adjacent islands by A.Blair 1789.*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1795

Shelfmark Maps 147.e.17.

10/. *Plan of the Little Andaman Islands, with the track of H.M. Sloop of War Ariel, 1790, etc, 5 nautic miles (= 50 nm).*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1791

Scale 5 nautic miles [= 50 nm]

Size 230 x 315 mm

Shelfmark 570.h.2. (140.)

11/. *Plan of the Little Andaman Islands, with the track of H.M. Sloop of War Ariel 1790*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1791

Shelfmark 570.h.2 (140.)

12/. *Sketch of the North Part of Andaman Islands, from a Dutch manuscript*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1792

Shelfmark 570.h.2. (139.)

13/. *Chart of the Andaman Islands. Surveyed.....by A. Blair*

Published London A. Dalrymple 1793

4 sheets, Sheet 2 wanting

Shelfmark Maps 147.e.17. (93.)

14/. *Plan of a Strait through the Great Andaman Islands. [Admiralty Chart]*

Published London 1810

Former shelfmark SEC 12. (838.)

Shelfmark SEC 12. (838.)

15/. *Chart of the Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands Extracted from the Admiralty Chart of the Bay of Bengal (Plan of Port Blair Harbour). Corrections 1865-1866.*

Published Calcutta 1867?

Shelfmark I.M.S.

16/. *Bay of Bengal Andaman Islands. Surveyed by Lieut. Blair and Capt. Moorsom, 1790, with additions and corrections by other offices adapted to the position of Comr. E.W. Brooker 1867 [Admiralty Chart]*

Published London 1868

Former shelfmark SEC 12. (825.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12. (825.)

17/. *Carte des Iles Andaman, d'apres les travaux exécutés en 1790 par le Lt. Blair et le C^{ne}. Moorsom*

Published Paris 1868

Former shelfmark SEC 19. (2781.)

Shelfmark H.F. SEC 19. (2781.)

18/. *Gulf of Bengal Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bassein, Rangoon and Moulmein Rivers, etc.*

Published London C. Wilson 1872

Former shelfmark 59640. (1.)

Shelfmark Maps 59640. (1.)

19/. *A Survey. Scale 4 inches to 1 mile or 1: 15840 (South Andaman). Imperfect Sheet 14 only.*

Published Calcutta, Survey of India Office 1884

Scale 1: 15840

Size 980 x 580 mm

Former shelfmark I.S.

Shelfmark Maps I.S.

20/. *Andaman Survey Scale 1 inch to 2 miles or 1: 126 720*

Published Calcutta, Survey of India Office 1886 - 1888

Scale 1: 126 720

13 sheets and index 920 x 495 mm

Imperfect, wanting sheets 2, 4, 12, and 13

Former shelfmark I.S.

Shelfmark Maps I.S.

21/. *Andaman Islands. Long Island to Port Blair. Surveyed 1888 - 1889.*

Published London Admiralty 1890

Size 648 x 980 mm

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

Another edition

Published 1900

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

22/. *Andaman Islands Port Blair to Little Andaman I. Including Duncan Passage. Surveyed ... 1887 - 1888.*

[Admiralty Chart]

Published London 1890

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1398.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1398.)

23/. *Bay of Bengal Andaman Islands. Surveyed 1888 - 1889, etc. (Table Bay and Marshall Channel ...1867... Corrections 1880)*

Published London Admiralty, 1891

Size 650 x 980 mm

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (825.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (825.)

Another edition

(Table Island and Marshall Channel)

Published 1897

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (825.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (825)

Another edition

Published 1899

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (825.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (825)

Another edition

Published 1900

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (825.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (825)

Another edition

From surveys.....1888 - 1889 1907

Published 1920

24/. *Bay of Bengal Andaman Islands. Long Island to Port Blair Surveyed in 1888 - 1889*

Published London Admiralty 1890

Size 645 x 980 mm

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

Another edition

Published 1900

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

Another edition
Published 1904
Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)
Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

Another edition
Published 1905
Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)
Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

Another edition
Published 1907
Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)
Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

Another edition
Surveyed1907
Published 1908
Former shelfmark SEC 12 (1419.)
Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (1419.)

Another edition
[with inset plan of Port Campbell]
Published 1920
Former shelfmark N.S. SEC 8 (1419.)
Shelfmark Maps B.A.C. 8 (1419.)

*25/. North Part of North Andaman Island with adjacent channels. Surveyed 1889 - 1896 - 1897 [Admiralty Chart]
Published London 1900*
Former shelfmark SEC 12 (3103)
Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (3103)

*26/. North Part of North Andaman Island with adjacent channels. Surveyed 1889 - 1899 [Admiralty Chart]
Published London 1900*
Former shelfmark SEC 12 (3103)
Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (3103)

*27/. Andaman Islands 1: 31 680 Copied from a map by the Survey of India, dated 1943
Published London War Office 1943*
Scale 1: 31 680
3 sheets 478 x 722 mm
G.S.G.S. No. 4462
Maps P.R. Index 3./58
Former shelfmark 59640 (3.)
Shelfmark Maps 59640 (3.)

*28/. Andaman Islands 1: 31 680 HIND 1023
Published Calcutta, Surveyor General of India 1943 - 1944*
Scale 1: 31 680
72 sheets 460 x 435 mm
Incomplete comprising sheets of 1st and 2nd editions
Maps P.R. Index 2. /U881
Former shelfmark 59640 (2.)
Shelfmark Maps 59640 (2.)

29/. Bay of Bengal. Plans in the Andaman Islands

Published London Admiralty 1961

Size 660 x 963 mm

Plans: Port Anson, Eastern Entrance to the Andaman or Middle Strait, Elphonstone Harbour

Former shelfmark N.S. Sec. 8 (3145)

Shelfmark Maps B.A.C. 8 (3145)

30/. Map of the Andaman Islands illustrating the distribution of the tribes to accompany the paper by E.H. Man and Lieut. R.C. Temple. [Scale] English miles, 30 [= 45mm]

Published London John Murray 1880

Scale English miles, 30 [= 45 mm]

Size 410 x 355 mm, dE

(In: Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, **50**, 255)

Shelfmark Ac 6170

31/. Sketch map of South Andaman and adjacent islands to accompany the paper by E.H. Man and Lieut. R.C. Temple. [Scale] English miles, 10 [= 50mm]

Published London John Murray 1880

Scale English miles, 10 [= 50 mm]

Size 410 x 355 mm, dE

(In: Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, **50**, 255)

Shelfmark Ac 6170

32/. Gazeteer of Andaman Islands

Published New Delhi: Director of Survey India 1944

16 p. fol

Former shelfmark REF K.5.

Shelfmark Maps Gaz 541

33/. Chart from Negrais to the Island of Carnicobar by J. Ritchie 1771

Published London A. Dalrymple 1784

Shelfmark 435.K.17. (196)

34/. A "chart of the part of the coast of the Great Andaman and adjacent islands, by order of Charles, Earl Cornwallis, Governor General, etc., in council, by Archibald Blair, Lieut. W. Test delin. 1789" on a scale of 4 2/7 geographical miles to an inch.

Published 1789

Scale 4 2/7 geographical miles to an inch

MS. 4 f x 2 f 6 in

122 x 76 cm

Former shelfmark [CR] CXVI. 31

Shelfmark K. Top. 116. 31

35/. Two views of the Great Andaman, taken on board the H. Company's Snow Viper, in Dec 1788 and Jan 1789 by William Test.

Published 1788 - 1789

MS Each 1f 2 in x 3 in

36 x 8 cm

Former shelfmark [CR] CXVI 35a

Shelfmark Maps K. Top. 116.35.a

36/. A view of the Andaman Archipelago: drawn by William Test.

Published ca. 1789

MS 1f 6 in x 22 in

46 x 6 cm

Former shelfmark [CR] CXVI 35b

Shelfmark Maps K. Top. 116.35.b

37/. *Andaman and Nicobar Islands G.S.G.S no. 4218*

Published London War Office 1943

1st. edn.

Scale 1: 253 440

maps: col

Great Britain War Office, General Staff, Geographical Section

Includes insets

ISBN Control No. MIC 008 5686

Holdings incomplete

Shelfmark Maps Y 1284

38/. *Andaman and Nicobar Islands HIND 5003*

Published Delhi G.S.G.S. 1943-

1st edn Army/Air

Scale 1: 253 440

maps: col

Great Britain War Office, General Staff, Geographical Section

Shows location of airfields - includes ancillary maps of the smaller islands at the same scale

ISBN mlc 0088547

Shelfmark Maps Y 1348

39/. *A New Chart of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with the Adjacent Continent. / Corrected and improved by W[illia]m Heather. W. Heather fecit, J. Stephenson sculpsit*

Published London William Heather 1803

Scale 1: 1 600 000

1 map 64 x 93 cm

Airship track has been added in manuscript. In a collection of charts by William Heather.

ISBN mlr 0038113

Shelfmark Maps C 12 f. 1 (29)

40/. *Andaman Islands Eastern Entrance to the Andaman or Middle Strait (Godam Juru) Surveyed 1904.*

Published London Admiralty 1905

Scale 1: 18150

Size 384 x 451 mm

Inset of Bay of Bengal, Andaman Islands, Port Anson

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (3145)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (3145)

Another edition

Published 1907

Former shelfmark SEC 12 (3145)

Shelfmark Maps SEC 12 (3145)

Another edition

Published 1961

From 1961 issued as an inset of Bay of Bengal plans in the Andaman Islands

Former shelfmark N.S. Sec 8 (3145)

Shelfmark Maps B.A.C. 8 (3145)

Maps in the Royal Geographical Society Collection

1/. *Tourist Atlas of India. Prepared by National Atlas Organisation under the direction of S.P. Dasgupta. Published Calcutta Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, 1974.*

25 double leaves of plates.

Scales of maps vary from 1:18,000,000 to 1:1,000,000. Town plans from 1:380,000 to (mostly) 1:95,000.

Plates 8 & 9 historical and archaeological at 1:12,000,000.

Shelfmark: 1.B.231

Comment: Plate 25 is Kavaratti and Port Blair at 1:1,000,000 and includes transport and tourism information (roads, infrastructure, ferry links).

2/. *Atlas of Forest Resources of India. Edited by S.P. Das Gupta, Director of National Atlas Organisation [Cover title: Forest Atlas of India].*

Published Calcutta Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, 1976.

36 double leaves of plates.

Scales of maps 1:1,000,000, 1:2,000,000 and 1:6,000,000. Plates 21-25 Wildlife and wetlands.

Shelfmark: 1.B.229

Comment: Plate 14 is Kavaratti and Port Blair at 1:1,000,000. It shows forest areas (reserves, protected areas and unclassified). It also includes arable and forest boundaries (state, circle and division).

3/. *Andaman Islands from Survey of Capt. J.R. Hobday. To Illustrate Paper by Maurice Portman.*

Published R.G.S. London, 1888

Scale 1:1,760,000

1 sheet 8.5 by 5 inches

Shelfmark: S/D 35

Comment: Includes and inset larger sketch of Little Andaman. Of limited interest with few terrestrial features.

4/. *Andaman Islands.*

Published Calcutta, Survey of India, 1943. HIND 5003.

Scale: 1:253,440

3 sheets 17 by 13 inches

Shelfmark: D.94

5/. *Andaman Islands.*

Published London War Office, 1943-4. HIND 1023.

Scale: 1:31,680

72 sheets 17 by 17 inches

Shelfmark: India Dist 55

Comment: Index in MoD Catalogue Vol. 3. Very good. Shows mangroves, forest, streams, wet cultivation and sand. Contours at 50 foot intervals. Also shows roads, tracks and high water mark.

6/. *South Andaman.*

Published London War Office, 1943. GSGS 4462.

Scale: 1:31,680

3 sheets 19 by 28.5 inches

Shelfmark: S6

Comment: Very good. Shows mangroves, forest, streams, wet cultivation and sand. Contours at 50 foot intervals. Also shows roads, tracks and high water mark. Covers South Andaman south of 11E 52' 30". It includes approximately two-thirds of South Andaman.

7/. *Map Showing Andaman and Nicobar Islands.*

A 10 by 4 inch inset on Bartholomew's Map of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, 1960.

Scale: 1:4,000,000

Shelfmark: G 64

Comment: Very small scale and of limited use. Contours shaded at 100m, 200m, 500m and 1000m. Depths at 200m and 1000m below sea level.

8/. *Chart of the Great Andaman and Adjacent Islands. To Accompany the Report of the Committee Appointed in 1857 by the Government of India to Select a Site for a Penal Settlement. From a Chart Surveyed by Lt. Balir and Capt. Moorsoom, 1789-90. Revised by Lt. Heathcote, 1858. Published Calcutta, Surveyor General's Office, March 1859.*

Scale: 1:500,000

Colour map 45.5 by 76cm

Shelfmark: D 64

Comment: Of limited use. No terrestrial contours and only a few major terrestrial features. Depth soundings in fathoms.

9/. *Map of the Andaman Islands, Illustrating the Distribution of Tribes; to Accompany the Paper by E.H. Man, Lt. R.C. Temple and E. Weller. Published Royal Geographical Society, London, 1880*

Scale: 1:1,100,000

Colour map 35 by 17.5cm

Shelfmark: OcS/D12

Comment: Of ethnographic interest only. Covers all of the Andamans.

10/. *Map of the Andaman Islands, Illustrating the Distribution of Tribes; to Accompany the Paper by E.H. Man and Lt. R.C. Temple. Published Royal Geographical Society, London, 1880*

Scale: 1:1,000,000

1 sheet 14 by 17 inches

Shelfmark: S/D 38

Comment: Of ethnographic interest only. No terrestrial features.

11/. *Andaman Islands, Illustrating the Tribal Distribution. E.H. Man and F.S Weller. Published London 1905.*

Scale: 1:1,235,000

Colour map 14 by 7.5 inches.

Shelfmark: S/D 36

Comment: Ethnographic interest only. Covers all of the Andaman Islands.

12/. *Town Plan of Port Blair.*

Published Calcutta, Survey of India, 1943. HIND 1052.

Scale: 1:5,000

Two sheets 27 by 19 inches

Shelfmark: India S. 183

Comment: Includes Chatham Island and Ross Island. Contours at 20 foot intervals. Shows buildings, roads and streams.

13/. *Andamans. Port Blair*

Published Calcutta, Survey of India, 1944.

Scale: 1:25,000

Two sheets 22 by 30 inches

Shelfmark: Dist 47

Comment: Two sheets, Port Blair South and Port Blair North. Very good. Shows mangrove, forest, wet cultivation, sand, roads, paths and tracks and streams. Contours at 50 foot intervals.

14/. *Nicobar Islands*

Published London, War Office, 1943-5. HIND 1083.

Scale: 1:25,000

Eleven sheets 19 by 19 inches

Shelfmark: D48

Comment: Nine sheets held by RGS. Index in MoD Catalogue Vol. 3. Very good. Shows mangrove, forest, wet cultivation, sand, roads, paths and tracks, streams, coral reef and buildings and huts. Contours at 50 foot intervals.

*15/. Indischer Ocean: Generalkarte der Nicobaren// Comm. B.v. Wullerstorf-Urbair
Published Vienna, 1862*

From: *Reise der Osterreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde, in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859.*

Scale: approximately 1:450,000

One chart 70 by 57cm

Shelfmark: INDIAN OC. D 124

Comment: Three slightly different copies in the RGS. Historical interest only. Almost no terrestrial features. Depths in fathoms. Detailed maps on particular anchorages at a larger scale.

*16/. Indischer Ocean: Nicobaren: Bucht von Saoui and Komios (Arrow). Bucht auf Carnicobar
Published Vienna, 1862*

Scales: 1:22,500 and 1:10,600 approximately

Two charts 70 by 57cm

Shelfmark: INDIAN OC. D 124

*17/. Indischer Ocean: Nicobaren: Insel Tillangschong
Published Vienna, 1862*

Scales: 1:27,000 approximately

One chart 70 by 57cm

Shelfmark: INDIAN OC. D 124

*18/. Bay of Bengal - Nicobar Group. Nankauri Harbour
Published London Admiralty, 1923*

Scale: 1:24,000

One sheet 18.5 by 24 inches

Comment: Old version is of historical interest only. Almost no terrestrial features. Depths in fathoms. 'New' version published in 1959 with terrestrial contours at 100 foot intervals. There are also large scale charts of St. Georges Channel and harbours of Trinkat Champlong, South Bay and Laful Anchorage (Great Nicobar) plus Malacca Anchorage, Sawi Bay and Mus Anchorage (Car Nicobar) and Honi-Ipoh Bay (Katchell) and Pulo Milo (Little Nicobar and Catle Bay (Tillanchong).

*19/. Bay of Bengal - Nicobar Group, Nankauri Harbour
Published London Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, 1923*

Scale: 1:24,000

One sheet 18.5 by 24 inches

20/. Admiralty Charts

No. 825 Andaman Islands, No. 840 Little Andaman to Great Nicobar

Scale: 1:500,000

Comment: Depths in metres. Little terrestrial information except 100m contours and spot heights.

No. 1419 Coco Channel/Approaches to Port Blair, No. 1398 South Andaman Islands

Scale: 1:150,000

21/. Operational Navigation Charts

ONC K9 Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, ONC L9 Nicobar Islands

Scale: 1:1,000,000

Historical photographs of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Photographs held in The British Library

Shelfmark	Date	Photographer	Description
355/1 (127)	1870s	Unknown	Port Blair from Ross Island
355/1 (126)	1870s	Unknown	Port Blair from Ross Island
447/1 (56)	1870s/80s	Unknown	Viper Island
447/1 (55)	1870s/80s	Unknown	Port Blair, great penal settlement of
355/1 (124)	c.1872	Unknown	Port Blair, Andaman Islands, scene of
355/1 (125)	1872	Unknown	View of the jetty at Hope Town, Port
125/2 (46)	1872	Unknown	Murderer of Lord Mayo
127/ (96)	1872	Unknown	Sher Ali (assassin of Lord Mayo)
127/ (99)	1872	Unknown	Sher Ali (assassin of Lord Mayo)
125/2 (17)	1876	Unknown	Fanny's shells, Port Blair, 1876
447/6 (1)	c. 1880	Unknown	I.G.S. [Indian Geological Survey?]
447/3 (42)	1880s	Willoughby Wallace Hooper	Chatham Island convict settlement
447/3 (43)	1880s	Willoughby Wallace Hooper	Aberdeen, Ross Island
447/3 (41)	1880s	Willoughby Wallace Hooper	Despatch vessel, probably Andamans
447/3 (33)	1880s	Willoughby Wallace Hooper	Despatch vessel quartering Port Blair
125/2 (4)	1880s	Bourne and Shepherd	Aberdeen, Andamans
125/2 (1)	1880s	Bourne and Shepherd	Prisoners, Ross, Andamans
125/2 (5)	1880s	Bourne and Shepherd	Barracks, Port Blair
125/2 (2)	1880s	Bourne and Shepherd	Port Blair harbour
125/2 (3)	1880s	Bourne and Shepherd	Viper Island
125/2 (6)	1880s	Bourne and Shepherd	Chatham, Andamans
125/2 (20)	1880s	Bourne and Shepherd	Bazaar at Ross, Andamans
447/3 (39)	1880s	Willoughby Wallace Hooper	Barracks, Ross Island
447/3 (40)	1880s	Willoughby Wallace Hooper	Barracks, Ross Island
447/3 (34)	1880s	Willoughby Wallace Hooper	Hope Town and jetty
447/3 (35)	1880s	Willoughby Wallace Hooper	Convict jail, Upper Island
125/2 (25)	1880s/90s	Unknown	Natives, Little Andaman
188/3 (26)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (24)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (27)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (25)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (20)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (22)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (21)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (23)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (19)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (18)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (17)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (16)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (15)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (14)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (12)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (11)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (10)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (8)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (7)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (6)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (5)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (4)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (13)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/4 (27)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (20)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (9)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making

Shelfmark	Date	Photographer	Description
188/4 (1)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (26)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (19)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (28)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (29)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (30)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (31)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (32)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (33)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (34)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (35)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (25)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/3 (3)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (2)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (3)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (4)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (5)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (6)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (21)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (8)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (18)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (10)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/3 (9)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (12)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (13)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (14)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (15)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (16)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (17)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/4 (7)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	South Andamans bow making
188/1 (12)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Andaman woman
188/2 (1)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Uta shell
188/1 (25)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Female, Kauremo, Aka Kede Tribe
188/1 (24)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Female, Kauremo, Aka Kede Tribe
188/1 (23)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Male, Aka Juwai Tribe
188/1 (22)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Female, Ira, Aka Bojigiab Tribe
188/1 (21)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Female, Ira, Aka Bojigiab Tribe
188/1 (20)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Male, Riala, Aka Bea_da Tribe
188/1 (19)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Male, Riala, Aka Bea_da Tribe
188/1 (18)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Female, Wologa, Aka Bea_da Tribe
188/1 (17)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Female, Wologa, Aka Bea_da Tribe
188/2 (2)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Uta shell
188/1 (14)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Male, Lura, Aka Yeri Tribe
188/1 (15)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Male, Mebul, Aka Bea_da Tribe
188/1 (11)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Male, Riala, Aka Bea_da Tribe
188/1 (10)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Male, Riala, Aka Bea_da Tribe
188/1 (9)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Male, Lokala, Aka Bojigar Tribe
188/1 (8)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Female, Biala, Aka Juwai Tribe
188/1 (7)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Female, Biala, Aka Juwai Tribe
188/1 (6)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Male, Niali, Aka Bojigar Tribe
188/1 (5)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Male, Niali, Aka Bojigar Tribe
188/1 (4)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Female, Woichela, Aka Bojigar Tribe

Shelfmark	Date	Photographer	Description
188/1 (3)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Female, Woichela, Aka Bojigar Tribe
188/1 (2)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Male, Rima, Aka Bojigar Tribe
188/3 (2)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/3 (11)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/1 (1)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Male, Rima, Aka Bojigar Tribe
188/2 (26)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/1 (13)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Female, Niali, Aka Bojigar Tribe
188/3 (1)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Arrow making
188/2 (3)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (25)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/2 (24)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/2 (23)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/2 (22)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/2 (21)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow making
188/2 (20)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (19)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (18)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (6)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (16)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (5)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (7)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (8)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (9)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (10)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (11)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (12)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (13)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (14)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (15)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/2 (4)	1890_1893	Maurice Vidal Portman	Adze making
188/5 (20)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut making
188/5 (27)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Andaman village
188/5 (26)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Andaman village
188/5 (25)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
188/5 (24)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
188/5 (23)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
188/5 (17)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
188/5 (21)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
188/5 (18)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
188/5 (28)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
188/6 (7)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bundles on the back
188/5 (19)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
188/5 (22)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
188/6 (1)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Andaman village
188/6 (2)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Male drinking
188/6 (3)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Eating pig
188/6 (4)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Opening cyrena shell
188/6 (11)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Carrying pot
188/6 (6)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bundles of leaves
188/6 (8)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bundles of leaves
188/6 (9)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bundles of leaves
188/6 (10)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bundles of leaves
188/6 (12)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Carrying basket
440/1 (2)	1890s	Bourne and Shepherd	Dancing
188/5 (16)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building

Shelfmark	Date	Photographer	Description
188/6 (5)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Drinking
188/5 (2)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow
188/6 (18)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Sitting in hut
188/6 (13)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Knife
125/2 (85)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Forest scene
125/2 (81)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Andman islander
125/2 (80)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Andman islander
125/2 (79)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Andman islander
125/2 (78)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Andman islander
125/2 (77)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Andman islander
125/2 (44)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Andman islander
125/2 (29)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Woman
125/2 (82)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Andman islander
188/5 (1)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Bow
188/5 (15)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
188/5 (3)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Rope making
188/5 (4)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Rope making
188/5 (5)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Rope making
188/5 (6)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Rope making
188/5 (7)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Rope making
188/5 (8)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Rope making
188/5 (9)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Turtle, harpoon
188/5 (10)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Turtle, harpoon
188/5 (11)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
188/5 (12)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
188/5 (13)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
188/5 (14)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Hut building
440/1 (3)	1890s	Bourne and Shepherd	Islanders
125/2 (37)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Beach scene
188/7 (33)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Arrow making
125/2 (56)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Coastal scenery
125/2 (55)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Jungle scenery
125/2 (49)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Volcano, probably Barren Is
125/2 (45)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Unidentified headland
125/2 (43)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Cave
125/2 (42)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Coastal scene
125/2 (40)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Coastal village
125/2 (84)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Jungle scene
125/2 (38)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Volcano, probably Barren Is
268/2 (28)	1890s	Unknown	Barracks, Ross Island
125/2 (36)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Rock outcrop
125/2 (76)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Garrison, Port Blair
125/2 (26)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	River scene
125/2 (24)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	River scene
125/2 (23)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	River scene
125/2 (21)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Unidentified volcano
125/2 (19)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Unidentified headland
125/2 (18)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Unidentified headland
188/7 (34)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Arrow making
125/2 (39)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Unidentified headland
125/5 (15)	1890s	Unknown	Unidentified church
125/2 (22)	1890s	Unknown	South Button Island
125/2 (48)	1890s	Unknown	Islanders in boat
125/2 (41)	1890s	Unknown	Jungle scene
125/2 (47)	1890s	Unknown	Coast, Barren Island

Shelfmark	Date	Photographer	Description
125/2 (83)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Jungle scene
125/5 (16)	1890s	Unknown	Unidentified church
125/2 (27)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	River scene
125/2 (50)	1890s	Unknown	West foreshore, Ross Island, Port Blair
188/6 (16)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Islander
125/2 (57)	1890s	Unknown	Coastal scenery
188/6 (14)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Wearing cham?
125/2 (58)	1890s	Unknown	Landscape
125/2 (59)	1890s	Unknown	Unidentified headland
125/2 (60)	1890s	Unknown	Unidentified rocky landscape
125/2 (63)	1890s	Unknown	Unidentified European building
125/2 (61)	1890s	Unknown	Unidentified coast scene
125/2 (17)	1890s	Unknown	Unidentified church
188/7 (5)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Scarification ceremony
188/6 (28)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Dried leaves
268/ (30)	1890s	Unknown	Barracks, Ross Island, Port Blair
188/7 (6)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Tattooed islanders
188/6 (19)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Rousing from sleep
188/6 (20)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Women
188/7 (32)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Arrow making
188/6 (21)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Women
188/6 (22)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Meeting
188/6 (15)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Small articles
188/6 (24)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Torch making
188/7 (7)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Tattooing
188/7 (4)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Tattooing
188/7 (3)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Tattooing
188/7 (2)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Tattooing
188/7 (1)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Tattooing
188/6 (32)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Tattooing
188/6 (31)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Tattooing
188/6 (30)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Tattooing
188/6 (29)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Torches
188/6 (2)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Resin
188/6 (26)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Torch making
188/6 (27)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Torch making
188/6 (23)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Parting
188/7 (20)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Illness
188/7 (31)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Painted women
188/7 (30)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Painted men
188/7 (29)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Painted Andamanese
188/7 (28)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Tattooing
188/7 (27)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Tattooing
188/7 (26)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Tattooing
188/7 (25)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Counting
188/7 (24)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Counting
188/7 (23)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Counting
188/6 (17)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Squatting
188/7 (21)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Man
188/7 (8)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Tattooing
188/7 (19)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Toothache
188/7 (18)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Rheumatism
188/7 (17)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Being bled
188/7 (16)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Widow
188/7 (15)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Mourning

Shelfmark	Date	Photographer	Description
188/7 (14)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Body painting
188/7 (13)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Body painting
188/7 (12)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Body painting
188/7 (11)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Body painting
188/7 (10)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Body painting
188/7 (9)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Body painting
188/7 (22)	1890s	Maurice Vidal Portman	Beard
268/ (27)	c. 1895	Unknown	Col. RC Temple in office
125/2 (10)	c. 1895	Philippe Adolphe Klier	Government House
125/2 (13)	c. 1895	Philippe Adolphe Klier	Government House
125/2 (11)	c. 1895	Philippe Adolphe Klier	Government House
125/2 (9)	c. 1895	Philippe Adolphe Klier	Government House
125/2 (8)	c. 1895	Philippe Adolphe Klier	Government House
125/2 (7)	c. 1895	Philippe Adolphe Klier	Government House
125/2 (15)	c. 1895	Johnston and Hoffman	Government House
125/2 (14)	c. 1895	Johnston and Hoffman	Government House
125/2 (12)	c. 1895	Philippe Adolphe Klier	Government House
125/2 (16)	1896	C. Low	Mt. Haughton, Port Blair
125/2 (92)	c. 1897	Unknown	Government House
125/2 (91)	c. 1897	Unknown	Government House
125/2 (90)	c. 1897	Unknown	Government House
125/2 (89)	c. 1897	Unknown	Government House
125/2 (95)	c. 1900	Unknown	? Port Blair
125/2 (87)	c. 1900	Unknown	Government House
125/2 (54)	c. 1900	Unknown	Cellular jail on Aberdeen
125/2 (51)	c. 1900	Unknown	Government House
125/2 (52)	c. 1900	Unknown	Government House
125/2 (53)	c. 1900	Unknown	Government House
125/2 (94)	c. 1900	Unknown	Unloading elephant
125/2 (74)	c. 1900	Unknown	Ross Island
125/2 (88)	c. 1900	Unknown	Government House
125/2 (93)	c. 1900	Unknown	Unloading elephant
447/7 (1)	c. 1900	Unknown	Unidentified lighthouse
447/7 (2)	c. 1900	Unknown	Table Island lighthouse
125/2 (75)	c. 1900	Unknown	Unloading elephant
125/2 (117)	1900s	Unknown	Medical officers horse on Ross
125/2 (107)	1900s	Unknown	Port Blair District Commissioners com
125/2 (108)	1900s	Unknown	Aberdeen Reclamation and Recreation Grounds
125/2 (110)	1900s	Unknown	Port Blair District Commissioners com
125/2 (86)	1900s	Unknown	Government House
125/2 (112)	1900s	Unknown	Terminus of tramline on Bamlungta
125/2 (113)	1900s	Unknown	As above, looking north
125/2 (114)	1900s	Unknown	On tramline to Bamlungta Creek
125/2 (99)	1900s	Unknown	Chatham swimming bath
125/2 (116)	1900s	Unknown	Bamlungta Forest compound
125/2 (119)	1900s	Unknown	From Ross boat jetty
125/2 (118)	1900s	Unknown	From near Settlement mess stores
125/2 (106)	1900s	Unknown	High level road above Middle Point
125/2 (109)	1900s	Unknown	Phoenix Bay
125/2 (120)	1900s	Unknown	Signal Hill slopes
125/2 (111)	1900s	Unknown	Volunteer HQ, Ross
125/2 (70)	1900s	Unknown	European barracks, Ross
125/2 (105)	1900s	Unknown	High level road
125/2 (66)	1900s	Unknown	East side, Ross

Shelfmark	Date	Photographer	Description
125/2 (68)	1900s	Unknown	Aberdeen
125/2 (69)	1900s	Unknown	Coconuts on Ross
125/2 (71)	1900s	Unknown	Tennis courts, Ross
125/2 (72)	1900s	Unknown	Ross jetty
125/2 (97)	1900s	Unknown	Chief of Military Police bungalow
125/2 (98)	1900s	Unknown	Diltahaman Tank
125/2 (101)	1900s	Unknown	Wireless station above South Point
125/2 (102)	1900s	Unknown	From wireless station looking north
125/2 (73)	1900s	Unknown	North end of Ross
125/2 (104)	1900s	Unknown	Near top of Signal Hill
125/2 (103)	1900s	Unknown	High level road near Dudh line
125/2 (100)	1900s	Unknown	Cellular jail Port Blair
Ms. Eur C356 (16)	c. 1912	Unknown	Andamanese with dogs
Ms. Eur C356 (8)	Dec. 1912	Unknown	Garden party
Ms. Eur C356 (13)	c. 1912	Unknown	Andamanese
Ms. Eur C356 (17)	c. 1912	Unknown	Andamanese
Ms. Eur C356 (6)	c. 1912	Unknown	Government House
Ms. Eur C356 (12)	c. 1912	Unknown	Northwest Ross Island
Ms. Eur C356 (3)	c. 1912	Unknown	Hill resort, Mt. Harrat
Ms. Eur C356 (10)	c. 1912	Unknown	Ross Island
Ms. Eur C356 (11)	c. 1912	Unknown	Ross Island
Ms. Eur C356 (14)	c. 1912	Unknown	Woman
Ms. Eur C356 (9)	c. 1912	Unknown	Cellular jail
Ms. Eur C356 (15)	c. 1912	Unknown	Dance
Ms. Eur C356 (18)	c. 1912	Unknown	Swordfish
Photo 447/6 (42)	c. 1920s	Unknown	Squadron at anchor
Photo 447/6 (43)	c. 1920s	Unknown	Squadron underway
Photo 447/6 (44)	c. 1920s	Unknown	Squadron underway
Photo 103/ (3)	1920s	Unknown	Table Island lighthouse
Photo 103/ (23)	1920s	Unknown	Table Island lighthouse
Photo 775/ (3)	c. 1930s	Unknown	Cellular jail
Photo 775/ (2)	c. 1930s	Unknown	View
Photo 775/ (4)	c. 1930s	Unknown	Settlement
Photo 775/ (5)	c. 1930s	Unknown	Main Street, Port Blair
Photo 775/ (1)	c. 1930s	Unknown	Dancers

Photographs held in the Royal Geographical Society

**CATALOGUE OF PHOTOS OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
HELD BY ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON**

MAN, Edward Horace Photographer

D88 / 012160-012270 Album of photographs taken in the Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands 1869-88. Donated by photographer 20 March 1903.

SEE: 'The Andaman Islands' by E.H.Man published by Anthropological Institute (1883).

Subject	Sub-heading	Caption	Area	Date	P/A	Type	Ref. Number
BUILDINGS		Typical hut in Long-established camping ground in South Andaman, with locals outside.	South Andaman	C.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012174
		Typical hut in Long-established camping ground in South Andaman, with locals outside.	South Andaman	C.1900	EHM	BW,	D88-012175
		Bungalow at Mount Harriet, Port Blair. This was the last house visited by the Viceroy - Earl of Mayo - on the evening of his assassination 8.2.1872.	Port Blair	c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012165
		Typical Little Andaman hut with Onges - natives of island and Mr M.V.Portmen.		c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012178
		Lighthouses -Lighthouse on Table island about 160 miles to the northward of Port Blair.	Table Island	c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012160
FESTIVALS	Dancing	Andamanese dancing to accompanymnt on a sounding board		c. 1900	EHM	BW	D88-012177

HARBOURS		Port Blair harbour from Government House (Ross Island).	Port Blair	c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012163
		Principal anchorage at Port Blair off Ross Island.	Port Blair	c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012162
HUNTING		Group of Andamanese equipped for hunting.		c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012169
PEOPLE		ALI Sher, the assassain of Lord Mayo.		c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012166
	Chiefs	BW photo of a painting of Ri'ala chief of Gop Lake Bevy S.Andaman.		1887	MP	BWA	042868
		BW photo of a painting of "Dora" Chief of Raluntan S.Andaman "Wuluya Jolha" chief of Tarachoy.	Port Cambell	1887	MP	BWA	042867
	Locals	Native of North Andaman, showing the three rows of tattoo marks which distinguished these natives from those of South and Little Andaman.		1901	EHM	BW	D88-012173
		Group of Andamese long resident at Port Blair, in front of hut, one woman with head basket and one man with Long Bow.	Port Blair	c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012168
		Group of 12 island natives with painter Mr Portman.		1887	MP	BWA	042869
		Group of Andamanese men, long resident at Port Blair, holding Long Bows.	Port Blair	1901	EHM	BW	D88-012170
		Group of Andamanese, long resident at Port Blair, men with Long bows.	Port Blair	1889	EHM	BW	D88-012172
		Group of Andamese, long resident at Port Blair.	Port Blair	c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012167
		Onges with a little Andamen canoe.		c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012179
		Group of Andamanese equipped for hunting.		c.1900	EHM	BW	D88-012169
		Group of Andamanese women, long resident at Port Blair	Port Blair	1901	EHM	BW	D88-012171

		Onges natives of Little Andaman		c1900	EHM	BW	D88-012180
TRANSPORT	Canoes	Andamanese poling canoe and shooting fish with bow and arrow in creek near Blair Harbour.	Port Blair	c1900	EHM	BW	D88-012164
		Andamanese in canoe at Interview Island, North Andaman.	Interview Island	c1900	EHM	BW	D88-012176
VIEWS		Principal anchorage at Port Blair off Ross Island	Port Blair	c1900	EHM	BW	D88-012162
VOLCANOES		Height about 1000 ft above sea level. About 75 miles N.E. of Port BLair.	Barren Island	c1900	EHM	BW	D88-012161

NB. Collection also contains photographs D88-012181 to D88-012270 which are uncatalogued.

Historical literature on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Only one UK institution, the Natural History Museum, London, has a computerized searchable database of the references it holds. However, various journals and organisations have produced bibliographic databases, giving lists of published references, which can be searched for key words. Where accessible, these have been searched and the results compiled below. Some of these databases include abstracts of the contents of the references. Where this is the case, abstracts are also included in the compiled list of relevant literature.

Biological References held at the Natural History Museum, London

References held on Andaman and Nicobar Islands at the Natural History Museum, London, UK.
Results of on-line internet search of Library Catalogue available on the NHM website for keywords "Andaman" and "Nicobar" on Friday, 7 December, 2001.

Main author: Haensel, John Gottfried.

Title: Letters on the Nicobar Islands, their natural productions, and the manners, customs, and superstitions of the natives ... addressed ... to the Rev. C.I. Latrobe.

Publisher info: London, 1812.

Physical descrip: 8* 1 v.

Editor/added author: Latrobe, Christian Ignatius, 1758-1836.

Main author: Billie, Steen.

Title: Remarks on the flora of the Nicobar Islands : translated from Commodore Steen Billie's "Beretning om corvetton Calathea's reise omkring jorden", 1845, '46,'47 (Narrative of the voyage around the World of the corvette Calathea)

Vol. 1. Copenhagen, 1849, 8vo / translated from the Danish by N. Wallich.

Publisher info: 19--].

Physical descrip: 10p ; 34cm.

General Note: Probably typewritten copy of 19th Century transl.

General Note: Cover title : Flora of the Nicobar Islands.

Editor/added author: Wallich, Nathaniel, 1786-1854.

Corporate author: Galathea (Corvette)

Main author: Mouat, Frederick John.

Title: Adventures and researches among the Andaman Islanders. Publisher info: London, 1863.

Physical descrip: viii, 367p : 4 pls, 1 map, title ill 8*.

Contents: Appendix: The zoology of the Andaman Islands / by E. Blyth.

Editor/added author: Blyth, Edward, 1810-1873

Main author: Kurz, Wilhelm Sulpiz.

Title: Report on the Vegetation of the Andaman Islands ...accompanied by a Report on the Forests, &c.

Publisher info: Calcutta, 1870.

Physical descrip: 75p : 1 map ; fol.

Main author: Stoliczka, Ferdinand.

Title: Note on the Kjekkenmoddings of the Andaman Islands / Dr F Stoliczka

Published in: Man and his remains, (1870), 11p.

Main author: Nylander, William, 1822-1899.

Title: Lichenes insularum Andaman.

Publisher info: Caen, 1874.

Physical descrip: 23p ; 8*.

Series note: Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie. S*er. II, vol. VII, 1873

Main author: Kurz, Wilhelm Sulpiz.
 Title: A sketch of the vegetation of the Nicobar Islands.
 Publisher info: [Calcutta, 1876.].
 Series note: Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal. XLV

Main author: Flower, William Henry, Sir, 1831-1899.
 Title: On the osteology and affinities of the Natives of the Andaman Islands.
 Publisher info: London, 1879.
 Physical descrip: 28p : 1 tab., 4 pls, text ill 8*.
 Series note: Journ. Anthropol. Inst. Vol. IX
 Misc. local note: Flower Zoological Pamphlets vol.1,no.44. Flower Tracts vol.xix, no.1

Main author: M, E. M.
 Title: Fishes [and other Marine Animals] at the Andaman Islands, 1868-71 / [By] E.M.M.
 Physical descrip: 19 sh of water-colour drawings ; fol.
 General Note: title from cover.
 Main author: Folin, Alexandre Guillaume Leopold, marquis de, 1818-1896.
 Title: Mollusques des Iles Andaman. (Première Serie.)
 Publisher info: Bordeaux, 1879.
 Physical descrip: 19p 8*.

Creator: Unknown
 Uniform title: [Manuscript Collection of Coleoptera from the Andaman Islands]
 Collection item: [Insect room lists.]
 Title: [List of Coleoptera from the Andaman Islands].
 Publisher info: [c. 1881].
 Physical descrip: 2 manuscript leaves
 Organization/arrang.: Arrangement unknown. item
 Summary note: This encoded finding aid describes a manuscript collection. This is a collection of two manuscript leaves. It is a list of Coleoptera from the Andaman Islands. It lists the specimens presented by Raphael Meldola (1849-1915).
 Preferred citation: By permission of the Trustees of The Natural History Museum (London).
 Findings Aid Note: Insect Room Lists, Volume 1, No. 18
 Accumulation: No further accruals are expected for this collection.
 Related material: Specimen collection.
 LCSH subject: Entomology
 LCSH subject: Beetles
 Local subject: Coleoptera
 Geographic Subject: Andaman Islands tgn 1009838
 Geographic Subject: Bharat tgn 7000198
 Geographic Subject: Asia tgn 1000004
 Genre/Form: Manuscripts lcs
 Local - person: Meldola, Raphael, 1849-1915
 Location: The Natural History Museum (London), South Kensington site Cromwell Road, London, UK, SW7 5BD

Corporate name: International Forestry Exhibition 1884.
 Title: Govt. Forest Department, Andaman & Nicobar Islands : Description of Timbers.
 Publisher info: [Edinburgh,], 1884].
 Physical descrip: 12*p.

Main author: Grant, Bartle.
 Title: The Orchids of Burma (including the Andaman Islands) described : compiled from the works of various authorities.
 Publisher info: Rangoon, 1895.
 Physical descrip: [iv,] 424, 8p 8*.

Main author: Rogers, Gilbert.
 Title: [Lists of Mollusca from the Andaman Islands in the collection of Gilbert Rogers] / G. Rogers.
 Publisher info: 1906.
 Physical descrip: 17cm 10 lists.
 General Note: Partly holograph.

Corporate name: Horniman Museum.

Title: A handbook to the cases illustrating stages in the evolution of the domestic arts

Title of part: Pt.1. Agriculture, the preparation of food, and fire-making, including also notes on the Andaman Collection.

Publisher info: London, [1910.].

Physical descrip: 39p : 2 pls ; 8*.

Series: (Publications / Horniman Museum ; no.9)

Main author: Eremenko, N. A.

Title: On the petroleum geology of Andaman Islands / N.A. Eremenko and V.V. Sastri.

Physical descrip: p. 35-47, 3 fold.

Series - added title: (Natural Gas Commission. Bulletin; vol. 14, nos. 1/2, 1922)

Editor/added author: Sastri, V. V.

Main author: Parkinson, C. E., -1945.

Title: A Forest Flora of the Andaman Islands : an account of the trees, shrubs and principal climbers of the Islands, ...

Publisher info: Simla, 1923.

Physical descrip: [ii] v, v, xiii [i], 325p : frontis, pls. 1-6 ; 8*.

Title: Tobu Indo y*o Andaman sh*uhēn kai-iki no gyōrui =[Fishes in the seas surrounding Andaman, eastern Indian Ocean] / Kenichiro Kyushin [et al].

Publisher info: Tokyo : Kaiy*o Suisan Shigen Kachatsu Sent*a(Marine Products and Resources Development Centre), 1963.

Physical descrip: 114p. : ill. (col) ; 21cm.

Editor/added author: Kyushin, Kenichiro.

Main author: Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Iren*aus.

Title: Land of a thousand atolls : A study of marine life in the Maldive and Nicobar Islands / Translated from the German by G. Vevers, &c.

Publisher info: London : MacGibbon & Kee Ltd., 1965.

Physical descrip: 194p : pls. 1-127 (32 col.), text ill, 1 map ; 8*.

Title history note: Originally published as Im Reich der tausend Atolle. Munich, 1964

Editor/added author: Vevers, G.

Main author: Hill, John Edwards, 1928-

Title: List of mammals from the Indian Ocean islands, Andaman, Christmas, Cocos-Keeling & Nicobar.

Publisher info: 1969.

Physical descrip: [3] leaves ; 33cm.

General Note: Typescript (carbon copy)

Main author: Scheer, Georg S.

Title: Report on the Scleractinia from the Nicobar Islands : results of the Xarifa Expedition 1957/58 of the International Institute for Submarine Research, Vaduz, Liechtenstein / [by] G. Scheer & C. S. Gopinadha Pillai.

Physical descrip: 75p. : 33 plates: ill.

Series: (Zoologica [Originalabhandlungen aus dem Gesamtgebiet der Zoologie], Bd. 42, Lieferung 3, Heft 122, 1974)

Editor/added author: Pillai, C. S. Gopinadha.

Corporate author: International Institute for Submarine Research.

Conference author: Xarifa Expedition 1957/58.

Main author: Senta, Tetsushi.

Title: Catalogue of the fishes from the South China Sea and Andaman Sea / by Tetsushi Senta and Tan Sen Min.

Publisher info: s.l. : Southwest Asian Fisheries Development Center, 1975.

Physical descrip: 32p. : 27cm.

Editor/added author: Tan, Sen Min.

Corporate author: Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center. Marine Fisheries Research Department.

Main author: Srinivasan, M. S.

Title: Schwager's Car Nicobar foraminifera in the reports of the Novara expedition : a revision / M. S. Srinivasan, V. Sharma.

Publisher info: New Delhi : Today and Tomorrow, 1980.

Physical descrip: [v].83p., [1], 8 leaves of plates : ill., maps, port.; 29cm.

Subject - person: Schwager, Conrad.

Editor/added author: Sharma, V.
Corporate author: Novara Expedition(1857-1859)

Corporate name: Zoological Survey of India.
Title: On zoology of Andaman and Nicobar islands.
Physical descrip: 362p., [17]p. of plates (some folded) : ill.
Series - added title: (India. Zoological Survey. Records; vol. 77, pts. 1-4, 1980)
General note: Results of studies carried out by the Zoological Survey of India.
Corporate name: Zoological Survey of India.

Main author: Chawla, Sumedha.
Title: Bibliography on Andaman and Nicobar Islands / Sumedha Chawla, T.N. Pandit.
Publisher info: Calcutta : Anthropological Survey of India, 1981.
Physical descrip: xiii, 138p : 2 maps ; 22cm.
Editor/added author: Pandit, T N.

Main author: Tikader, B. K. (Benoy Krishna)
Title: Birds of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / B. K. Tikader.
Publisher info: Calcutta : Zoological Survey of India, 1984.
Physical descrip: xxiv, 167p. : col. ill., map ; 25cm.
Editor/added author: Tikader, B. K. (Benoy Krishna)

Main author: Tikader, B. K. (Benoy Krishna)
Title: Glimpses of animal life of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / B.K. Tikader, A.K. Das.
Publisher info: Calcutta : Zoological Survey of India, 1985.
Physical descrip: xi, [2], 170p : col ill, maps, ports ; 25cm.
Subject: Fauna - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andaman Sea & Bay of Bengal.
Editor/added author: Das, A. K. (Asok Kumar), 1941-

Main author: Tsukada, Etsuzo.
Title: Butterflies of the South East Asian Islands.
Title of part: 4 Nymphalidae (I)
Publisher info: Japan : Plapac, 1985.
Physical descrip: 558p(some col plates) : col ill, maps ; 31cm.
General Note: On title page: Andaman I., the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, the Lesser Sundas, Tanimbar, etc.
Subject: Lepidoptera - Rhopalocera - Nymphalidae - South East Asia.
Editor/added author: Nishiyama, Yasusuke.
Editor/added author: Kaneko, Misao.

Main author: Maiti, P. K.
Title: A contribution to the knowledge of the bark- and timber- beetles (Scolytidae : Coleoptera) of the islands of Andaman and Nicobar, India / by P.K. Maiti and N. Saha.
Publisher info: Calcutta : Zoological Survey of India, 1986.
Physical descrip: 182p : ill ; 25cm.
Series: (Records of the Zoological Survey of India. Miscellaneous publication. Occasional paper ; no.86)
Editor/added author: Saha, N.
Corporate author: India. Zoological Survey.

Main author: Tikader, B. K. (Benoy Krishna)
Title: Sea shore animals of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / B.K. Tikader, A. Daniel, N.V. Subba Rao.
Publisher info: Calcutta : Zoological Survey of India, 1986.
Physical descrip: xii, 188p : ill(chiefly col), maps, ports ; 24cm.
Subject: Intertidal fauna & Littoral fauna - Andaman Sea & Bay of Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Editor/added author: Daniel, A (Augustine)
Editor/added author: Subba Rao, N V (Nalluri Venkata)

Conference, meeting: Management of coastal ecosystems and oceanic resources of the Andamans. Symposium (1987 : Port Blair, Andamans)
Title: Proceedings of the Symposium on Management of Coastal Ecosystems and Oceanic Resources of the Andamans / compiled by N.T. Singh...[et al.].
Publisher info: Port Blair : Andaman Science Association, 1987.

Physical descrip: [viii],121p. : ill. ; 26cm.
 Subject: Ecology - Coasts - Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal.
 Editor/added author: Singh, N T.
 Corporate author: Andaman Science Association.

Main author: Wells, J B J.
 Title: Littoral harpacticoida (Crustacea: Copepoda) from Andaman and Nicobar Islands / by J.B.J. Wells and G.C. Rao.
 Publisher info: Calcutta : Zoological Survey of India, 1987.
 Physical descrip: [8],385p : ill, maps ; 24cm.
 Series: (Memoirs of the Zoological Society of India ; vol.16, no.4)
 Subject: Harpacticoida - Bay of Bengal, Andaman Islands & Nicobar Islands.
 Editor/added author: Rao, G C.

Main author: Das, A. K. (Asok Kumar), 1941-
 Title: A general account of the mangrove fauna of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India / by A.K. Das and M.K. Dev Roy.
 Publisher info: Calcutta : Zoological Survey of India, 1989.
 Physical descrip: 173p : ill ; 25cm.
 Series: (Fauna of conservation areas ; 4)
 Subject: Fauna - Mangroves - Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andaman Sea & Bay of Bengal.
 Editor/added author: Dev Roy, M K.
 Corporate author: Zoological Survey of India.

ISBN: 8120403908
 Main author: Saldanha, Cecil J.
 Title: Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep : an environmental impact assessment / Cecil J. Saldanha.
 Publisher info: New Delhi : Oxford & IBH Publishing, 1989.
 Physical descrip: xi,114p,[28]p of col plates,[1] folded leaf of maps : ill(chiefly col), maps ; 29cm.
 Subject: Natural history - Andaman & Nicobar & Lakshadweep Islands, Bay of Bengal.

Title: Insects of agricultural importance in Andaman and Nicobar islands / B. S. Bhumannavar ... [et al.]. Publisher info: Port Blair, India : Central Agricultural Research Institute, 1991.
 Physical descrip: xi, 49p, 13 leaves of col. plates : ill, maps ; 25cm.
 Series: (Research bulletin / Central Agricultural Research Institute ; 6)
 Subject: Insect pests - Agriculture - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.
 Editor/added author: Bhumannavar, B S.
 Corporate author: Central Agricultural Research Institute (Andamans)

ISBN: 8120405676
 Main author: Dagar, J C.
 Title: Mangroves of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / J.C. Dagar, A.D. Mongia, A.K. Bandyopadhyay.
 Publisher info: New Delhi : Oxford and IBH, 1991.
 Physical descrip: x,[2]p of plates,166p,[2] folded leaves : ill, maps ; 22cm.
 Subject: Plant ecology - Mangroves - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.
 Subject: Ecology - Mangroves - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.
 Editor/added author: Mongia, A D.
 Editor/added author: Bandyopadhyay, A K.

Title: Directory of national parks and sanctuaries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands : management status and profiles / editors, Pratibha Pande, Ashish Kothari, Shekhar Singh; assistant editors, Pallava Bagla ... [et al.].
 Publisher info: New Dehli : Centre for Public Policy, Planning, and Environmental Studies, Indian Institute of Public Administration, 1991.
 Physical descrip: viii,[2],171p : ill, maps ; 25cm.
 Subject: Natural history - National parks - Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 Editor/added author: Pande, Pratibha.
 Editor/added author: Kothari, Ashish.
 Editor/added author: Singh, Shekhar.
 Editor/added author: Bagla, Pallava.

Main author: Subba Rao, N V (Nalluri Venkata)
 Title: Land molluscs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / by N.V. Subba Rao and S.C. Mitra.
 Publisher info: Calcutta : Zoological Survey of India, 1991.

Physical descrip: [iii], 88p, 8p of plates : ill ; 25cm.

Series: (Records of the Zoological Survey of India. Miscellaneous publication. Occasional paper ; no.126)

Editor/added author: Mitra, S C.

Main author: Tsukada, Etsuzo.

Title: Butterflies of the South East Asian Islands.

Title of part: 5 Nymphalidae (II)

Publisher info: [S.I.] : Azumino Butterflies(sic) Research Institute, 1991.

Physical descrip: 576p(some col plates) : col ill, maps ; 31cm.

General Note: Edited in collaboration with well-known specialists by Etsuzo Tsukada.

General Note: On title page: Andaman I., the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, the Lesser Sundas, Tanimbar, etc.

Subject: Lepidoptera - Rhopalocera - Nymphalidae - South East Asia.

Main author: Chakrabarty, T.

Title: The family Euphorbiaceae of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / T. Chakrabarty & N.P. Balakrishnan.

Publisher info: Jodhpur : Scientific Publishers, 1992.

Physical descrip: [i], 122p : ill ; 25cm.

Series: (Journal of economic and taxonomic botany. Additional series ; 9)

Editor/added author: Balakrishnan, N P.

Conference, meeting: Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea Seminar (1990 :Calcutta)

Title: Recent geoscientific studies in the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea.

Publisher info: Calcutta : Geological Survey of India, 1992.

Physical descrip: [5], 278p, [1] folded leaf : ill, maps ; 29cm.

Series: (Special publication / Geological Survey of India ;no. 29)

General Note: Papers presented at the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea seminar, held October 9-11, 1990, Calcutta.

ISBN: 8121100682

Main author: Prasad, Braj Nandan.

Title: Freshwater algal flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / Braj Nandan Prasad, Mahendra Nath Srivastava.

Title of part: Vol.1

Publisher info: Dehra Dun : Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, 1992.

Physical descrip: [5], ii, 369p : ill ; 25cm.

Subject: Freshwater algae - Andaman Island, India.

Subject: Freshwater algae - Nicobar Island, India.

Editor/added author: Srivastava, Mahendra Nath.

ISBN: 8121100674

Main author: Prasad, Braj Nandan.

Title: Freshwater algal flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / Braj Nandan Prasad, Pradeep Kumar Misra.

Title of part: Vol.2

Publisher info: Dehra Dun : Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, 1992.

Physical descrip: [3], viii, 284p : ill, map ; 25cm.

Misc. local note: For order details, see BRN 21

Subject: Freshwater algae - Andaman Island, India.

Subject: Freshwater algae - Nicobar Island, India.

Editor/added author: Misra, Pradeep Kumar.

Conference, meeting: Workshop "Taxonomy and Biology of Fishes from the Andaman Sea" (1993 : Phuket Marine Biological Center)

Title: Taxonomy and biology of fishes from the Andaman Sea : proceedings of workshop at Phuket Marine Biological Center, Department of Fisheries, Thailand on the occasion of 10 years anniversary of the reference collection and Phuket Aquarium.

Publisher info: Phuket, Thailand : Phuket Marine Biological Center, 1993.

Physical descrip: 141p : ill (some col), ports ; 27cm.

Series: (Special publication / Phuket Marine Biological Center; no.12)

General Note: Col ill on end papers.

Corporate author: Phuket Marine Biological Center.

ISBN: 8170891590

Main author: Singh, V P.

Title: Ecology of mangrove swamps of Andaman Islands / by V.P. Singh & Ajay Garge.

Publisher info: Dehradun, India : International Book Distributors, 1993.
Physical descrip: 181p : ill, maps ; 22cm.
Subject: Plant ecology - Mangroves - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.
Editor/added author: Garge, Ajay.

Main author: Balakrishnan Nair, N.
Title: Marine timber destroying organisms of the Andaman-Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Archipelago / by N. Balakrishnan Nair and M. Salim.
Publisher info: Calcutta : Zoological Survey of India, 1994.
Physical descrip: [iii],87,[10]p,10p of plates : ill, maps ; 24cm.
Series: (Records of the Zoological Survey of India. Miscellaneous publication. Occasional paper ; no.159)
Editor/added author: Salim, M.

ISBN: 8190036106
Conference, meeting: Seminar on Petroliferous Basins of India (2nd : 1991 :Dehra Dun, India)
Title: Proceedings of the second Seminar on Petroliferous Basins of India : 18-20 December 1991, KDM Institute of Petroleum Exploration, ONGC, Dehra Dun / editors
S.K. Biswas ... [et al.].
Publisher info: Dehra Dun, India : Indian Petroleum Publishers, 1994.
Physical descrip: 738 ; 469 ; 345p : ill, maps ; 28cm (3 vols)
Contents: Contents: Vol. 1. East Coast, Andaman and Assam-Arakan basins - v. 2. West Coast basins - v. 3. Himalayan foothills, Vindhyan and Gondwana basins, geoscientific studies and hydrocarbon exploration techniques.
Subject: Mineral deposits
Editor/added author: Biswas, S K.

Main author: Kuitert, Rudie H, 1943-
Title: Southeast Asia tropical fish guide : Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Andaman Sea / Rudie H. Kuitert, Helmut Debelius.
Publisher info: Frankfurt, Germany : IKAN-Unterwasserarchiv, 1994.
Physical descrip: 321p : col ill, maps ; 24cm.
General Note: "Over 1000 photographs of marine fishes taken in their natural habitat" - t.p.
General Note: Maps on endpapers.
Subject: Pisces - Marine habitat - Southeast Asia.
Editor/added author: Debelius, Helmut.
Corporate author: IKAN-Unterwasserarchiv.

Main author: Maiti, P. K.
Title: Termite fauna (Isoptera) of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean / by P.K. Maiti & S.K. Chakraborty ; edited by director, Zoological Survey of India.
Publisher info: Calcutta : Zoological Survey of India, 1994.
Physical descrip: iv,107p : ill ; 25cm.
Series: (Records of the Zoological Survey of India. Occasional paper ; no.167)
Editor/added author: Chakraborty, S K.
Editor/added author: Ghosh, Ashish Kumar, 1938-
Corporate author: India. Zoological Survey.

Title: Bibliography on zoology of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1845-1993) / edited by the director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.
Publisher info: Calcutta : Zoological Survey of India, 1995.
Physical descrip: 284p : 1 map ; 24cm.
Series: (Records of the Zoological Survey of India. Occasional paper ; no.158)
Editor/added author: Ghosh, Ashish Kumar, 1938-
Corporate author: India. Zoological Survey.

ISBN: 81-85276-64-1
Main author: Dagar, J C
Title: Ethnobotany of Aborigines of Andaman-Nicobar Islands / J. C. Dagar & H. S. Dagar
Publisher info: Surya : Dehra Dun 1999.
Physical descrip: 203p, 18 plates : ill (chiefly col) ; 25 cm.
Subject: Ethnobotany - Andaman Island
Subject: Ethnobotany Nicobar Islands
Editor/added author: Dagar, H. C.

Main author: Sinha, B K.
 Title: Flora of Great Nicobar Island / B. K. Sinha
 Publisher info: Calcutta : Botanical Survey of India 1999
 Physical descrip: 525p, [24] col plates : maps ; 24 cm
 Subject: Flora - Great Nicobar Island, India
 Editor/added author: Hajra, P K
 Editor/added author: Rao, P S N

ISBN: 8121101654

Main author: Dagar, J C
 Title: Plant resources of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands : Vol 1 introduction, general features, vegetation & floristic elements : Vol.2 enumeration & utilisation of vascular plants / J. C. Dagar & N. T. Singh
 Publisher info: Dehra Dun : Bishen Singh 1999
 Physical descrip: 2 vols, 987p ; 22 cm
 Subject: Flora - Andaman Island, India
 Subject: Flora - Nicobar Island, India
 Editor/added author: Singh, N T

ISBN: 81-85276-64-1

Main author: Dagar, J C
 Title: Ethnobotany of Aborigines of Andaman-Nicobar Islands / J. C. Dagar & H. S. Dagar
 Publisher info: Surya : Dehra Dun 1999.
 Physical descrip: 203p, 18 plates : ill (chiefly col) ; 25 cm.
 Subject: Ethnobotany - Andaman Island
 Subject: Ethnobotany Nicobar Islands
 Editor/added author: Dagar, H. C.

Title: Flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Vol 1: Ranunculaceae to Combretaceae / editors P. K. Hajra, P. S. N. Rao & V. Mudgal
 Publisher info: Calcutta : Botanical Survey of India 1999
 Physical descrip: [16] col plates, 487p : maps ; 24 cm
 Subject: Flora - Andaman Island
 Subject: Flora - Nicobar Island
 Editor/added author: Hajra, P K
 Editor/added author: Rao, P S N
 Editor/added author: Mudgal, V

ISBN: 8121101654

Main author: Dagar, J C
 Title: Plant resources of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands :
 Vol 1 introduction, general features, vegetation &
 floristic elements : Vol.2 enumeration & utilisation
 of vascular plants / J. C. Dagar & N. T. Singh
 Publisher info: Dehra Dun : Bishen Singh 1999
 Physical descrip: 2 vols, 987p ; 22 cm
 Subject: Flora - Andaman Island, India
 Subject: Flora - Nicobar Island, India
 Editor/added author: Singh, N T

ISBN: 8121102227

Main author: Dixit, R D
 Title: Pteridophytes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands / R. D.
 Dixit & B. K. Sinha
 Publisher info: Dehra Dun : Bishen Singh, 2001.
 Physical descrip: xiii, 155p : map ; 24 cm.
 Subject: Pteridophyta - Andaman Island, India
 Subject: Pteridophyta - Nicobar Island, India
 Editor/added author: Sinha, B K

Forestry References 1939 - 2000 from TREE CD

TREE CD is a searchable CD-ROM containing forestry references and abstracts for the period 1939 to 2000. The following list is from a search using the keyword "Andaman". The list is currently in date order with the most recent references first.

Dagar, J.C. and Dagar, H.S., 1999

Ethnobotany of aborigines of Andaman-Nicobar Islands.

Surya International Publications; iv + 203 pp. Dehra Dun; India.

Abstract. This book presents the ethnobotany of the tribal peoples of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Plants are used for food, shelter, canoe (dugout) making, in taboos and rituals, and as medicines. Six different aboriginal native tribes live on the islands in relative isolation from modern influences, and they utilize a wealth of plant species in their day to day lives. The book comprises 4 chapters: (1) Introduction; (2) The land and the people; (3) Ethnobotany of the aborigines, including the Great Andamanese and the Jarawa, the Sentinelese, the Onge, the Mongoloids, the Shompen and the Nicobarese; and (4) Enumeration of plant species with their ethnic uses. Plants are listed in alphabetical order of family name, with Latin and common names, part(s) used and use. For plants used in traditional medicine, the mode of application and ailments treated are listed.

Sathappan, C.T., Manivannan, K. and Sekar, K., 1998.

Studies on seed germination of pala (*Manilkara hexandra*).

Journal of the Andaman Science Association. 1998, 14: 2, 73-75.

Abstract. *M. hexandra* is used as a sapodilla rootstock. The effects of soaking in water for 24, 48 or 72 h, thiourea (5, 10, 15 or 20%), soaking in concentrated H₂SO₄ for 3, 5, 10 or 15 min, KH₂PO₄ (0.5, 1, 1.5 or 2%), gibberellic acid (50, 100, 200 or 250 ppm), or mechanical abrasion, on seed germination were investigated. Compared with the control, treatment with gibberellic acid promoted percentage germination (14.3-55.3% compared with 4.4%). The best germination (93.3-96.7%) was observed after soaking in water.

Khatri, T.C., 1998.

On some butterflies of little Andaman.

Indian Journal of Forestry, 21: 4, 298-303.

Abstract. This paper describes little known butterflies [Rhopalocera] of Little Andaman. Of 33 species/subspecies described, 10 are from Pieridae, 3 from Danaidae, 1 from Satyridae, 5 from Nymphalidae, 13 from Lycaenidae and 1 from Hesperidae. A rare lycaenid, *Artipe eryx*, was collected after 70 years and no member of the Papilionidae was sighted during the survey. The forest fauna was rich in comparison to the area under development.

Banerjee, L.K., 1998.

Coastal plant communities of the oceanic group of islands: Andaman.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany, 22: 3, 651-656.

Abstract. An account is given of the vegetation types and plant communities of the tropical island ecosystem in Andaman (India), describing their distribution and species composition. The major vegetation division is into dry and wet coastal plant communities. The dry coastal communities are further divided into littoral beach forest and strand vegetation on sandy coastal beaches. The wet coastal communities are further divided into mangrove communities and seagrass and seaweed communities.

Rajiv Kumar and Kumar, R., 1998

Study on mangroves with special reference to its natural regeneration in Middle Andaman Forest Division.

Indian Journal of Forestry, 21: 4, 357-362.

Abstract. Mangrove occurrence was studied in 5 forest ranges in the Middle Andaman Forest Division of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India), and a list of species in order of abundance prepared. The zonation pattern of the species (occurrence at the water front, and in the middle and landward zones) was also studied, and information collected on natural regeneration (by species and forest range). The results are reported in tables for 19 mangrove species. One of the tables also details habit, general habitat, salinity zone where found (5 zones covering ranges within the overall high to low zones) and other observations of interest. The results are discussed and silvicultural, management and conservation recommendations made based on the study.

Rao, V.R., 1997.

Distribution and rattan resources in India.

In: Rattan - taxonomy, ecology, silviculture, conservation, genetic improvement and biotechnology. Proceedings of training courses cum workshops, Sarawak, Sabah, 14-26 April 1996, eds. Renuka, C. and Rao, A.N., pp. 55-64.

International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI), Regional Office for Asia, the Pacific and Oceania (APO); Serdang; Malaysia

Abstract. The present status of rattan (Arecaceae) species in the 3 centres of distribution in India (Peninsular India, North Eastern India, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands) is discussed. Each region has its own specific rattan flora and the species distributions do not overlap, except for *Calamus viminalis* which is seen in all 3 regions. The economic potential of rattans and their conservation in India (including, in situ and ex situ conservation, sacred groves, introduced species, and seed stands) are also discussed. Tables provide information on: the regional distribution of Indian rattans; growth habit, habitat and altitudinal preference of *Calamus* spp.; rattan distribution in South India; rattan distribution in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; rattan distribution within Andaman Islands; rattan distribution within Nicobar Islands; rattan distribution in North East states; present status of commercially important rattan species; species introduced by KFRI; and rattan seed stands.

Rao, P.S.N., and Kumar, V.S., 1998

Some botanical curiosities.

Current Science, 75: 2, 91-92.

Abstract. Three botanical anomalies recorded in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India, are described. Malformation has been observed in coconut trees (*Cocos nucifera*), possibly as a result of boron deficiency. These trees had slender, sometimes curved, trunks covered by numerous branches of aborted panicles. Jack fruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) seeds have been found in which the 2 seeds are enclosed by a common fleshy and juicy sheath. Finally, flowers that resemble honey bees have been found on the sugar palm (*Arenga pinnata*).

Chitti Subrahmanyam, Rao B.V., Ward, R.S., Hursthouse, M.B., Hibbs, D.E., and Subrahmanyam, C., 1999.

Diterpenes from the marine mangrove *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*. *Phytochemistry*, 51: 1, 83-90.

Abstract. Steviol and five new diterpenes were isolated from the outer layer of the root bark of *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* [*Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*] of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Their chemical structures were elucidated by means of spectral data, chemical reactions and X-ray analysis.

Renuka, C., Indira, E.P., and Muralidharan, E.M., 1998.

Genetic diversity and conservation of certain species of rattans in Andaman and Nicobar islands and southern India (Final report of the project KFRI 243/95, May 1995 to April 1998). KFRI-Research-Report No. 157, iii + 25 pp.

Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Peechi, India.

Abstract. An ecogeographical study was undertaken throughout the Western Ghats and of Kerala and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India) to study the phenotypic variation of different populations of *Calamus thwaitesii*, *C. andamanicus* and *C. palustris*. In *C. thwaitesii* variations were observed in stem diameter, leaflet arrangement, leaf sheath characteristics and fruit size, and in *C. andamanicus* in stem diameter, leaf sheath characteristics and inflorescence length. There was no marked phenotypic variation in *C. palustris*. In nursery studies, provenances differed significantly in seedling height, and phenotypic and genotypic coefficients and heritability for this characteristic were high. There was also a highly significant correlation between height at different ages, indicating the possibility for early selection. The species were dioecious with annual flowering. Flowering varied with locality, but generally started in July-August with fruit maturation in April-May. There were 3-4 inflorescences per plant each year, each with 3-4 partial inflorescences. The order of emergence of the partial inflorescences and of the rachillae on them was acropetal, and the time difference between the emergence of the inflorescences and the rachillae was reflected in the fruit maturation time. There was no particular sequence of flower opening, but male flower opening started at about 01.00 h and female opening at about 04.00 h. Anthesis started before the flower was fully open, and the female flower remained receptive until noon. The inflorescence has a sweet smell. The pistillate flowers produce no nectar although the adjacent sterile staminate flowers exude nectar. Flower morphology suggests wind pollination but insects are the main pollinating agents. Karyological studies in *C. andamanicus* and *C. palustris* showed 26 and 28 chromosomes, respectively; chromosome size data are also given.

Ramachandran, S., Sundaramoorthy, S., Krishnamoorthy, R., Devasenapathy, J., and Thanikachalam, M., 1998.

Application of remote sensing and GIS to coastal wetland ecology of Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar group of islands with special reference to mangroves.

Current Science, 75: 3, 236-244.

Abstract. Remote sensing and geographic information system (GIS) technologies are applied to a study of changes in coastal wetland ecology of 3 study areas in India - Muthupet and Pichavaram in Tamil Nadu, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Wetland maps were prepared on a 1:25 000 scale using high resolution SPOT (for the year 1989) and IRS LISS II (for the years 1990, 1993 and 1996) satellite imagery. The Muthupet analysis used only SPOT and LISS data, but the other 2 study sites also used Landsat TM data (1986). For Muthupet and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, ground truth verifications were also used. Changes in coastal wetland ecology were studied by integrating the remote sensing data using GIS. In Muthupet, about 86.77 m² of the mangrove forests were lost over the 7-year study period (1989-96). Digital analysis of 1986 Landsat TM and 1993 IRS LISS II data showed that an 0.36 km² area of the mangrove forest in Pichavaram had been lost over the 7-year period. In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the total mangrove area is about 762 km² and degradation had occurred only in very small pockets (up to 2.379 km²). Ground-

based spectral measurements of different mangrove species using a field spectroradiometer showed the highest spectral radiance between 0.7 and 1.1 μm using a radiometer for MSS bands and the highest spectral reflectance in the 0.69-0.86 μm regions of the IRS and TM bands, which could be used to identify mangrove forest from other vegetation.

Anon., 1998.

Biodiversity enrichment for large scale plantations. *Artocarpus chaplasha* Roxb. Vern.

MFP-News, 8: 4, 15.

Abstract. A brief outline is given of the distribution and habitat, general appearance, phenology, wood properties, economic importance, silvicultural characteristics, and propagation of *A. chaplasha*. It grows in moist deciduous and mixed evergreen forests in a sub-Himalayan tract and outer hills from Nepal eastwards, ascending to 5000ft. Assam, Chattagram (Bangladesh), Myanmar and Andamans.

Subramaniam, A., Radhakrishnan, V.M., and Sreekumar, P.V., 1998.

Ethnobotany of *Pinanga manii* Becc. (Arecaceae).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany, 22: 2, 475-476.

Abstract. A brief description is given of the characteristics and ethnobotanical uses of *Pinanga manii*, a rare and slender palm found in the inland tropical forests of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands (India).

Mathew, S.P., 1998.

A supplementary report on the flora and vegetation of the Bay Islands, India.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany, 22: 2, 249-272.

Abstract. The flora and vegetation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India) are briefly described, and a supplementary check list included of angiosperm species found on the islands which were not included in Rao's checklist of 1986. The vegetation found can be broadly divided into 2 types - coastal or littoral forests and inland forests.

Rawat, G.S., Shah, S.A., Chaturvedi, A.N., Ray, P.N., Mukherji, S.D., Nair K.S., Nagesh, Prabhu, Savat, P.V., Patnaik, S.S., Gautam, Dey, Sarcar, M.K., Ao, A.R.W., Garbyal, S.S., Pradeep, Chaudhry, Jarnail, Singh, Haque, M.S., Kannapiran, S. and Paul, A.M. eds, 1998.

Special issue: 50 years of forestry since Independence. *Indian Forester*, 124: 6, iii + 367-494.

Abstract. Thirteen papers are included focusing on achievements in Indian forestry in the 50 years since Independence (in 1947). They are: (1) 50 years of forests and forestry in India after Independence (Rawat; 367-380; 11 ref.); (2) 50 years of forest management in India (Shah; 381-390); (3) Fifty years of forestry in Independent India - gains and losses (Chaturvedi; 391-396; 5 ref.); (4) Fifty years of forestry in Tripura: achievements in retrospect, macro futuristic perspectives and imperatives (Ray; 397-412; 7 ref.); (5) Up-date on joint forest management [JFM] programme in Andhra Pradesh (Mukherji; 413-424); (6) Forestry in Kerala: yesterday, today and tomorrow (Nair & Prabhu; 425-432; 5 ref.); (7) Forests and forestry in Mizoram - a profile (Savant & Patnaik; 433-439; 5 ref.); (8) Changes in planning strategies in [the] forestry sector in Tamil Nadu (Dey & Sarcar; 440-448; 8 ref.); (9) Status of forests and conservation approaches of *Tragopan blythii* [an endangered bird species] in Nagaland (Ao; 449-452); (10) Forestry education and training in India - an introspection (Garbyal; 453-462; 6 ref.); (11) Striking features of Andaman forestry (Chaudhry; 463-472; 1 ref.); (12) Evolving a holistic management strategy for forest resources (Singh; 473-486; 7 ref.); and (13) Financial viability and bankability of JFM projects in India (Haque, Kannapiran & Paul; 487-494; 10 ref.).

Devy, M.S., Ganesh, T., Priya Davidar and Davidar, P. 1998.

Patterns of butterfly distribution in the Andaman islands: implications for conservation.

Acta Oecologica, 19: 6, 527-534.

Abstract. Twenty-five islands of different sizes were rapidly surveyed in the Andaman islands for patterns of butterfly distribution and abundance. The surveys were conducted in the dry seasons of 1992 in the South Andaman islands, 1994 in the North Andaman islands and on both these years on the Little Andaman Island. Different habitat types were identified on each island and butterflies were sampled by the line transect method in each habitat type. Sixty-five species of butterflies were recorded from six families. Fifty-one species were less common and contributed to 25 % of the total count. Six species were very common. The overall distribution patterns of the species were nested. This suggests that small islands share their species with the larger islands but not vice versa. Many uncommon species were found exclusively on large islands. The presence of dipterocarp dominated evergreen forest on islands significantly influenced the species encountered. Small and medium sized islands with evergreen forests had significantly more species than those without evergreen forests. Loss of primary forests, owing to logging and encroachment, will result in the loss of many butterfly species. It is recommended that the large patches of primary evergreen forests be protected on a priority basis on large islands.

Langenberger, G., 1998.

Contributions to the occurrence of *Canarium denticulatum* (Burseraceae) in the Philippines.

Flora Malesiana Bulletin, 12: 4, 149-152.

Abstract. During vegetation studies on the foothills of Mt. Pangasugan, Leyte, the species *Canarium denticulatum* was identified in riparian forest. So far, records of this species in the Philippines were restricted to the southernmost part of the country, to Basilan and Mindanao. This recent record shows that *C. denticulatum* extends north into the Visayas region. The species also occurs in other parts of S. and SE Asia (South Andamans (India), South Burma [Myanmar], Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java and Borneo).

Singh, D.B., Sharma, T.V.R.S., Attri, B.L., Suryanarayana, M.A., and Singh, D.B., 1996
Under utilised minor fruits of Andaman. Vol. 1. Flora and Fauna Jhansi, 2: 2, 151-153.

Abstract. A survey was conducted during 1993-94; medicinal and nutritional data were collected on fruits and other parts of plants (including trees) used by the local people. Brief notes on 31 species are presented.

Singh, G., Ganeshamurthy, A.N., and Gangwar, B., 1997.

Changes in an entisol after replacement of tropical rain forest with monocrop in Neil Island.

Journal of the Andaman Science Association, 13: 1-2, 76-78.

Lalit Narayan, Chaudhuri S.G., Rao Ch. M., and Narayan, L., 1998.

Studies on the degree of soil fertility impoverishment under different plantation crops in Little Andaman.

Indian Forester, 124: 4, 211-216.

Abstract. Studies were carried out in the plantations of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd. in Little Andaman to ascertain the fertility status under different plantation crops (arecanut [*Areca catechu*], cashew [*Anacardium occidentale*], coconuts [*Cocos nucifera*] and oil palms [*Elaeis guineensis*]) and different annual crop sequences (rice [*Oryza sativa*] based rotations including a fallow, maize [*Zea mays*], black gram [*Vigna mungo*] and moong [*Vigna radiata*]) to determine the loss of soil fertility in comparison with the original tropical forest soil. Loss of soil fertility was slower in crop rotations with nitrogen fixing legumes in cereal crops and with deciduous crops such as cashew.

Sreekumar-PV, Kala-N, 1998.

Critical notes on *Xylocarpus* Koen. (Meliaceae) in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Indian-Forester, 1998, 124: 4, 259-261; 3 ref.

Abstract. *Xylocarpus* is represented by 3 tree species in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands - *X. granatum*, *X. moluccensis* and *X. rumphii*. A critical examination is made of specimens of these with respect to some confusion between the last mentioned 2 species, and it is confirmed that all 3 species exist, but that *X. rumphii* is confined to sandy sea shores and rocky coasts (but not found in mangrove forests), while the other 2 species are found in mangrove forests and muddy areas. A key to the 3 species is given.

Barrow-SC, 1998.

A monograph of *Phoenix* L. (Palmae: Coryphoideae). Kew-Bulletin, 1998, 53: 3, 513-575; 7 pp. of ref. The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 3AB, UK.

Abstract: Thirteen species are treated including one new species from the Andaman Islands, *P. andamanensis* (a solitary tree palm to 5 m tall from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands), and 2 varieties within *P. loureiri* (solitary or clustering palms to 5 m tall), var. *loureiri* (from South East Asia) and var. *humilis* (from Bangladesh and India). Species limits and distributions are defined, and aspects of morphology and lamina anatomy are examined in relation to ecology. Systematic analyses of the genus combine data from studies of morphology and lamina anatomy with DNA sequence data of the 5S spacer region (nuclear ribosomal DNA). The origin of *P. dactylifera* is discussed in the light of the results of the systematic analysis.

Sreekumar-PV, 1998.

Six new records of *Ficus* L. (Moraceae) from Andaman - Nicobar islands. Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany, 1998, 22: 1, 199-203; 4 ref.

Abstract. Botanical descriptions are given of *F. obscura* var. *borneensis* (epiphytic or straggling shrubs or small trees), *F. pubinervis* (large trees) and *F. recurva* (epiphytic or woody climbing shrubs) as new records for India, as well as *F. albipila* (tall trees), *F. heterophylla* (shrubs or small trees) and *F. heteropleura* (epiphytic or scandent shrubs) as new records for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Ray-LN, Mathew-SP, Lakshminarasimhan-P, 1998.

A preliminary report with enumeration of angiosperms from Shoalbay in South Andaman Island. Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1998, 22: 1, 49-63; 7 ref.

Abstract. The essential features are discussed of the floristic composition and vegetation types (with brief details of geology, soil types, topography and climate) of the tropical rain forests in the Shoalbay area of the northeastern slopes of the Mt. Harriet hill ranges of South Andaman Island. The vegetation types described are mangrove and tidal forests, littoral forests, bamboo brakes, evergreen forests, moist evergreen forests and semi-evergreen forests. The list of plants given supplements the material for the flora of the Andaman islands, and is the first comprehensive list of plants from

Shoalbay. Seven botanical tours were conducted in the region during the period 1988-91 by the first two authors. The enumeration includes 264 species in 225 genera and 87 families; they are nearly all trees, shrubs or climbers.

Roy-SD, 1997.

Study of litterfall and its decomposition in a mangrove stand [*Rhizophora apiculata* and *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*], South Andaman. *Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association*. 1997, 13: 1-2, 119-121; 6 ref.

Rao-PSN, Srivastava-SK, 1997.

Sustainable utilization of the Andaman bulletwood tree *Manilkara littoralis* (Kurz) Dub. (Sapotaceae). *Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association*. 1997, 13: 1-2, 71-73; 1 ref.

Madhu-K, Rema-Madhu, Madhu-R, 1997.

Biotoxicity of mangroves on fingerlings of *Liza macrolepis* (Smith). *Journal of the Andaman Science Association*. 1997, 13: 1-2, 59-65; 8 ref.

Abstract: The effect of hot methanol and water extracts of seeds, flowers, leaves, stems and root bark of seven species of mangroves (*Acanthus ilicifolius*, *Acrostichum aureum*, *Avicennia officinalis*, *Bruguiera cylindrica*, *Clerodendrum inerme*, *Excoecaria agallocha* and *Rhizophora mucronata*) were determined on fingerlings of *Liza macrolepis*. The dwarf variety of *A. officinalis* was also collected from Tuticorin for testing. Ethanol and aqueous extracts did not show any difference in their lethal action. The total free sugar, protein and cholesterol concentration in muscle tissue of treated fish was greatly reduced irrespective of the type of extract. Paper chromatography revealed that most ethanolic extracts were made up of 4-7 different chemical components.

Chattopadhyay-D, Sinha-BK, Vaid-LK, 1998.

Antibacterial activity of *Syzygium* species. *Fitoterapia*. 1998, 69: 4, 365-367; 8 ref.

Abstract. The antibacterial properties of extracts of stem bark and/or leaves of *S. andamanicum*, *S. cumini* and *S. samarangense* (collected from the Andaman Islands in 1955) were investigated against 10 bacterial strains. All extracts exhibited some activity; *S. cumini* was the most potent antibacterial plant.

Pramanik-SC, Sharma-TVRS, Raj-SM, Bandyopadhyay-AK, 1998.

Studies on soil loss, nutrient recycling and economics of the plantation based intercropping systems in Bay Islands. *Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association*. 1998, 14: 1, 1-6; 5 ref.

Abstract. The soil loss, nutrient recycling, yield and economic returns from arecanut- and coconut-based intercropping systems planted at Port Blair were studied. The average soil loss was 0.5-7.5 t/ha which is very much less than the normal average rate of soil erosion (10-15 t/ha) in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A huge quantity of organic matter was recycled through the leaves and branches of intercrops after harvesting which added 20.0 kg N, 15.0 kg P and 14.0 kg K per ha in situ. Economic appraisal of the arecanut-based intercropping system (cinnamon, black pepper) showed that during the initial year (1989-90) the cost (Rs 10434.0/ha) outweighed returns and hence a loss of Rs 8200.7/ha was incurred. But when the yield of the arecanut (main crop) increased and cinnamon and black pepper (intercrops) started yielding, the gross return increased from Rs 23832.8/ha in 1990-91 to Rs 92540.7/ha in 1993-94 and the net return from Rs 18593.6/ha to Rs 72616.2/ha, respectively. It was concluded that the interplanting of spices and grasses in the coconut and arecanut garden not only increases the profit, but also arrests the colossal loss of soil and water and enhances soil fertility.

Krishna-Kumar, Kumar-K, 1997.

Cassia hirsuta Linn. and *Muntingia calabura* Linn. - record of two non-autochthonous angiosperms for Andaman Islands. *Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany*. 1997, 21: 3, 705-707; 8 ref.

Abstract. *Cassia hirsuta* and *Muntingia calabura* are recorded for the first time from Little Andaman Island and South Andaman Island, respectively. The morphology, ecology and economic importance of both species are described. Steamed leaves of *C. hirsuta* are used as a treatment for herpes, and it is also grown as a cover crop for coffee, whereas *M. calabura* fruits are edible and leaf infusions are used as remedies for colds. The bark of the latter can also be used for ropes.

Dinesh-R, Dubey-RP, 1998.

Nitrogen mineralization rates and kinetics in soils freshly amended with green manures.

Journal of Agronomy and Crop Science. 1998, 181: 1, 49-53; 19 ref.

Abstract. A long-term aerobic study was carried out, incubating soils freshly amended with *Sesbania rostrata*, *Gliricidia maculata* [*G. sepium*], *Leucaena leucocephala* and *Azolla pinnata* green manures in PVC columns at $35 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ and with 0.01 Mpa moisture content. The soils were then leached at periodic intervals for up to 36 weeks. The N-mineralization rates were greatest during the first week and decreased with time in all soils. The green manure amended soils leached 247 mg/kg more $\text{NO}_3 + \text{NO}_2 - \text{N}$ than the unamended control. In general, the total N mineralized (mean 61%) was almost twice that of net N mineralized (mean 30%) in the amended soils. The percent N mineralized (total and net),

however, varied with the nature of green manure incorporated into the soil. It was greatest in the soil amended with sesbania and lowest in the soil amended with azolla. The kinetic parameters derived using the double exponential model showed that green manure amended soils possessed significantly higher N-mineralization potentials and rate constants compared to the unamended control. The kinetic parameters also varied with the nature of green manure incorporated into the soil. Among the various parameters lignin content, lignin to N ratio and lignin + polyphenol to N ratio of the green manures were the key factors governing the rate of decomposition and subsequent N mineralization from the amended soils.

Satish-Elkunchwar, Savant-PV, Rai-SN, Elkunchwar-S, 1998.

Status of natural regeneration in tropical forests of the Andaman Islands.

Indian-Forester. 1998, 123: 12, 1091-1108; 2 ref.

Abstract. Inventory data were collected in 0.2 ha sample plots laid out in the 3 main tropical forest types (evergreen, semi-evergreen and moist deciduous) in each of the 6 forest divisions of the Andamans. Enumeration data were collected from the entire plot, while regeneration data were only collected in the NW quadrant of the plots. Regeneration status is reported for each division by commercial category: hardwood plywood, hardwood ornamental, hardwood constructional and softwood commercial; a miscellaneous category is also reported. The regeneration survey revealed that though the regeneration status as a whole is satisfactory in the tropical forests of the Andamans, changes in stocking under the present management practices indicate a decline of ornamental and softwood species in some forest divisions and a fall in plywood species in some localities. A conservative approach to the exploitation schedule and improvement of the future crop by adequate regeneration of desired species compatible to ecosystem needs is advocated in such areas. The overall position of total seedlings per hectare showed a marginal improvement in worked areas over unworked areas, most of which were in the miscellaneous species category. Although the silvicultural system practised in the Andaman forests primarily aims at conversion to a uniform crop using a few identified economic tree species, it is more than four decades old and hence needs immediate critical review.

Wolter-PJ 1997.

Forestry on the Andaman/Nicobar Islands.

AFZ-Der-Wald,-Allgemeine-Forst-Zeitschrift-fur-Waldwirtschaft-und-Umweltvorsorge. 1997, 52: 4, 199-200.

Abstract. A note giving details of the area, main species, harvesting and utilization of rain forests on the Andaman/Nicobar Islands, India.

Shuja-Uddin, Uddin-S, 1998.

Scyanoid galls of *Alucita* sp. (Lepidoptera : Alucitidae) on leaf of *Thunbergia laurifolia* Roxb. at Port-Blair, South Andaman, India.

Shashpa. 1998, 5: 1, 17-19; 5 ref.

Abstract. A description of leaf galls of the alucitid *Alucita* sp. on *Thunbergia laurifolia* at Port-Blair, South Andaman, is given, with brief notes on pupation.

Meena-Dongare, 1997.

Excoecaria agallocha for domestication.

MFP-News. 1997, 7: 4, 12-13.

Abstract. A brief description is given of the evergreen plant *Excoecaria agallocha* which is found in the mangrove forest of coastal India and Andamans. Its economic values, including medicinal uses, charcoal, tannins and pulp and paper, and its cultivation are described.

Ranganath-HR; Suryanarayana-MA; Veenakumari-K 1997

Management of melon fly (*Bactrocera* (*Zeugodacus*) *cucurbitae* Coquillett) in cucurbits in South Andaman.

Insect-Environment. 1997, 3: 2, 32-33; 1 ref.

Abstract. A number of botanical and chemical insecticides were tested against *Bactrocera cucurbitae* on cucumber [*Cucumis sativus*] and ridge gourd [*Luffa acutangula*] in South Andaman, India, in June-August 1996. Neem oil at 1.2% was the most effective treatment in reducing damage to cucumber (mean percentage damage 6.2%, as compared with 39.0% in the control), while neem cake at 4.0% and DDVP [*dichlorvos*] at 0.2% were the most effective against the pest on ridge gourd, reducing damage to 9.1-9.5% as compared with 32.9% in the control.

Sankaran-R 1997

Developing a protected area network in the Nicobar islands: the perspective of endemic avifauna.

Biodiversity-and-Conservation. 1997, 6: 6, 797-815; 44 ref.

Abstract: Although nearly 30% of the Nicobar islands (tropical evergreen forests, with grasslands and mangroves) are protected as nature reserves, patterns of endemism have not been considered, resulting in an ineffective protection of the islands. A protected area network is proposed for the islands based on two criteria - first, an examination of the distribution and status of endemic avifauna to prioritize areas for conservation action, based on biological criteria, and second, an examination of certain socio-political considerations, and the threats arising from them, in order to propose a

protected area network that will mitigate these threats. On the basis of the distribution of endemic avifauna, it is concluded that there are three distinct island subgroups, Great Nicobar, Nancowry and Car Nicobar. Because of the distinctiveness of avifaunal assemblages and the similarity in the number of endemics present, each subgroup merits equal conservation attention. The distribution of endemic avifauna indicates that the development of protected areas on Great Nicobar, Camorta and Katchall, and satellite protected areas on Little Nicobar and Nancowry, is necessary for effective protection. The status of the endemic avifauna indicates that the Nancowry subgroup is most urgently in need of conservation action. As the major threat to the Nicobar islands arises from habitat loss due to development activity, there is a need to incorporate all remaining contiguous habitat into protected areas, whereby the islands are adequately safeguarded by legislation from future development threats. After examination of the existing protected areas in the Nicobar islands, proposals are made for the redesigning of the existing Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve and the creation of the Nancowry Biosphere Reserve with a view to curtail future habitat loss.

Awasthi-N; Appanah-S (ed.); Khoo-KC 1994.

Dipterocarps in the Indian subcontinent : past, present and future.

Proceedings, Fifth Round-Table Conference on Dipterocarps, Chiang Mai, Thailand 7-10 November 1994. 1996, 138-156; 3 pp. of ref.

Abstract: The Dipterocarpaceae are one of the most important families of the tropical angiosperms. Morpho-taxonomic studies of fossil woods, leaves and fruits from the Tertiary deposits of India have revealed that among angiosperms the family Dipterocarpaceae was most dominant and widely distributed in the Indian subcontinent during Middle Miocene-Pliocene. The fossils show distinctive features, on the basis of comparative morphology and anatomy, that identify them with extant taxa, viz. Anisoptera, Dipterocarpus, Dryobalanops, Hopea, Shorea, Parashorea - Pentacme and Vateria. So far none of the dipterocarps have been found in the Pre-Miocene sediments of India. From critical observations of the past and present distribution of Dipterocarpaceae, it is believed that this family originated in Western Malaysia most probably during Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary. It is also believed that after the land connection was established between the Indian subcontinent and Malaysia, its members entered the Indian peninsula via Myanmar during the Miocene and subsequently spread in all directions to the extent that a few of them reached up to Africa. By the end of Pliocene, Dipterocarpaceae attained maximum diversity and thus became the most prominent family of the Neogene flora. The Post-Pliocene epoch witnessed major changes in the floral patterns, climate and in overall environmental conditions caused by further rise of the Himalaya. Due to gradual fall in the average annual precipitation and temperature, the dipterocarps started dwindling and finally disappeared from Western India and some members from other parts of the country. A few species of Dipterocarpus, Hopea, Shorea, Vateria and Vatica, however, continued to occur but are restricted to small areas in the Western Ghats, northeast India, Bangladesh, Andaman Islands, and Sri Lanka. Vateriaopsis is confined to Seychelles Islands while Cotylelobium, Doona and Stemonoporus occur in Sri Lanka. If this trend of climatic changes due to fall in average annual precipitation and temperature continues and excessive exploitation of dipterocarps for commercial purpose is not checked, the days are not too far when most of the dipterocarps will be declared as regionally endangered species.

Biswas-TK; Bandyopadhyay-S; Biswapati-Mukherjee; Bhaswar-Mukherjee; Sengupta-BR; Mukherjee-B 1997

Oral hypoglycemic effect of *Caesalpinia bonducella*.

International-Journal-of-Pharmacognosy. 1997, 35: 4, 261-264; 11 ref.

Abstract: The blood sugar lowering efficacy of the aqueous extract of *C. bonducella* [*C. bonduc*] (seed shell, collected from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India) was evaluated in fasted, fed, glucose loaded, streptozotocin-diabetic and alloxan-diabetic rat models. The extract was administered orally at a dose of 250 mg/kg. It produced very significant blood sugar lowering in glucose loaded, streptozotocin-diabetic, and alloxan-diabetic models. Its effects were not so pronounced in fasted and fed models.

Ranganath-HR; Veenakumari-K 1996

Report of new fruit fly on guava on the Nicobar Islands, India.

Tropical-Agriculture. 1996, 73: 2, 165; 1 ref.

Abstract: *Bactrocera albistrigata* was collected for the first time in September 1991 in N. Nicobar Islands from a heavily infested guava crop.

Bandopadhyay-AK PY: 1994

Impact of agricultural development on coastal ecosystems.

Indian-Farming. 1994, 44: 9, 31-34.

Abstract: In the Andaman Islands (India) deforestation of mangroves had deleterious effects on the silty soils, decreasing the productivity and carrying capacity. Estuaries and checks have been used as sinks for the discharge of industrial effluents and domestic sewage. This had led to fish mortality and death of corals. The need for a holistic approach for the proper utilization and development of coastal areas is emphasized.

Post-C-von; Ahman-U; Von-Post-C 1997

The dependency of commercial fisheries and aquaculture on the mangrove forests in Thailand.

Minor-Field-Studies -International-Office,-Swedish-University-of-Agricultural-Sciences. 1997, No. 8, 38 pp.; 47 ref.

Abstract: The introduction of otter board trawling in Thailand in the early 1960s resulted in a remarkable increase in the amount of demersal fish caught by the commercial fisheries in Thailand. However, since 1987, there has been a decline in the fish catches within Thai waters. In 1993, only 25% of the original mangrove forests existed in the Gulf of Thailand and 64% on the Andaman Sea coast. The predominant cause for mangrove deforestation is the construction of shrimp farms. The rapid development of shrimp farms in Thailand is believed to be paralleled by great economic gains. However, mangroves are also important as breeding grounds for commercially important fish and shrimp species harvested in both coastal and offshore fisheries. Studies from other areas in the ASEAN region have found positive correlations between yields of fish and shrimp yields in the commercial fisheries and mangrove cover. This study analyses such possible links in Thailand. It was found that the decreasing cover of mangrove forests and the decreasing shrimp and prawn catches coincide with reference to time. However, it was not possible to distinguish the separate effects of overfishing, pollution and mangrove deforestation. The long term implications of this land use pattern and the loss of ecological services provided by an intact mangrove forest were discussed.

Khan-TN 1996

Comparative ecobiology of *Xystrocera globosa* (Olivier) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) in the Indian subcontinent.

Journal-of-Bengal-Natural-History-Society. 1996, 15: 1, 8-25; 16 ref.

Abstract: The ecobiology of *Xystrocera globosa* was studied in the Andamans and in the Indian mainland. The development and survival of eggs and pupae depended greatly on humidity. The life-cycle showed considerable spatial and temporal variations. Adult emergence synchronized with the onset of rains and a rise in humidity following rainfall acted as an emergence stimulus. Minimum critical humidity for adult emergence was 60.52% and 68.66% in the Andamans and mainland, respectively. Beetles were diurnal and were flower visitors feeding mainly on fresh androecium. They were sexually mature on emergence. Mating greatly affected egg-fertility and single mating resulted in a considerable reduction in its rate. Populations in the Andamans exhibited a higher rate of fecundity than those in the mainland. The potential fecundity was directly proportional to the body size of the adult female. Females preferred freshly felled logs, unhealthy standing trees or healthy trees having injuries. Logs lying in bright sunlight were avoided.

Mongia-AD; Bandyopadhyay-AK 1996

Phosphate fractions and their relation to available phosphorus indices in soils of tropical deciduous and mangrove forests of Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1996, 44: 3, 514-516; 6 ref.

Kailash-Chandra; Rajan-PT; Chandra-K 1996

Observations on the avifauna of Mount Harriett National Park, South Andaman (A & N Islands).

Special issue: wildlife management. Indian-Forester. 1996, 122: 10, 965-968; 6 ref.

Abstract: Observations are reported from an extensive survey done in this national park (which is covered with tropical evergreen, moist deciduous and semi-evergreen forests) from June 1993 to May 1995. Some 88 species of birds belonging to 68 genera and 32 families were found and are listed, with details of the areas of the national park where they were sighted and of their conservation status (abundant, common, rare or very rare).

Krishnan-RM; Priya-Davidar; Davidar-P 1996

The shrubs of the Western Ghats (South India): floristics and status.

Special issue. Trees and shrubs in time and space. Journal-of-Biogeography. 1996, 23: 6, 783-789; 56 ref.

Abstract: This study examined the understorey shrub community in a wet evergreen forest in Kakkachi, Tamil Nadu. Comparisons are made with data from the literature on the shrub communities of the evergreen forests of other areas of India (the Western and Eastern Ghats, NE India and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands), and of the tropical forests in Sri Lanka, South East Asia, the Neotropics (Costa Rica, Panama, and the Central Amazon), Africa, Madagascar, Australia and Papua New Guinea. The shrub community is richer in the Old World Tropics than in the Neotropics. The common families in the Old World Tropics are: Rubiaceae, Acanthaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Myrsinaceae and Annonaceae. The number of families constituting the understorey shrub community falls from 46 (Western Ghats) to 13 (Central Amazon). The study concludes that the evergreen forests in the Western Ghats probably have the richest understorey shrub community.

Veenakumari-K; Prashanth-Mohanraj; Mohanraj-P 1996

Folivorous insects damaging teak, *Tectona grandis* L. (Verbenaceae) in the Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean.

Journal-of-Entomological-Research. 1996, 20: 2, 177-178; 4 ref.

Abstract: Teak, (*Tectona grandis*), was introduced into the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India, during 1884. It was first recorded to be extensively damaged in the forest plantations at Ferrargunj, South Andamans, by the lepidopteran teak defoliator, *Hyblaea puera*. Affected leaves harboured 7 to 11 larvae per leaf. The severely damaged branches

showed leaves with only midribs and larger veins. Other folivorous insects recorded for the first time from these islands include the lepidopterans *Syllepte distinguenda*, *Paliga damastesalis* and *Psilogramma increta*; a coleopteran *Hyphasis* sp. and a homopteran, *Icerya seychellarum*.

Rao-PSN; Srivastava-SK 1996

Commercial exploitation of orchids in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Forester. 1996, 122: 8, 751-759; 4 ref.

Abstract: A list of 15 promising orchid species (many of them epiphytic, and from forest sources) out of about 90 occurring in the islands is given for possible commercial exploitation so that this potential resource can be utilized without disturbing the natural habitats. Suggestions are also made for curbing bulk collections from natural habitats and for successful cultivation in gardens/orchidaria before eventual exploitation.

Balasubramanian-A; Ravichandran-VK 1996

Allelopathic significance of six agroforestry trees on *Casuarina equisetifolia* growth and nodulation.

Madras-Agricultural-Journal. 1996, 83: 2, 84-87; 16 ref.

Abstract: The allelopathic influences of 6 agroforestry tree species (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Gliricidia sepium*, *Acacia nilotica* and *Tectona grandis*) were tested, by using extracts of mature leaves from the 6 species (collected in Tamil Nadu) in germination tests with *Casuarina equisetifolia*. Effects were measured in terms of germination, root and shoot length, dry matter production and vigour index. In an another experiment, different concentrations of the tree leaves were prepared by mixing them with potting mixture at ratios of 1:2, 1:1 and 2:1, and using the resulting medium for growing *C. equisetifolia* seedlings. *E. tereticornis* and *L. leucocephala* had highly deleterious effects on *C. equisetifolia* germination, growth and nodulation in both tests. Moderate effects were found for *Ailanthus excelsa* and *Acacia nilotica*, and much lower effects for *T. grandis* and *G. sepium*. In the pot experiments, the inhibitory effects of leaves increased with concentration in the growing medium.

Lakra-GS; Sreekumar-PV; Padhye-PM 1996

Additions to the non-indigenous plants of Bay Islands.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1996, 19: 2, 199-200; 2 ref.

Abstract: Botanical descriptions are given for 3 species added to the flora of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands: *Corchorus olitorius* (an undershrub), *Gynura aurantiaca* (a stout herb) and *Scoparia dulcis* (an erect herb).

Rao-PSN; Vinod-Maina; Sinha-BK; Padhye-PM; Marcel-Tigga; Maina-V; Tigga-M 1996

Some hitherto unrecorded non-indigenous tree species from Andaman & Nicobar islands.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1996, 19: 2, 191-193.

Abstract: Four species are reported from a Buddhist temple campus in Port Blair - *Couroupita guianensis*, *Hyphaene dichotoma* (a holy tree from Egypt), *Michelia champaca* (an ornamental) and *Roystonea regia* (an ornamental). Brief botanical descriptions are given of each.

Bhat-KM; Mathew-A; Kabeer-I 1996

Physical and mechanical properties of rattans of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal-of-Tropical-Forest-Products. 1996, 2: 1, 16-24; 12 ref.

Abstract. With a view to characterizing the rattan resources in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, selected physical and mechanical properties were studied in 10 species comprising 3 genera, viz. *Calamus*, *Daemonorops* and *Korthalsia*. They can be conveniently considered under the three diameter and strength classes proposed for Indian rattans. Of the 10 species, *Calamus longisetus*, *C. pseudorivialis* and *Daemonorops kurziana* were the strongest rattans falling into strength class I ($MOR > 70 \text{ N mm}^{-2}$). *Calamus palustris* was the weakest, strength class III ($MOR < 45 \text{ N mm}^{-2}$). The rest were in strength class II ($MOR 45-70 \text{ N mm}^{-2}$). Generally, the maximum compressive strength (MCS) parallel to the grain was lower than half the value of MOR. Specific gravity, MOR, MOE and MCS were interrelated in the majority of species and decreased from the bottom to the top of the stem.

Schaedla-W 1996

Thailand's Western Forest Complex, Sai Yok National Park, and the proposed natural gas pipeline from Burma (Myanmar).

Tigerpaper. 1996, 23: 2, 9-13; 11 ref.

Abstract. The great ecological importance of the Thai Western Forest Complex is outlined. The Complex contains many national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, in addition to Sai Yok National Park which is in the southern part of the Complex and separated from the other constituents by Highway 323. The construction of a natural gas pipeline running between the Burmese pumping facilities in the Andaman Sea to the electricity generating plant in Ratchaburi, Thailand, has already been agreed. Problems over the proposed route are discussed, including the safety of the Burmese section (which is subject to damage by both seismic activity and rebel insurgents) and of the Thai section which will run from Pilok, crossing the border between the Khao Laem and Sai Yok National Parks, and thereafter through the Sai Yok National park. The route in Thailand is also susceptible to attack by rebel groups, and would cause disruption and

increased access to protected areas. It is suggested that the route pass not through the Sai Yok National Park but alongside Thai Highway 323, which is currently being widened.

Dagar-JC; Mongia-AD; Singh-NT 1995

Degradation of tropical rain forest soils upon replacement with plantations and arable crops in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India.

Tropical-Ecology. 1995, 36: 1, 89-101; 26 ref.

Abstract. The areas cleared for commercial plantation and agricultural use in the title islands showed significant decreases in soil pH, organic matter, extractable P and exchangeable K contents and increased bulk density. Both exchangeable Ca and Mg contents declined under arable crops. Water storage within 180 cm soil depth was maximum under evergreen forests and minimum under teak [*Tectona grandis*]. There was a significant correlation between the organic matter content and the water storage capacity of plantation soils. It was concluded that nutrient cycling and water balance were negatively affected by the monoculture of commercial plantations and cultivation of arable crops.

Ranganath-HR; Veenakumari-K 1995

Notes on the dacine fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) of Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Raffles-Bulletin-of-Zoology. 1995, 43: 1, 235-238; 4 ref.

Abstract. A survey of the fruit fly fauna in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands revealed 11 species belonging to the genus *Bactrocera*. Three species reared, one each from *Spondias pinnata* and *Strychnos andamanensis*, and one from *S. andamanensis* and several cucurbits, are probably new to science.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-P; Peigler-RS 1992

Life history of *Attacus mcmulleni* (Saturniidae) from the Andaman Islands, India.

Journal-of-Research-on-the-Lepidoptera. 1992, recd. 1996, 31: 3-4, 169-179; 14 ref.

Abstract. The life cycle of *Attacus mcmulleni* [*A. atlas*], a wild silkmoth endemic to the Andaman Islands, India, and its immature stages are described. Comparisons are made to larvae of *A. atlas* and *A. taprobanis* from nearby regions (Thailand, Sumatra, southern India). Field observations are given on oviposition, larval feeding and behaviour, cocoon formation, and adult emergence. Larvae were reared from eggs on *Rhizophora apiculata*, *R. mucronata*, *Vitex glabrata*, and *Zanthoxylum*. *A. atlas* is apparently multivoltine. The eupelmid *Anastatus* sp., an egg parasitoid, was the only natural enemy found attacking the moth.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-P; Ranganath-HR 1994

New records of insect and mite pests of spice crops in Andaman Islands, India.

Journal-of-Spices-and-Aromatic-Crops. 1994, 3: 2, 164-166; 4 ref.

Abstract. Eighteen species of insects and one species of mite are reported for the first time from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India, from 7 spice crops, cinnamon (*Cinnamomum verum*), clove (*Syzygium aromaticum*), black pepper (*Piper nigrum*), nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), curry leaf (*Murraya koenigii*), chillies (*Capsicum annum*) and turmeric (*Curcuma longa*).

Sreekumar-PV; Ray-LN; Padhye-PM 1996

Economically important vascular plants occurring wild in Bay Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1996, 20: 2, 407-421; 14 ref.

Abstract. A comprehensive account is given of the uses of over 250 vascular plants occurring wild in these islands, based on existing documentation of ethnobotanical uses and a survey/exploration of the islands, which are inhabited by 2 ethnic groups. The plants are listed by use: edible plants (vegetables, fruits and seeds, miscellaneous parts); beverage plants; piscicidal plants; plants for use as hair oil and shampoos; plants for detergents and cosmetics; dye plants; gum, resin and tannin plants; plants for making chairs, baskets, mats, brooms etc.; fibre plants; plants for timber and agricultural implements; plants for thatch; plants for canoe making; ornamental plants; and miscellaneous.

Rao-PSN 1996

Utilisation of the foliage from some wild tropical plants in Bay Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1996, 20: 2, 337-340; 3 ref.

Abstract. Various ethnobotanical uses are described of the foliage of about 40 wild tree and shrub species occurring in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Uses include fodder, thatch, as medicines and food, dyes, wrappings, and mixtures with tobacco (as cheroots).

Lakshminarasimhan-P; Ray-LN 1996

Check list of plants of Interview Island (North Andamans).

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1996, 20: 2, 361-374; 5 ref.

Abstract. A total of 149 species, 1 subspecies, 1 variety and 8 forms of angiosperms belonging to 117 genera and 57 families, 2 pteridophytes and 1 gymnosperm are listed. A brief account is included of the vegetation types of the area, including a floristic analysis, and phytogeographical and conservation aspects are discussed. The main vegetation types are littoral (mangrove and beach forests) and inland (tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen and deciduous forests).

Krishna-Kumar; Kumar-K 1996

Some new records of angiosperms for Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1996, 20: 1, 27-29; 8 ref.

Abstract. *Uvaria zeylanica* (a scandent [shrub] from evergreen forest), *Rapanea thwaitesii* (a small tree localized in stunted evergreen forest), *Jasminum ritchiei* var. *ritchiei* (a scandent [shrub] in evergreen forest) and *Pennisetum pedicellatum* (an introduced species) are reported as new records for Andaman Island. The latter species is being projected as a species which has potential to meet the fodder demands of an ever increasing livestock population. *Rapanea thwaitesii* (a new generic record for the Andaman Islands) is given the status of rare. Brief details are given of morphological features, ecology, and distribution of each species.

Renuka-C; Rugmini-P 1996

Studies on the ex-situ performance of different species of rattans.

Indian-Forester. 1996, 122: 3, 235-240; 2 ref.

Abstract. A trial was conducted over 4 yr with 8 species (7 *Calamus* spp. from the Andamans, Karnataka, Kerala and Malaysia; and *Daemonorops kurzianus* from the Andamans) at 2 localities (300 and 1000 m altitude) in Kerala. *C. rotang* performed best in terms of growth in height and survival percentage. *C. pseudorivalis* and *C. karnatakensis* were suitable for use in large-scale plantations at medium altitude and *D. kurzianus* at higher altitudes. The other species included in the trial were *C. andamanicus*, *C. caesius*, *C. gamblei* and *C. pseudotenius*.

Kailash-Chandra; Khatri-TC; Chandra-K 1995

Butterflies of Great Nicobar Island.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1995, publ. 1996, 18: 4, 267-273; 17 ref.

Abstract. The occurrence is recorded of 68 species belonging to 43 genera representing 7 families of butterflies from Great Nicobar Island. The list also incorporates the common names of butterflies, their conservation status in Great Nicobar and distribution in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Lakshminarasimahan-P; Ray-LN 1995

Notes on two rare *Memecylon* species (Melastomataceae) from Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1995, publ. 1996, 18: 3, 260-262; 7 ref.

Abstract. *Memecylon garcinioides* (a tree 10-12 m tall) and *Memecylon intermedium* (a tree about 6 m tall).

Ansari-AA 1995

Crotalaria acicularis Buch.-Ham. ex Benth. (Leguminosae) - a new record for Andamans.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1995, 18: 1, 93-94; 2 ref.

Abstract. A botanical description is given of this diffuse or procumbent herb, found along forest margins under tall trees.

Mathew-SP; Abraham-S 1995

A report on the occurrence of *Antidesma thwaitesianum* Muell. - Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) from South Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1995, 92: 1, 143-144; 4 ref.

Abstract. A botanical description is given of this rare shrub or small tree, first reported from the Andamans on the basis of an old specimen deposited at Kew, UK, and now found again in small populations in the Mt. Harriet ranges.

Ambwani-K; Kar-RK 1995

Volcanic effect on the plant tissues with particular reference to middle lamella.

Phytomorphology. 1995, 45: 3-4, 153-157; 14 ref.

Abstract. In order to study the effects of volcanic activity on wood structure, comparisons were made of fusinite (of pyrolytic origin) obtained from the seabed west of Narcondam Island in the Andaman Sea, petrified monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous woods from the Deccan Intertrappean (from Madhya Pradesh), dicotyledonous wood from Tipam sandstone (Assam), leguminous wood from the Neyveli lignite (Tamil Nadu), and charcoal and burnt wood of extant *Tamarindus indicus* [T. indica]. The middle lamella was absent from fusinite and Intertrappean samples, and also from burnt extant wood, but was present in charcoal and non-volcanic fossil woods.

Krishna-Kumar; Sinha-ARP 1994

Some taxa of angiosperms rediscovered from Andaman Islands.

Advances-in-Plant-Sciences. 1994, 7: 1, 193-196; 6 ref.

Abstract. Botanical descriptions are given of 4 woody species (*Zanthoxylum rhetsa*, a small tree; *Flemingia macrophylla*, a shrub; and *Chionanthus ramiflorus* and *Cinnamomum bejolghota*, both moderate sized trees) and one herbaceous species (*Burmannia championii*, a monocotyledon) from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Sas-Biswas; Ramesh-Dayal; Biswas-S; Dayal-R 1995

Indian rattans (canes): diversity, distribution and propagation.

Indian-Forester. 1995, 121: 7, 620-633; 36 ref.

Abstract. Rattans are most the important non-wood forest products after timber in South East Asia, with their importance is socioeconomic development having increased recently. The rattan industry has become a labour intensive and rural (or forest) based with increasing prospects for earning foreign exchange. About half a million people are directly employed in harvesting and processing rattans in South East Asia. Trade demand for better quality rattan is increasing. The Indian cane furniture industries produce materials worth Rs 50 million with the value of exports standing at Rs 5 million. The states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Karnataka and Kerala are the main suppliers of unprocessed rattans. Indian rattan products are exported to the countries such as Germany, Kenya, Italy, USA, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal. India has about 70 species of rattans distributed among 4 genera (*Calamus*, *Daemonorops*, *Korthalsia* and *Plectocomia*), with the northeastern region the centre of genetic diversity for *Calamus*, with about 25 species. Many endemic species (such as *Calamus inermis* [*C. latifolius*], *C. dilaceratus*, *Korthalsia rogersii*) are under severe threat due to destruction of their habitat and overexploitation. Brief details are also given of rattan distribution in other South And South East Asian countries. The commercially important Indian species of rattans are listed, with an outline of their ecology and characteristic features and uses. The cultivation of Indian rattans, and their propagation from seed, wildings, suckers, rhizomes, cuttings and tissue culture are discussed. Priorities for research are proposed, with emphasis on conservation measures, and socioeconomic and utilization aspects.

Rao-PSN; Sinha-BK 1995

Arenga pinnata (O. Ktze.) Merrill (Arecaceae) in Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1995, 19: 2, 357-359; 3 ref.

Abstract. The genus *Arenga* is mostly tropical Asian, and is represented in India by 3 species. This paper gives a first report of *A. pinnata* from the bay islands of North Andaman, with a short botanical description, and discussion of the economic importance of the species for sap sugar production.

Arjunan-MC; Selvi-MT; Lakshmanan-KK 1995

Phenology of some woody angiosperms of Coimbatore District.

Annals-of-Forestry. 1995, 3: 1, 45-52; 21 ref.

Abstract. Phenological data are tabulated and discussed for 25 tree species growing in the Coimbatore-Mettupalayam area of Tamil Nadu. The species were *Acacia farnesiana*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Acacia leucophloea*, *Adenanthra pavonina*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Albizia lebbek* [*A. lebbeck*], *Azadirachta indica*, *Cassia fistula*, *Cassia javanica*, *Cassia siamea*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Delonix regia*, *Delonix elata*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Holoptelia integrifolia* [*Holoptelea integrifolia*], *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Limonia acidissima*, *Parkia biglandulosa*, *Peltophorum pterocarpum*, *Polyalthia longifolia*, *Samanea saman* [*Albizia saman*], *Tamarindus indica*, *Terminalia arjuna* and *Wrightia tinctoria*. The data were collected over 24 continuous months and are correlated with those available from different climatic regions of the country, such as the Central Himalayas, Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Garhwal Himalaya, Rajasthan, Karnataka and the Andaman islands.

Dagar-JC 1995

Agroforestry systems for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

International-Tree-Crops-Journal. 1995, 8: 2-3, 107-128; 11 ref.

Abstract. Existing and potential agroforestry practices and multipurpose tree use are described on this chain of 572 islands in the Bay of Bengal, 87% of which is still covered by tropical forests. Forest farming, home gardens, plantation crop-based multistoried cropping systems, fodder farming/fodder banks, alley cropping, live fences, hedges and shelterbelts, and aquasilviculture in mangroves are the principal systems found. Suggestions are made as to how to secure improved productivity and wider adoption to make better use of degraded lands and limit further deforestation.

Renuka-C 1995

A manual of the rattans of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

1995, vi + 72 pp.; Publication financed by IDRC, Canada; 21 ref.

Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI); Peechi; India

Abstract. The first part of this manual, which follows almost 6 months spent studying and collecting rattans in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India, gives an introduction to rattans, discussing problems of taxonomy and diagnostic morphological characters - illustrative colour plates are included. The main part of the manual describes the distribution and utilization of rattans in the area, and gives a systematic treatment of *Calamus*, *Daemonorops* and *Korthalsia*, with keys to the species found, maps and line drawings. An index to scientific names is included.

Mithlesh-Sharma; Garg-HS; Sharma-M 1996

Iridoid glycosides from *Avicennia officinalis*.

Indian-Journal-of-Chemistry.-Section-B,-Organic-including-Medicinal. 1996, 35: 5, 459-462; 11 ref.

Abstract. The isolation of 2 new iridoids, 8-O-cinnamoylmussaenosidic acid and officinosidic acid (5-hydroxy-10-O-(p-methoxycinnamoyl)adoxosidic acid), the known iridoids, loganin and 10-O-(5-phenyl-2,4-pentadienoyl)geniposidic acid, and a disaccharide, acteoside, as peracetates from the fraction of the ethanolic extract of the leaves showing diuretic activity (evaluated in mice), and their structural elucidation are described. The mangrove leaves were collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Sinha-BK 1994

Traditional medicinal plants among the tribals of Madhya Pradesh against jaundice, malarial fever, diabetes and intestinal worms.

Ethnobiology in human welfare: abstracts of the fourth international congress of ethnobiology, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India, 17-21 November, 1994. 1994, 262.

National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI); Lucknow; India

Abstract. The ethnobotanical uses of a number of medicinal plants are described: 10 are used against intestinal worms, 10 against jaundice, 5 against malarial fever and 4 against diabetes. The medicinal plants are arranged alphabetically according to their botanical name, followed by family name, distribution, locality, local name, habit and a brief botanical description. The flowering and fruiting periods, and folk claims are also given.

Sinha-BK 1994

Some promising medicinal plants among the ethnic tribes of Bay Islands, India.

Ethnobiology in human welfare: abstracts of the fourth international congress of ethnobiology, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India, 17-21 November, 1994. 1994, 110.

National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI); Lucknow; India

Abstract. Twenty-three ethnomedicinal plants (belonging to 21 genera and 16 families) used by different ethnic societies in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to treat various ailments are described. Of the 23 species, 7 are endemic to these islands and 16 extend to S.E. Asia, except mainland India. A few examples are: *Adenia penangiana* var. *penangiana* for chest and body pain, *Alstonia kurzii*, *Ancistrocladus tectorius* and *Donax connaeformis* [D. *canniformis*] for malarial fever, *Amomum fenzlii* for malarial fever and gastrointestinal disorders, *Globba pauciflora* for asthma, *Hernandia peltata* and *Ophiorrhiza nicobarica* as antiseptic for washing wounds and ulcers, and *Pisonia umbellata* for rheumatic pain. The information was gathered by field surveys and from the literature. The botanical names, families, local names, habit, localities, distribution, voucher specimens and folk uses of the plants are given.

Dagar-HS; Dagar-JC 1994

Botanical exploration of Chowra island of Nicobar group of islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994, 18: 1, 9-16.

Abstract. Results of a survey on the flora of Chowra are given. The species, with their habits and relative distribution, are arranged in their respective families. Plant uses, which include food, fruit, masticatory, refreshing drinks, canoe-making, oil, hut construction and medicine, are discussed.

Singh-G; Gangwar-B (ed.); Rao-GC 1993

Degradation of an Entisol after replacement of tropical forest with arable crop in Neil Island.

Farming systems for sustained productivity in humid tropics. Proceedings of Symposium. 1993, 204-206; 4 ref. Andaman Science Association, Central Agricultural Research Institute; Port Blair; India

Abstract. Replacement of multistory forests on an Andaman island resulted in marked decreases in organic carbon, total N, and available P and K.

Singh-NT; Mongia-AD 1993

Distribution of Zn, Cu, Mn and Fe in soils of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Agrochimica. 1993, 37: 1-2, 18-25; 4 ref.

Abstract. The micronutrient status of tropical rainforest soils of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India, were determined. Total Zn, Cu, Fe and Mn decreased with depth in all the soil profiles studied although the concn were sufficient for plant growth. Total and available concn of the micronutrients were affected by soil pH, organic C contents, clay and Ca+Mg contents of the soil.

Mongia-AD; Bandyopadhyay-AK 1994

Soil nutrients under natural and planted forest in island ecosystem.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1994, 42: 1, 43-46; 2 ref.

Abstract. Soil properties were measured under natural and mature plantations in South Andaman, India. Soil contents of N, P, K, organic C and soil pH were lower under teak (*Tectona grandis*), red oilpalm (*Elaeis* spp.), padauk (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*) and rubber plantations than in natural forests. Litter production of padauk, rubber and teak plantations were 53-59% that produced under natural forests; production under red palm oil was 44%, and soil nutrient contents were correspondingly lower than in other plantations.

Ganeshamurthy-AN; Mongia-AD; Ganauri-Singh; Sehgal-J (ed.); Sarma-VAK (ed.); Batta-RK (ed.); Gajbhiye-KS (ed.); Nagabhushna-SR (ed.); Venugopal-KR 1993

Development of soil acidity due to changing land use in some tropical rain forest soils of Andaman.

Red-and-lateritic-soils-of-India -resource-appraisal-and-management. 1993, 345-349; NBSS Publication 37; 7 ref.

National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning (ICAR); Nagpur; India

Abstract. Surface soil samples were collected from three sites in five islands of the Andaman Group, India. The sites represented virgin rain forest, a disturbed forest site and a field crop site supporting rice, vegetable crops or red oil palms. Samples were analysed for pH, organic carbon, Ca Co₃ and exchangeable cations. Deforestation was accompanied by increased acidity and loss of CaCO₃ to a depth of 1 m over a period of 11 years in an oil palm plantation. The importance of a scientific management system to maintain the fertility of rain forest soils under cultivation is stressed.

Ranganath-HR; Veenakumari-K; D'Souza-C 1994

Bactrocera dorsalis A reported from Andaman Islands.

FAO-Plant-Protection-Bulletin. 1994, 42: 1-2, 71-72; 1 ref.

Abstract. *Bactrocera dorsalis* A was collected for the first time from the islands of North, Middle and South Andaman on guava and mango. *B. dorsalis* A was also found on *Terminalia procera*, *T. manii*, *Artocarpus* sp. and *Syzygium* sp. in South Andaman. It was not found on carambola [*Averrhoa carambola*].

Jacob-TK 1993

A simple method for assessing the pest status of the cashew leaf miner (*Conopomorpha syngramma*).

Cashew. 1993, 7: 2, 8-9; 9 ref.

Abstract. A simple method is presented for the nondestructive assessment of *Conopomorpha syngramma* [*Acrocercops syngramma*] infestation in *Anacardium occidentale* [cashew], in which loss in photosynthetic area and larval density in the sample leaves are essential parameters.

Gangwar-B (ed.); Rao-GC 1993

Farming systems for sustained productivity in humid tropics. Proceedings of symposium. 1993, v + 215 pp.; ref. at ends of papers.

Andaman Science Association, Central Agricultural Research Institute; Port Blair; India

Abstract. This is the proceedings of a symposium on farming systems for sustained productivity in humid tropics held on 16-17 Dec. 1991 at Port Blair. It includes 36 papers on tree/plantation and field crops based cropping systems, animal/fish based production systems and resource conservation and management.

Mathew-SP; Abraham-S 1994

The vanishing palms of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Principes. 1994, 38: 2, 100-104; 5 ref.

Abstract. The palm species present in the forests of these islands are listed with an indication their distribution, frequency, status and ecology.

Gangwar-B (ed.); Rao-GC 1993

Tree/plantation based systems.

Farming systems for sustained productivity in humid tropics. Proceedings of Symposium. 1993, 1-68; refs at ends of papers.

Andaman Science Association/State Council of Science and Technology; Port Blair; India

Abstract. Ten papers are presented describing various tree/plantation crop based cropping systems (agrosilvicultural systems) involving various forest/multipurpose trees/shrubs and plantation/horticultural species (coconut palms, spices, pineapples etc.) in humid tropical India.

Mathew-SP 1995

A note on *Cryptocarya caesia* Bl. (Lauraceae) from Andaman Islands.

Indian-Forester. 1995, 121: 3, 235-236; 6 ref.

Abstract. An account of the rediscovery of *Cryptocarya caesia* (a tree 20-25 m tall) after 73 years, from Mt. Harriet hill ranges, South Andamans.

Smitinand-T; Boyle-TJB (ed.); Boontawee-B 1995

Measuring and monitoring biodiversity in tropical and temperate forests : proceedings of a IUFRO Symposium held at Chiang Mai, Thailand, August 27th-September 2nd, 1994.

1995, xii + 395 pp.; refs at ends of papers.

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR); Jakarta; Malaysia

Abstract. This book contains 24 papers selected from among those presented at the symposium, which was attended by over 240 scientists from 40 countries. After a keynote address (Chapter 1. Smitinand, T.; Overview of the status of biodiversity in tropical and temperate forests), the 24 papers are presented in 4 sections: Principles of measuring and

monitoring biodiversity, chapters 2-9; Genetic diversity, chapters 10-15 (topics covered include the adaptive potential of populations, molecular population genetics, and genetic diversity in *Picea abies*, *Tectona grandis*, rattans and Malaysia); Species and ecosystem diversity, chapters 16-20 (including studies from Thailand, Ghana, north Queensland (Australia), and the Andaman Islands of India); and Methodology, chapters 21-25.

Prabhu-BR 1994

Influence of light transmission through the canopy on the regeneration of tree species in the rain forests of the Andaman Islands, India.

Gottinger-Beitrage-zur-Land-und-Forstwirtschaft-in-den-Tropen-und-Subtropen. 1994, No. 96, 231 pp.; 255 ref. Institut fur Pflanzenbau & Tierhygiene in den Tropen & Subtropen; Gottingen; Germany

Abstract. Studies were made of the effect of light entering through the canopy on regeneration in three areas of rain forest, each 1 ha in size, in the Andaman Islands, where the Andaman canopy-lifting shelterwood system is practised: (1) primary semi-evergreen tropical rain forest, undisturbed; (2) a stand from which two stems had been harvested by elephant skidding 1 year earlier; and (3) a stand where 5 stems had been harvested by bulldozer skidding 3 years earlier. Fish-eye photographs were taken of the canopy, and photosynthetically active radiation and temperature near the ground were measured. Average light transmission by the canopy in April was 24.4% in (1), 33.3% in (2) and 41.5% in (3). The inventory of trees of diameter at breast height not more than 10 cm showed that (1) had 74 species/ha and 413 individuals/ha; (2) had 74 species and 425 individuals/ha; and (3) had 81 species and 334 individuals/ha. Significant differences in regeneration were observed between the three stands, with the greatest abundance in (3), followed by (2). The results indicate that the light conditions in gaps caused by felling are sufficient for the growth of regeneration of the commercial species, but seedling regeneration present before felling is at best patchy. It is recommended that the canopy lifting should be divided into two operations: first, a careful opening up of the understorey to a height of 10 m shortly before the logging (instead of afterwards, which is the usual practice), and then, after the logging, a careful opening of the upper storey by girdling stems in places where the canopy is still closed.

Sanjappa-M 1994

Crudia (Leguminosae: Caesalpinioideae), a new generic record for India with a new species of the genus.

Kew-Bulletin. 1994, 49: 3, 565-568; 6 ref.

Abstract. *Crudia* - a new generic record for India with a new species (*C. balachandrae*, a tree 6-8 m tall) from Great Nicobar Island is described and illustrated.

Rao-MKV 1994

Taxa of *Mitragyna* and *Uncaria* (Rubiaceae) in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994, 18: 1, 239-242; 2 ref.

Abstract. An enumeration of the one species of *Mitragyna* (*M. rotundifolia*) and 4 species of *Uncaria* (*U. attenuata*, *U. cordata*, *U. lanosa*), all trees or lianas, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Sreekumar-PV 1993

Syzygium flosculiferum (M.R. Henderson) Sreek. - an addition to the Myrtaceae of India from the Great Nicobar Island.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1993, 17: 2, 454-456; 7 ref.

Abstract. A tree up to 40 m tall.

Basu-SK; Malik-KC 1993

Notes on *Calamus dilaceratus* and *Calamus nicobaricus*, the two lesser known rattans of Nicobar Islands.

RIC-Bulletin. 1993, 12: 1-2, 15-17; 3 ref.

Kailash-Chandra; Sanjeev-Kumar; Chandra-K; Kumar-S 1994

Observations of avifauna of Great Nicobar Island, India.

Special issue on biodiversity - II. Indian-Forester. 1994, 120: 10, 953-955; 5 ref.

Abstract. The occurrence is reported of 71 species of birds from different habitats in the Great Nicobar Islands.

Bhat-KM 1992

Classification of canes (rattans) according to properties and potential end-uses.

Journal-of-the-Timber-Development-Association-of-India. 1992, 38: 4, 23-32; 17 ref.

Abstract. Following extensive studies on the rattan resources of South India, a classification system is presented for grouping rattans according to their properties and end-uses. A potential classification is suggested for the other 2 geographical zones of rattan distribution in India (North, East and Northeast; and Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Rao-RV; Raturi-RD; Luxmi-Chauhan; Dayal-R; Vijendra-Rao-R; Chauhan-L 1993

Anatomy of little known Andaman timbers. 1993, 102 pp.; 28 ref.

Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE); Dehra Dun; India

Abstract. Descriptions are given of 40 lesser known Andaman timber species, with photomicrographs of tangential and cross sections. Species are listed alphabetically by botanical name, with synonyms, local and trade names, a description of the tree, detailed descriptions of the wood anatomy and notes on properties and uses. Appendices list card key features used in identification and the features recorded for each of the species. There is also an index of scientific, trade and local names.

Mongia-AD; Bandyopadhyay-AK 1993

Effect of soil iron and manganese on teak mortality grown in South Andaman.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1993, 41: 1, 199-201; 5 ref.

Abstract. Teak (*Tectona grandis*) mortality in forest plantations in South Andaman has reached up to 70%. This paper reports a study carried out near Tushnabad (a tropical humid region) on the relation between available Fe and Mn of representative soils and teak mortality. Teak mortality was minimum at sites which had a relatively lower available Fe content in the surface horizon, and a higher content in the subsurface soils; a decrease in the subsurface soil content of available Fe resulted in increased mortality. The lowest teak mortality (20%) was at sites where soils had a relatively lower content of available Mn (34.3 p.p.m.) in the upper horizons and a higher content in the subsoil. With a decrease in the subsurface soil content of Mn, teak mortality increased. It is concluded that teak mortality is related to a decrease in available Fe and Mn, especially in subsurface horizons.

Sharma-AK; Dagar-JC 1993

Potential fodder trees of Bay Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1993, 17: 3, 719-728; 4 ref.

Abstract. Based on the literature and extensive field surveys in the Bay Islands of India, some 113 species of fodder trees belonging to 42 families are identified and enumerated. Crude protein and/or crude fibre contents are given for 47 of them, and propagation methods and other uses are noted.

Joshi-KC 1992

Forest ecology of Andaman Island.

Indian-Journal-of-Landscape-Systems-and-Ecological-Studies. 1992, 15: 1, 113-116; 2 ref.

Abstract. A brief account of forest types and composition, and major and minor forest products.

Lakshmi-V; Misra-A 1995

The novel 1-hydroxy-5-oxobicyclo[6.4.0]dodecane from *Rhizophora mucronata*.

Planta-Medica. 1995, 61: 4, 382-383; 10 ref.

Abstract. The bark of the mangrove species *R. mucronata* is used in traditional medicines. The ethanolic extract of *R. mucronata* leaves, collected from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India, in Feb. and Mar. 1989, exhibited hypoglycaemic activity. A new compound, 1-hydroxy-5-oxobicyclo[6.4.0]dodecane, and sitosterol, lupeol, stigmasterol and palmitic acid, were isolated from the chloroform fraction of the extract. The chemical structure of the new compound was elucidated from spectroscopic data.

Anand-KK; Gupta-VN; Rangari-V; Singh-B; Chandan-BK 1992

Structure and hepatoprotective activity of a biflavonoid from *Canarium manii*.

Planta-Medica. 1992, 58: 6, 493-495; 19 ref.

Abstract. A new biflavonoid, named agathisflavone, was isolated from the dry nut-shells of *C. manii*, collected from the forest of Andaman Island, India. In experiments with rats and mice, oral administration of agathisflavone at 50.0 mg or 100.0 mg had a hepatoprotective effect on carbon tetrachloride-induced liver injury.

Kochu-Babu-M; Pillai-RSN 1992

Record of upper stem rot of oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) in Little Andamans.

Planter. 1992, 68: 794, 243-246; 6 ref.

Abstract. Symptoms of gum exudation, bleeding and rotting of the upper portions of the stems were observed during a survey in Feb. 1992, on palms raised from seed introduced from Nigeria in 1975-76. As the disease advanced, rotting extended internally and eventually the stem snapped. No symptoms were evident on the foliage. No Polyporaceae fructifications were found on palms in various stages of the disease but gummy exudates and tissues from early stage lesions yielded an isolate of *Thielaviopsis*. Suggested control measures include the removal of rotten tissues followed by spraying with 1% Calixin [tridemorph] and applications of hot coal tar. The holes should be plugged with a paste of sand, cement and BHC to provide mechanical support.

Mongia-AD; Bandyopadhyay-AK 1992

Distribution of different forms of copper under different vegetations.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1992, 40: 4, 851-853; 7 ref.

Abstract. Copper was extracted from soil horizons under six kinds of vegetation: evergreen forest, semi-evergreen forest, deciduous forest, rubber [*Hevea brasiliensis*], teak [*Tectona grandis*], and padauk [*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*] in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. Copper was extracted using 1N NH₄OAc, 0.1 N HCl, EDTA and DPTA. Extractable copper was higher under plantation than natural forest and decreased with depth. While NH₄OAc extractable copper indicated adequate levels of Cu, measurement with 0.1 N HCl indicated deficient levels. HCl soluble copper correlated with soil pH ($r=0.78$). The order of copper extracted was 0.02M EDTA>0.1M HCl>1 N NH₄OAc.

Bhumannavar-BS 1991

New records of *Sorolopha archimedis* Meir. on cinnamon and *Mehteria hemidoxa* (Meyr.) on betel vine in South Andaman.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1991, 7: 2, 82-83; 2 ref.

Abstract. The tortricids *Sorolopha archimedis* [*Eudemiosis archimedis*] and *Mehteria hemidoxa* [*Cydia hemidoxa*] are reported from South Andaman, India, on *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* and *Piper betle*, resp., for the first time. The morphology of the 2 insects and the damage they cause to the crops are described. Larvae of *S. archimedis* were found to be parasitized by the bethylid *Goniozus* sp.

Subiah-KS; Mathur-RP 1991

Integrated rodent management of plantation crops in Bay Islands.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1991, 7: 1-2, 66-70; 11 ref.

Abstract. The major rodent species associated with crop losses in plantation crops such as oil palms, coconuts and cocoa in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India, belong to the genera *Rattus* and *Funambulus*. Bromadiolone was found to be effective in controlling these pests and baiting techniques are discussed.

Balakrishna-P; Raman-A 1992

Cecidogenesis of leaf galls of *Strychnos nux-vomica* (Loganiaceae) induced by the jumping plant louse species

Diaphorina truncata (Homoptera: Psyllodea: Psyllidae).

Entomologia-Generalis. 1992, 17: 4, 285-292; 24 ref.

Abstract. The induction of leaf roll galls on *Strychnos nux-vomica* by *Diaphorina truncata* is described from laboratory studies on material collected in the field in Andaman, India. Female psyllids colonized and oviposited on the abaxial surface of the leaves. Feeding by the 1st-instar nymphs on the mesophyll initiated gall development, evident as wrinkles. In 10-12 days, the leaf became more intensely curled. Mature nymphs fed on the phloem, and the vasculature of the galled leaf broke down. In 25-30 days, the leaf crumpled and the galled leaf abscised, synchronizing with moulting of the 5th-instar nymph to the adult stage. Changes in the primary and some secondary plant metabolites of the host during cecidogenesis are reported, and related to the nutrition and biology of the psyllid.

Rao-MKV 1994

Hydnocarpus sharmae (Flacourtiaceae) is *Siphonodon celastrineus* (Celastraceae).

Nordic-Journal-of-Botany. 1994, 14: 3, 303-305; 11 ref.

Abstract. The author suggests that *Hydnocarpus sharmae* (tree to 8-10 m tall), a new species recently described from the Andaman Islands, India, is actually *Siphonodon celastrineus*.

Rao-PSN; Srivastava-SK 1993

An extended distribution of *Eria muscicola* (Lindl.) Lindl. (Orchidaceae) from Andaman Islands, India.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1993, 16: 2, 188.

Abstract. This small lithophytic orchid is newly reported from the North Andamans.

Lakshminarasimhan-P; Ray-LN 1993

Decaspermum (Myrtaceae) - a new record of the genus from the Andaman Islands, India.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1993, 16: 2, 179-180; 5 ref.

Abstract. A botanical description is given of *Decaspermum parviflorum*, a shrub, which is addition to the flora of the Andaman Islands.

Dagar-JC; Sharma-AK 1993

Litterfall beneath *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* in mangrove forests of South Andamans, India.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1993, 16: 2, 157-161; 21 ref.

Abstract. A total dry weight of litterfall of 511 and 709 g/m², respectively, was collected over 1 yr (from May 1987 to April 1988) at Sipighat and Chiriatapu West in South Andaman Island, beneath one of the 2 dominant mangrove species (*Bruguiera gymnorhiza*). Leaves contributed 68.1 and 73.3% of total litterfall at respective sites. The remainder was contributed by stipules and reproductive parts (bracts, flowers and seedlings). Twigs contributed very little. The maximum litterfall was observed from August to October and the minimum in May, but seasonal trends were

not pronounced. Though both the sites are subject to human interferences, the Chiriatapu West site is comparatively more protected than the other, and more litterfall was observed at that site. Results for the other dominant species (*Rhizophora apiculata*) have been reported elsewhere (Dagar & Sharma, 1991).

Mathew-SP; Lakshminarasimhan-P 1993

Dehaasia firma Bl. (Lauraceae) - a new record to the Indian flora from the Andaman Islands.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1993, 16: 1, 79-80; 5 ref.

Abstract. A botanical description is given of this tree of height 10-15 m.

Lakshminarasimhan-P; Srivastava-SK 1993

Salacia korthalsiana Miq. (Celastraceae): an addition to the Indian flora from Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1993, 16: 1, 77-78; 5 ref.

Abstract. A botanical description is given of this liana.

Lakshminarasimhan-P; Ray-LN 1994

Salacia tortuosa Griff. (Celastraceae) - an extended distribution from Andaman Islands, India.

Indian-Forester. 1994, 120: 1, 66-68; 5 ref.

Abstract. *S. tortuosa*, a liana, previously reported from Burma [Myanmar] is reported and described as an addition to the Indian flora from Interview Island, North Andamans.

Singh-VP; Ajay-Garge; Garge-A 1993

Ecology of mangrove swamps of the Andaman Islands. 1993, vi + 181 pp.; 13 pp. of ref.

International Book Distributors; Dehra Dun; India

Abstract. This book provides information on the structural and functional aspects of the Andaman Island mangroves, and is based mainly on work conducted by the authors from 1980 to 1986 under the DOE/MAB India sponsored project 'Ecological studies of mangrove forests of Andaman Islands'. There are 8 chapters: (1) Introduction: the subject and approach; (2) Environmental factors - climate, habitat and geography (topography, geology, soil, vegetation); (3) Ecological and physiological adaptations; (4) Taxonomic enumeration; (5) Pattern and process in mangrove forests - structure, stratification, zonation, architecture and succession; (6) Functional aspects of mangrove forests - biomass, litter fall, litter decomposition and soil respiration; (7) Nutrient status in mangrove ecosystems; and (8) Causes and consequences of mangrove destruction and management of the mangrove resource. A bibliography and subject index are included.

Shah-NK 1992

On a small collection of Rutelinae (Scarabaeidae: Coleoptera) from Bay Islands.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1992, 15: 2, 176-180; 7 ref.

Abstract. Four species of rutellids, viz. *Anomala dimidiata*, *Anomala varicolor*, *Mimela hopei* and *Adoretus bicolor* are recorded from the Andaman islands. All the species are new contributions to the rutellid fauna of the Bay islands. The paper describes the taxonomy, habit, habitat and economic importance of the species which are pests of agricultural, horticultural and forestry species.

Srivastava-SK 1994

Garcinia dhanikhariensis (Clusiaceae), a new species from Andaman Islands, India.

Nordic-Journal-of-Botany. 1994, 14: 1, 51-53; 1 ref.

Abstract. A new species *Garcinia dhanikhariensis* from South Andaman Island, India is described and illustrated. Only one medium-sized tree (8 m tall) is known.

Lakshminarasimhan-P; Srivastava-SK 1992

Dichapetalum platyphyllum Merr. (Dichapetalaceae) - a new record for India from Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1992, 15: 1, 83-84; 2 ref.

Abstract. A liana.

Dey-SC; Paranjpe-SA; Gore-AP; Gogate-MG; Joshi-GC; Tiwari-RN; Pandey-G; Gajaseni-J; Sagar-SR; Singh-LAK; Srivastava-KK; Zacharias-VJ; Bhardwaj-AK; Jafer-PM; Paulraj-S; Kasinathan-N; Asham-Borang; Thapliyal-GS; Ram-Het; Sinha-AK; Misra-JP; Sharma-SK; Sudhakar-Kar; Sukumar-Seth; Arora-BM; Malhotra-AK; Pankaj-Khullar 1993
Special issue: Focus on wildlife.

Indian-Forester. 1993, 119: 10, iv + 783-879; refs at ends of papers.

Abstract. Fourteen papers, 2 notes and 3 letters are included in this special issue on wildlife, with particular reference to India. The papers are: (1) Siberian crane - status report and Indian situation (Dey, S.C.) - *Grus leucogeranus*; (2) Application of Bhattacharya technique in sex determination and sex ratio estimation of tigers from pugmarks (Paranjpe, S.A.; Gore, A.P.; Gogate, M.G.; 4 ref.); (3) Conservation strategy and some studies on habitat ecology of musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*) - a vanishing species (Joshi, G.C.; Tiwari, R.N.; Pandey, G.; 7 ref.); (4) Energy value of elephant labour (Gajaseni, J.; 8 ref.) - in Thailand; (5) Captive breeding and rehabilitation of mugger crocodile

(*Crocodylus palustris*) in Similipal Tiger Reserve, Orissa, India (Sagar, S.R.; Singh, L.A.K.; 6 ref.); (6) Birds of Periyar Tiger Reserve, Kerala, South India (Srivastava, K.K.; Zacharias, V.J.; Bhardwaj, A.K.; Jafer, P.M.; 7 ref.); (7) Scantly known grizzled giant squirrel (*Ratufa macroura*) of India: status and conservation (Paulraj, S.; Kasinathan, N.; 5 ref.); (8) Natural distribution and ecological status of non-human primates in Arunachal Pradesh (Asham Borang; Thapliyal, G.S.; 17 ref.); (9) Behavioural studies on Nicobar crab eating macaques in captivity (Ram Het; Sinha, A.K.; Misra, J.P.; 1 ref.) - *Macaca irus* [*M. fascicularis*]; (10) Cemented tanks in forest areas and wildlife management (Sharma, S.K.) - a census taken over a year (1990) on wildlife (vertebrate) deaths from falling into tanks used for irrigation and water storage in the World Forestry Arboretum at Jaipur, Rajasthan; (11) Studies on the mass nesting (arribada) of Pacific Ridley turtles, *Lepidochelys olivacea* in Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary, Orissa, India (Sudhakar Kar; 6 ref.); (12) Conservation and management of endangered river terrapin *Batagur baska* (Gray - 1831) in West Bengal (Sukumar Seth; 4 ref.); (13) Behavioural studies on Andaman green imperial pigeon in captivity (Ram Het; Sinha, A.K.; Misra, J.P.; 1 ref.) - *Ducula aenea andamanica*; and (14) A comparative study of rate of birth and mortality in lion-tailed macaque (*Macaca silenus*) (Arora, B.M.; Malhotra, A.K.; 4 ref.) - data for 1962-91 from the National Zoological Park and for 1973-90 from the Kanpur Zoological Park.

Ramesh-BR; Franceschi-D-de; De-Franceschi-D 1993

Two new species of *Diospyros* (Ebenaceae) from India.

Blumea. 1993, 38: 1, 131-136; 5 ref.

Abstract. *Diospyros ghatensis* (a tree up to 25 m tall) from the Western Ghats and *D. pyrrhocarpoides* (a tree up to 15 m tall) from the Western Ghats and Andaman Islands are described, both from evergreen forests.

Rao-PSN; Srivastava-SK 1991

A rare, endemic *Ormosia* Jacks. in Andaman & Nicobar Islands: plea for conservation.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1991, 14: 1, 74-75; 3 ref.

Abstract. *Ormosia travancorica*, a tree to 25-30 m tall.

Raveendran-TV; Wagh-AB 1990

Studies on the durability of twenty species of Andaman timbers in Goa waters.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Academy-of-Wood-Science. 1990, 21: 2, 9-16; 11 ref.

Abstract. Twenty species of timber from the Andaman group of Islands were exposed in Mormugao (Goa, India) harbour waters. The main marine borers were *Martesia striata* and *Lyrodus pedicellatus*. *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* was completely resistant to borers. *Artocarpus gomeziana*, *Sageraea elliptica*, *Lagerstroemia hypoleuca*, *Tectona grandis* and *Hopea odorata* were very resistant.

Alam-MS; Neeru-Jain; Jain-N 1993

A new flavone glycoside from *Semecarpus kurzii*.

Fitoterapia. 1993, 64: 3, 239-241; 4 ref.

Abstract. A new flavone glycoside, named semecarpose, was isolated from the leaves of *S. kurzii*, collected on Andaman Island (India). Using spectral analyses, its structure was identified as scutellarein-7-O-D-xylopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 6)-beta-D-galactopyranose.

Rahaman-PF; Ahmad-W; Khan-Z 1993

Description of *Paratimminema brevibulbum* n. gen., n. sp. and *Roqueus indicus* n. sp. (Dorylaimida: Thorneimematidae) from Andamans, India.

Nematologica. 1993, 39: 4, 476-485; 11 ref.

Abstract. *Paratimminema brevibulbum* gen. nov., sp. nov. and *Roqueus indica* sp. nov., both from around roots of unidentified forest trees from Andamans, India, are described and illustrated. *Paratimminema* gen. nov. is characterized by the presence of labial and post-labial sclerotization, a short expanded part of the oesophagus and a double gonad. It differs from *Sclerolabia* in the presence of double gonad and from *Willinema* in the presence of labial and post-labial sclerotization. *Roqueus indica* differs from *R. gracilis*, the only known species in this genus, by having a shorter body (L= 3.1 mm), shorter odontophore (12 μ m), lesser 'b' value (9.2), more posterior vulva and a shorter tail (213 μ m).

Lakshmanan-V; Bhargavan-P; Hosagoudar-VB 1990

A new variety of the fungus *Meliola sempeiensis* Yamam. (Meliolaceae) from Great Nicobar.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1990, 6: 2, 153-154; 2 ref.

Abstract. *M. sempeiensis* var. *nicobarica* var. nov. is reported from *Litsea* sp. in Great Nicobar, India.

Rai-RB; Ahlawat-SPS; Saha-P 1993

Comparative evaluation of various treatments against stephanofilarial dermatitis in cattle.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. 1993, 70: 4, 360-363; 5 ref.

Abstract. In field trials conducted in both the dry and wet seasons of 1988-91 on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where the disease is endemic, 8 different treatments were evaluated. Treatment was by topical application in cattle with diethylcarbamazine citrate (DECC 20%, 2 applications 10 days apart), or daily with coumaphos ointment, tobacco

linament, sulfur ointment, zinc oxide ointment or neem oil, or by i.m. or s.c. injection of 9-12 mg/kg levamisole hydrochloride, or s.c. injection of ivermectin at 1 ml/50 kg. For the smaller sores (up to 2 cm diameter) levamisole, DECC and ivermectin were satisfactory, and for the larger sores (20-30 cm diameter) levamisole was significantly better than all the other treatments.

Mongia-AD; Bandyopadhyay-AK 1992

Physicochemical changes occurring in soils of tropical forest after clearfelling for high value plantation crops.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1992, 40: 3, 420-424; 2 ref.

Abstract. Soil physicochemical changes that occurred following the replacement of tropical rain forest with high value plantation crops were studied on South Andaman and Little Andaman islands, India. Profile water content, water storage and the water intake rate were lower under teak (*Tectona grandis*), red oil palm (*Elaeis quineensis*), and padauk (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*) compared with virgin forest. Organic matter, Bray's P and available K decreased and bulk density increased when forest was replaced by plantation crops.

Bhumannavar-BS 1990

Further new records of insect pests on fruit crops in South Andaman.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1990, 6: 2, 122-126; 8 ref.

Abstract. The occurrence is reported for the first time of 17 insect pests on fruit crops in the Andaman Islands. Ten species are reported from mango (*Geometridae*, *Lymantriidae*, *Noctuidae*, *Attelabidae*, *Cixiidae* and *Cicadellidae*), 5 from Citrus (*Archips machlopi*, *Hyposidra talaca*, *Adoxophyes* sp., *Pochazia* sp., *Tambinia* sp.) and 1 each on wild jamun [*Syzygium cumini*] (*Hoplionota prominens*) and fig (*Cirrhocrista fumipalpis*). *Anarsia epotias* is described as a particularly damaging pest of mango. The damage caused by each of the pests, and their morphology, are described.

Lakshminarasimhan-P; Srivastava-SK 1993

Additions to the genus *Salacia* L. (*Celastraceae*) of Bay Islands, India.

Indian-Forester. 1993, 119: 5, 414-417; 6 ref.

Abstract. *Salacia macrosperma* (a scandent shrub), and *S. reticulata* and *S. salacioides* (both climbers) from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Rao-MRN 1993

Cropping systems for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Horticulture. 1993, 37: 4, 22-23, 25.

Abstract. A brief account is given of the cultivation of cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*) in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, including its propagation, pests and diseases, harvesting of the shoots for bark, and economics. The crop is grown both as a monoculture and in multi-tier cropping systems with coconut, coffee and pepper; the latter are very lucrative.

Chakrabarty-T; Balakrishnan-NP 1990

Genus *Dimorphocalyx* Thw. (*Euphorbiaceae*) in India.

Proceedings-of-the-Indian-Academy-of-Sciences,-Plant-Sciences. 1990, 100: 5, 285-299; 17 ref.

Abstract. A revision of the genus *Dimorphocalyx* in India and adjoining countries is presented. Three species and two varieties are recognized. *D. beddomei* is endemic to south India. *D. lawianus*, endemic to south India, is reduced to a variety of *D. glabellus*. *D. dilipanus* is reduced to a synonym of *D. balakrishnanii*, endemic to the Andaman Islands. Keys to the taxa, taxonomic descriptions and illustrations are presented.

Rao-PSN; Sreekumar-PV 1992

Hydnocarpus sharmae (*Flacourtiaceae*), a new species from Andaman Islands, India.

Nordic-Journal-of-Botany. 1992, 12: 2, 225-226.

Abstract. A new species, *Hydnocarpus sharmae* (a tree to 10-12 m tall) from North Andaman, India, is described and illustrated.

Ratan-Mazumdar; Mazumdar-R 1991

Development of forest resources in Andamans: trend and prospects.

Indian-Journal-of-Landscape-Systems-and-Ecological-Studies. 1991, 14: 2, 101-109; 5 ref.

Abstract. Topics discussed include forest management, forest exploitation and conservation, major and minor forest products, transport, domestic and international trade in forest products, and measures adopted during the fourth to seventh five-year plans. Suggestions for development, conservation and protection are made.

Krishnamoorthy-R; Bhattacharya-A; Natarajan-T; Swaminathan-MS (ed.); Ramesh-R 1993

Mangroves and coral reef mapping of South Andaman Islands through remote sensing.

Sustainable management of coastal ecosystems. Papers from a workshop held in Madras in October 1991. 1993, 143-151; 6 ref.

M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation/Institute for Ocean Management, Anna University; Madras; India
 Abstract. SPOT FCC images at scale 1:50 000 have been used to map the mangroves and coral reefs of these islands. The image interpretation keys have been developed by a visual interpretation method, and the mapping has been verified in the field. Degraded mangrove areas have been identified.

Hulse-JH; Gaur-VK; Natarajan-R; Alagarswami-K; Baba-M; Thomas-KV; Samsuddin-M; Harikrishnan-M; Pitchai-R; El-Lakany-MH; Purvaja-GR; Murti-RS; Subramanian-V; Al-Ramanathan; Krishnamoorthy-R; Bhattacharya-A; Natarajan-T; Sakthivel-M; Mariappan-M; Thyagarajan-G; Ramachandran-S; Swaminathan-MS (ed.); Ramesh-R 1993
 Sustainable management of coastal ecosystems. 1993, viii + 215 pp.

M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation/Institute for Ocean Management, Anna University; Madras; India
 Abstract. This publication contains papers presented at the Workshop on the Sustainable Management of Coastal Ecosystems held on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Committee on the Application of Sciences to Agriculture, Forestry and Aquaculture (CASAFA) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) in Madras on 10-11 October 1991; the workshop itself was held over 3 days. Sixteen papers are included. The first 4 are overview lectures (chapters 1-4): (1) Progress in development from Pearson to Brandt to Brundtland to Brazil (Hulse, J.H.); (2) Sustainable development in coastal areas (Gaur, V.K.); (3) Sustainable management of coastal ecosystems - education needs (Natarajan, R.; 3 ref.); and (4) Building an integrated ecological and livelihood security system for the coastal zone (Swaminathan, M.S.; 14 ref.). Nine papers follow under the heading Theme I: Issues in ecological security; A. Prevention of sea erosion and sustainable management of the aquifer: role of coastal forestry, agroforestry and aquaculture (chapters 5-9); B. Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of biological diversity (chapters 10-13). These papers are: (5) Sustainable management and development of coastal aquaculture (Alagarswami, K.; 27 ref.); (6) Coastal erosion and sustainable management (Baba, M.; Thomas, K.V.; Samsuddin, M. 8 ref.) - in Kerala; (7) Coastal agroforestry and its sustainable utilisation (Harikrishnan, M.) - in Tamil Nadu; (8) Integrated water supply and waste disposal in the coastal zone and their impact on [the] coastal ecosystem (Pitchai, R.; 4 ref.); (9) Sustainable agroforestry systems on the north-west coast of Egypt (El-Lakany, M.H.; 4 ref.); (10) Ecology, conservation and restoration of coral reef ecosystems (Purvaja, G.R.; Ramesh, R.; 24 ref.); (11) Sustainable management of the coastal ecosystem - a case study (Murti, R.S.); (12) Nature of phosphorus distribution in the Cauvery Estuary (Subramanian, V.; Al. Ramanathan; Ramesh, R.; 14 ref.); and (13) Mangroves and coral reef mapping of South Andaman Islands through remote sensing (Krishnamoorthy, R.; Bhattacharya, A. Natarajan, T.; 6 ref.). Two papers (chapters 14-15) are presented under Theme II: Protecting the livelihood security of coastal communities: (14) Aquaculture - a potential tool for coastal fishery development and management of living resources of the sea (Sakthivel, M.); and (15) Coastal pollution and ecological sustainability (Mariappan, M.; Thyagarajan, G.). The last paper (chapter 16) is presented under Theme III: Potential changes in sea level: (16) Sea level rise and its impacts on coastal ecosystems (Ramachandran, S.; 9 ref.). An appendix lists action points for the protection of oceans and coastal areas approved under Agenda 21 of the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 1992.

CD: Forestry-General; Fisheries; Freshwater-and-Brackish-Water; Wastes-General; Professions,-Education,-Information-and-Training-General; Land-Resources; Farming-Systems-and-Management; Agroforestry; Plant-Cropping-Systems; Land-Use-and-Valuation; Other-Land-Use; Biological-Resources-General; Plant-Ecology

Sas-Biswas; Sharad-Kukreti; Biswas-S; Kukreti-S 1992

Carpological studies - an aid to the identification of Indian trees: Terminalia Linn.

Indian-Forester. 1992, 118: 11, 813-821; 5 ref.

Abstract. The 20 species of Terminalia found in India and adjacent regions (Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan) are listed in a table, showing their distribution. The main part of the paper presents descriptions of the fruits of each species with brief details of the vernacular names, tree size, distribution, and flowering and fruiting phenology for each, as a basis for identification and classification. Five classes were defined, viz. wingless (9 species), flat-winged (1 species), two-winged (3 species), three-winged with 2 wings inconspicuous (1 species), and five-winged (6 species). Species diversity is rich in NE India, S. India and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, with all classes represented. Line drawings are given for the fruits of nearly all species.

Rajawat-MS; Shukla-KS; Sharma-RC; Shukla-LN 1990

Plywood from Indian timbers: Artocarpus lakoocha (lakoocha).

Journal-of-the-Timber-Development-Association-of-India. 1990, 36: 3, 5-12; 14 ref.

Abstract. Plywood made from Artocarpus lakoocha from the Andaman islands met BWP (boiling water proof) and BWR (boiling water resistance) standards for phenol formaldehyde (PF) bonded plywood, and WWR (warm water resistance) and CWR (cold water resistance) criteria for urea formaldehyde (UF) plywood. The species was also suitable for making preservative treated plywood, fire retardant plywood, plywood for concrete formwork, marine plywood, and grade I and grade II blockboard (using UF and PF adhesives, respectively).

Dagar-JC; Virendra-Kumar; Kumar-V 1992

Agro-forestry for Bay Islands.

Indian-Forester. 1992, 118: 6, 411-415; 3 ref.

Abstract. A brief account is given of 9 suitable and promising agroforestry practices in the Bay Islands (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), based on extensive interviews, surveys and experiments. (1) Forest farming is carried out on hilly forest land allocated to settler farmers after extraction of commercial trees in the post-independence period. The forests are weedy, with impeded regeneration, and degradation and erosion. Forest farming practices involve retention of young vigorous forest trees, planting of nutmeg, cinnamon, clove and coffee trees (etc.) between them, planting of climbers such as black pepper and betel vine near trees, and the establishment of fodder grasses and industrial grass crops as ground cover crops. (2) A system of multi-tier (intensive) tree (plantation) crop combinations is used in new and existing plantations on arable well drained and flat or sloping lands. Examples of species used are given. (3) Alley farming is carried out using *Gliricidia sepium* and *Leucaena leucocephala* with various crop types (vegetables, pulses, fruits, fodder crops, industrial grasses). (4) Silvopastoral systems of pastures and fodder trees in plantations (e.g. old coconut plantations), and fodder tree establishment on grasslands are used to augment the fodder resources, of which there is an acute shortage. (5) Live fences, hedges and roadside plantations have potential; suitable species are indicated. (6) Fodder banks (of tree species), which provide a permanent and protective cover, are a suitable use for areas threatened with severe erosion. (7) Small areas around homesteads in urban and rural areas can be developed into multi-tiered home gardens providing fresh fruit and vegetables. (8) Trees (e.g. mangrove and other littoral species, and coconuts), training species and grasses can be planted for protection in low lying areas, and on beaches and seashores. (9) Silvi-aquacultural techniques can be used in tidal mangrove creeks.

Mathew-SP; Debika-Mitra; Mitra-D 1991

Mezzettia Becc. (Annonaceae): a new generic record for India from Andamans.

Indian-Forester. 1991, 117: 12, 1077-1079; 2 ref.

Abstract. A botanical description is given of *Mezzettia curtisii*, a tree 15-20 m tall found in Malaysia, and identified here from the Mt. Harriett hill ranges of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Tiwari-KM; Kailash-Sankhala; Singh-VB; Singh-RL; Panwar-HS; Java-RL; Thapliyal-GS; Sharma-VD; Sunayan-Sharma; Indurkar-RN; Gogate-MG; Sinha-PBP; Ram-Het; Ajai-Saxena; Gurmit-Singh; Dani-CS; Sagar-SR; Singh-LAK; Changkakati-HC; Das-RK; Chauhan-BS; Dey-SC; Arora-BM; Rajash-Gopal; Suyal-BD; Sankhala-K; Sharma-S; Het-R; Saxena-A; Singh-G; Gopal-R; Pankaj-Khullar 1991

Wildlife special issue.

Indian-Forester. 1991, 117: 10, ii + 785-938; 12 (unpaginated) pl.; 57 ref.

Abstract. Nineteen papers are presented by specialists in the wildlife field in India, covering conservation, management and ecological and biological aspects: (1) Our vanishing wildlife (Tiwari, K.M.); (2) Future of the national parks of India (Kailash Sankhala); (3) How man-eating started in the Corbett (Singh, V.B.) - an account of man-eating tigers [*Panthera tigris*] in the Corbett National Park [Uttar Pradesh]; (4) Wildlife Conservation and eco-development programme - a case study (Singh, R.L.; 3 ref.) - the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan; (5) Some suggestions for conservation of biodiversity in India (Panwar, H.S.); (6) Environment and wildlife conservation in Gujarat state - a status paper (Java, R.L.); (7) Arunachal Pradesh - a unique abode of wildlife (Thapliyal, G.S.); (8) The vanishing Siberian crane (Sharma, V.D.; Sunayan Sharma) - *Grus leucogranus*, a winter migrant; (9) An enigma of 'eco-development for human settlers' in protected areas - Melghat Tiger Project case study (Indurkar, R.N.; Gogate, M.G.; 8 ref.) - in Maharashtra; (10) Marine National Park, Wandoor (A & N Islands): a difficult but novel management challenge (Sinha, P.B.P.; Ram Het; Ajai Saxena; 3 ref.); (11) Status of smooth Indian otter (*Lutra perspicillata*) in [Indian] Punjab (Gurmit Singh; 4 ref.); (12) Mugger crocodile research at Ramatirtha: a review (Dani, C.S.; Sagar, S.R.; Singh, L.A.K.; 7 ref.) - *Crocodylus palustris* in Orissa; (13) Nesting habitat of greater adjutant stork (Changkakati, H.C.; Das, R.K.) - *Leptoptilos dubius* in Assam; (14) Wildlife management in Himachal Pradesh (Chauhan, B.S.); (15) Depredation by wildlife in the fringe areas of North Bengal forests with special reference to elephant damage (Dey, S.C.) - [*Elephas maximus* in West Bengal]; (16) Occurrence of rabies in captive and free wildlife in India (Arora, B.M.; 27 ref.); (17) Ethological observations on the sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) (Rajash Gopal; 5 ref.) - in the Bandhavgarh National Park [Madhya Pradesh]; (18) Some aspects of breeding of monal pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*) in captivity (Suyal, B.D.; 4 ref.) - in the breeding centre at Sarahan, Himachal Pradesh; and (19) Management of elephant camps and elephant care (Ajai Saxena; 2 ref.) - *Elephas maximus* in the Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh.

Desai-HK; Mathews-BA; Misra-AP; Pillai-VNK; Gupta-DP; Verma-PC; Belliappa-KA; Chandra-BKJ; Surendran-PN; Singh-DP; Lal-JB; Dave-RK; Sardar-MG; Patnaik-LK; Chowdhry-YP; Venugopal-C; Karunakaran-MS; Thapliyal-KC; Chowdhury-MK; Sinha-MP; Pankaj-Khullar 1991

Forest corporations special issue.

Indian-Forester. 1991, 117: 9, ii + 671-784; 2 pl. (unpaginated); 3 ref.

Abstract. The establishment of Forest Development Corporations in India was recommended in 1972 in the interim report on production forestry of the National Commission on Agriculture. The aim of the corporations was to eliminate the 'middle man' by putting the management of economically important forest areas under the discipline of the corporate sector, and to provide employment opportunities for rural and tribal people living below the poverty line. The

corporations so established in various states and union territories are run on a sound commercial basis and are engaged in a variety of forestry development and business activities encompassing forest harvesting, forest based industries, trading in forest produce, raising plantations of economically important species, and 'greening' India's wastelands. They have provided gainful employment to millions of people and are building a useful infrastructure for further development. This special issue of the Indian Forester presents 18 papers describing the activities and achievements of the leading enterprises. They are: (1) Developmental activities of Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation Ltd. (Desai, H.K.); (2) Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd. (Mathews, B.A.); (3) Objectives and activities of the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Ltd. (Misra, A.P.); (4) Role of Haryana Forest Development Corporation Ltd., in stabilising market prices of farm forestry products (Pillai, V.N.K.); (5) Activities and achievements of Himachal Pradesh State Forest Corporation Limited (Gupta, D.P.; Verma, P.C.); (6) Karnataka Forest Development Corporation Ltd., towards commitments and achievements (Bellappa, K.A.); (7) Forest Industries Corporation in Karnataka (Chandra, B.K.J.); (8) Highlights of Kerala Forest Development Corporation (Surendran, P.N.); (9) Madhya Pradesh Rajya Van Vikas Nigam Limited - a cameo (Singh, D.P.); (10) Tendu [*Diospyros* spp.] leaves trade in Madhya Pradesh: a big cooperative venture (Lal, J.B.; Dave, R.K.); (11) Activities of Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited, Nagpur (Sardar, M.G.); (12) Forestry development in Orissa - role of Orissa Forest Development Corporation (Patnaik, L.K.); (13) An appraisal of the activities of the Punjab Forest Development Corporation Limited (Chowdhry, Y.P.); (14) Developmental activities of the Arasu Rubber Corporation Limited, Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu (Venugopal, C.); (15) Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited (a government of Tamil Nadu enterprise) (Karunakaran, M.S.); (16) U.P. Forest Corporation - a review and diversification (Thapliyal, K.C.); (17) West Bengal Forest Development Corporation Limited in retrospect and perspective (Chowdhury, M.K.); and (18) The establishment and activities of Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Limited (Sinha, M.P.).

Awasthi-N; Jafar-SA 1990

First fossil wood (Lauraceae) from Baratang, Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India.

Current-Science. 1990, 59: 23, 1243-1244; 15 ref.

Abstract. A description is given of a carbonized wood fragment referable to the genus *Laurinoxylon* from flyschoid gritty sandstone (Palaeocene-Eocene) from Baratang Island. The provenance and depositional environment of the vegetal matter is also discussed.

Roy-PS; Ranganath-BK; Diwakar-PG; Vohra-TPS; Bhan-SK; Singh-IJ; Pandian-VC 1991

Tropical forest type mapping and monitoring using remote sensing.

International-Journal-of-Remote-Sensing. 1991, 12: 11, 2205-2225; 13 ref.

Abstract. Landsat TM data, supported by ground surveys (1986) and aerial photographs (1968) of the Baratang forest division of the Andaman group of islands was used to prepare forest-type maps using visual and digital methods. Digital enhancement techniques were evaluated to discriminate 8 forest types. The mapping techniques were compared with respect to classification and accuracy levels. Finally, land transformation on Baratang Island was studied; the main changes in the past 18 yr have been (1) the extraction of commercial forest resources and (2) the conversion from forest to agricultural land use and from mixed forest to monospecies plantations. The study highlights the appropriate methodology required to map forest types.

Dagar-JC; Sharma-AK 1991

Litterfall beneath *Rhizophora apiculata* in mangrove forests of Andamans, India.

Tropical-Ecology. 1991, 32: 2, 231-235; 17 ref.

Abstract. Over a period of one year (March 1987-February 1988) a total dry weight of litterfall of 808 and 1030 g/m² was collected at Sippighat and Chiriatapu, respectively. Both sites are in the South Andamans and litter collections were made beneath two restricted stands of the prominent mangrove, *Rhizophora apiculata*. The Sippighat site was more disturbed than that at Chiriatapu. Leaves contributed 69.2 and 71.2% of total litterfall on the respective sites. The remainder was contributed by stipules, twigs, and reproductive parts (bracts, flowers and seedlings). The maximum litterfall was observed in August and September but seasonal trends were not pronounced. Litterfall was significantly related to rainfall and wind velocity ($R^2=0.5522, 0.4028$) at both sites ($P=0.01$ and 0.02 , respectively).

Renuka-C 1989

Canes in Andamans.

Evergreen-Trichur. 1989, No. 23, 3.

Abstract. A brief account of the cane species found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, describing their characteristics, uses and rights to collection. Two genera comprising 9 species are found: *Calamus viminalis* and *Korthalsia kurzianus* are common in the South Andamans (with *C. palustris*, *C. longisetus* and *K. laciniosa* also occurring there), *C. pseudorivalis* is found in the Middle and North Andamans, *C. andaminicus* [*C. andamanicus*] is common in the South and Middle Andamans, and 2 other species of *Calamus* occur in the North Andamans.

Awasthi-AK 1991

Ethnobotanical studies of the Negrito islanders of Andaman Islands, India - the Great Andamanese.

Economic-Botany. 1991, 45: 2, 274-280; 20 ref.

Abstract. The Great Andamanese tribe are the original occupants of the Andaman Islands. Brief descriptions of Andaman geography, ethnology, and previous ethnobotanical studies are given. Plants used in everyday life, such as for bows and arrows, canoes, fibres, food, medicines, rituals, musical instruments, tools and shelter, are described and discussed. Tables show the scientific and vernacular names, uses, and ethnobotanical importance. Many of the 89 species listed are forest trees.

Distribution-Maps-of-Pests. 1992, Nos. 57,82,182,296,409, 529,530,531,532; many ref. 1992

CAB International Institute of Entomology, 56, Queen's Gate, London SW7 5JR, UK.

Abstract. These maps are numbers 57, 82 (both 2nd revisions), 182, 296, 409 (all 1st revisions), 529, 530, 531 and 532 in a series, covering, resp., *Mayetiola destructor* attacking cereals in Europe, North America and New Zealand, *Epiphyas postvittana* attacking fruits in the UK, Hawaii and Australasia, *Contarinia tritici* attacking cereals and grasses in the Old World, *Helopeltis antonii* attacking a variety of crops in India, Sri Lanka and the Andaman Islands, *Epilachna elaterii* species group attacking Cucurbitaceae in Europe, Africa and south and west Asia, *Metcalfa pruinosa* attacking fruits, nuts and other woody plants in Europe and North America, *Helopeltis theivora* attacking crops in south and southeast Asia, *H. bradyi* attacking crops in India and southeast Asia and *Epilachna vigintioctopunctata* attacking solanaceous crops in south and southeast Asia and Australasia.

Dhileepan-K 1992

Insect pests of oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) in India.

Planter. 1992, 68: 793, 183-191; 4 ref.

Abstract. Oil palm nurseries and plantations in Kerala, India, were surveyed in 1985-92; in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in 1989-90; in Maharashtra in 1989 and on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1991. On the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the defoliators *Thosea andamanica*, *Metisa* sp. and *Eumeta* sp. caused the most damage to the crop. *Aspidiotus destructor* and *Astegopteryx rhapsidis* are described as potential pests. The damage caused by *Cavalhoia arecae*, *Oryctes rhinoceros*, *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*, coccids, termites and other defoliating insects is reported. The effects of different intercrops are described.

Khan-TN 1989

A biotaxonomic key to the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Bengal-Natural-History-Society. 1989, 8: 2, 14-29; 9 ref.

Abstract. A key, based on characteristics of larval galleries, pupal chambers and other biological criteria, is presented for the field identification of 50 cerambycids of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The food plants of several species are also given.

Tamai-S; Iampa-P 1988

Establishment and growth of mangrove seedlings in mangrove forests of southern Thailand.

Ecological-Research. 1988, 3: 3, 227-238; 24 ref.

Abstract. The demography and growth of mangrove seedlings were studied in 1981-83 in the Ngao river estuary, Hatsaikao, and the Naka river estuary, Kapoe, on the Andaman sea coast of S. Thailand. Both mangrove forests were mature and dominated by *Rhizophora apiculata*; other species included *R. mucronata*, *Bruguiera cylindrica* and *B. gymnorrhiza*. The number of established propagules peaked from April to August, the peak for *Rhizophora* spp. being earlier than that for *Bruguiera* spp. Under the mangrove forest canopy, survival of seedlings established during May-December 1982 was 33% in June 1983. Light conditions and soil texture did not strongly affect initial seedling establishment but the relation between species seed size and water depth at a particular site influenced growth of the seedlings. Growth of *R. apiculata*, *B. parviflora* and *B. cylindrica* at open sites was more than 10 times that of seedlings established in the shade. Light conditions affected the growth of young trees (>1 year old) more than that of current-year seedlings.

Dagar-HS; Dagar-JC 1989

A first hand report of flora on Teresa Island (Nicobars).

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1989, 12: 4, 313-318.

Abstract. The second and final part of a survey carried out in 1983-85 [same title and authors], listing the remaining angiosperm species, from the end of the Leeaceae to Zingiberaceae (the 2 papers overlap to the end of the Menispermaceae).

Welzen-PC-van; Piskaut-P; Windadri-FI; Van-Welzen-PC 1992

Lepidopetalum Blume (Sapindaceae): taxonomy, phylogeny, and historical biogeography.

Blumea. 1992, 36: 2, 439-465; 22 ref.

Abstract. The genus *Lepidopetalum* contains 6 species: *L. fructoglabrum* sp. nov. (tree 10-17 m), *L. micans* (shrub/tree 2-30 m), *L. montanum* tree (5-16 m), *L. perrottetii* (shrub/tree 2-17 m), *L. subdichotomum* (shrub/tree 3-20 m) and *L. xylocarpum* (tree 4-22 m). Descriptions are given of each species, with a key based on floral characteristics. The distribution of the genus ranges from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. *L. xylocarpum* is also found in the Torres Strait and Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.

Ram-Parkash (ed.); Mukherji-S (ed.); Mauria-S (ed.); Mathur-PN (ed.); Saxena-MM (ed.); Foja-Singh (ed.); Kalyan-Chakrabarti (ed.); Hegde-NG (ed.); Sharma-RC (ed.); Raghava-RP (ed.); Nisha-Raghava (ed.); Sinha-UK (ed.); Srivastava-SK (ed.); Singh-VP (ed.); Raman-Nagpal (ed.); Sarma-TC (ed.); Ali-F (ed.); Bordoloi-DN (ed.); Chaliha-BP (ed.); Upadhyay-VP (ed.); Jeet-Ram (ed.); Singh-RP (ed.); Seth-MK (ed.); Agarwal-HO (ed.); Paul-YS (ed.); Kapoor-AS (ed.); Priasamy-K 1989

Advances in forestry research in India, Volume IV, 1989, vii + 259 pp.; 286 ref.

International Book Distributors; Dehra Dun; India

Abstract. Sixteen research and investigative papers are included in this volume: (1) Forest plantation as continual and renewable source of biomass energy (Mukherji; 1-23; 36 ref.); (2) Genetic resources approach for tree selection and improvement (Mauria & Mathur; 25-44; 10 ref.); (3) Tactics in forest management (Saxena; 45-50; 7 ref.); (4) Role of tissue culture in the orchid industry (Foja Singh; 51-71; 23 ref.); (5) An eco-biological study of conservation of mangrove system of Sunderbans (India) (Kalyan Chakrabarti; 73-84; 4 ref.); (6) Scope for increasing the profitability of social forestry programme (Hegde; 85-111; 5 ref.); (7) Bio-technology: applications in forest diseases, research and management (Sharma; 113-131; 49 ref.); (8) Plants that will withstand pollution and reduce it (Raghava, Nisha Raghava, Sinha & Srivastava; 133-147; 5 ref.); (9) Mangrove forests of Andaman Islands: their structure, status and future prospects (Singh, V.P.; 149-164; 37 ref.); (10) Stop 'acid rains' to save dying forests (Raghava & Nisha Raghava; 165-179; 9 ref.); (11) Advances in air layering research on some forest trees - a short review of Indian research (Raman Nagpal; 181-189; 29 ref.); (12) Agro-forestry plantation of poplar for pulp and paper industry - data are reported on the vegetative propagation (by cuttings) of *Populus deltoides* 'C3', its growth and biomass production in a plantation established at 2X3 m spacing in Jorhat, Assam, and its pulp and papermaking characteristics (Sarma, Ali, Bordoloi & Chaliha; 191-203; 8 ref.); (13) Ecology and environment of a part of western Himalayas - deforestation, degradation and erosion in Uttar Pradesh (Upadhyay, Jeet Ram & Singh, R.P.; 205-212; 7 ref.); (14) Wood science and forestry research in Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, India I. Forest genetical studies - genetic and tree breeding research on wood properties, and karyotype analysis in various conifers and *Populus ciliata* (Seth & Agarwal; 213-239; 21 ref.); (15) Management of forestry diseases in India: an intro-spection (Paul & Kapoor; 241-248; 19 ref.); and (16) The value of quick growing *Eucalyptus* genomes in increasing forest wood productivity - work on clonal tissue culture (Periasamy; 249-259; 17 ref.).

Dagar-JC; Jeyamurthy-A 1990

Ordination of dependent synusia in tropical rain forests of South Andaman with special reference to host trees.

Indian-Forester. 1990, 116: 5, 381-389; 4 ref.

Abstract. A survey was carried out in the rain forests of South Andaman (the longest island of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the one with most human disturbance) of the distribution of dependent vascular species (climbers, including twiners; and epiphytes, including semi-parasites) on different species of host trees. Data are tabulated on 135 dependent vascular species indicating their life form (epiphyte, liana, climber, epiphytic climber, strangler and parasite) and the tree species on which they were found. Some 69 tree species were involved. The results showed that large woody climbers or lianas are the most striking feature of the forests. Most of the epiphytic orchids were rare and endemic.

Singh-VP; Mall-LP; Garge-A; Pathak-SM 1990

Human impact assessment on mangrove forests of Andaman Islands.

Indian-Forester. 1990, 116: 2, 131-139; 16 ref.

Abstract. After a general introduction to the geography, vegetation and climate of the Andaman Islands, data are reported from a comprehensive analysis of disturbed and undisturbed mangrove forests done from 1982 to 1986. Observations were made in belt transects selected to cover a wide range of mangal types and data were collected on floristic composition (from which calculations were made of relative frequency, density and dominance, and complexity), biomass and productivity, litter fall and decomposition, soil respiration, and soil analysis. Species at risk were identified: *Bruguiera parviflora*, *B. sexangula*, *Lumnitzera racemosa*, *Rhizophora lamarckii*, *R. stylosa*, *Sonneratia apetala* and *Nypa fruticans* were classified as endangered, and *B. gymnorrhiza*, *B. cylindrica* and *Ceriops tagal* as vulnerable. Differences in the structural attributes of disturbed and undisturbed forests are tabulated; disturbed forest had less species richness, diversity and regeneration, stratification, zonation and large diameter stems were absent, undergrowth was dense, stands were even aged (mixed in undisturbed forest), growth was rapid (slow in undisturbed forest), shape and colour of upper crowns were uniform and light green (varied and dark green in undisturbed stands), and single species were dominant (mixed in undisturbed forest). Other differences included a higher complexity,

biomass, litter fall, soil respiration, litter decomposition rate and faunal population in undisturbed forest. An assessment is made of the successional pattern of the Andaman mangroves, and the most important 'invader' species (able to colonize a disturbed environment) are identified as *Avicennia officinalis* and *A. marina*, which are both hardy and adaptable.

Dagar-JC; Sharma-AK 1989

Multiple viviparity in mangroves.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1989, 5: 1, 72-73; 4 ref.

Abstract. Habitual viviparity (where the seed germinates while still attached to the parent) is usual in the Rhizophoraceae, but multiple viviparity (plants with fruits with 2 equal or unequal hypocotyls developing) is more unusual. Reports of multiple viviparity in Indian mangrove species are summarized briefly, and recent observations by the authors on the phenomenon in 3 species (*Bruguiera sexangula*, *Rhizophora mucronata* and *R. stylosa*) are reported. The other species listed in the paper are *B. gymnorhiza*, *Kandelia candel*, *R. apiculata*, *B. cylindrica* and *B. parviflora*. It is noted that out of these 8 species, the occurrence of multiple viviparity in 5 has been reported only from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Dagar-HS 1989

Plants used as abortifacient and contraceptive by the Nicobarese.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1989, 5: 2, 169-170; 10 ref.

Abstract. *Allophyllus cobbe*, *Clerodendrum paniculatum*, *Cyathostemma viridiflorum*, *Euphorbia longans*, *Ganophyllum falcatum*, *Lepisanthes rubiginosa*, *Sarcostigma wallichii*, *Stenochlaena palustris*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Syzygium samarangense* and *Alchornea rugosa* are used by the Nicobarese for abortion, contraception or anti-fecundation purposes. The vernacular names of the plants and their method of use are given.

Rao-MRN 1991

Prospects of nutmeg, clove and cinnamon cultivation in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Cocoa,-Areca-nut-and-Spices-Journal. 1991, 14: 3, 118-120.

Abstract. The scope for cultivating tree species such as nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), clove (*Syzygium aromaticum*) and cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*) in combination with other crops such as coconuts, arecanuts, coffee, pepper [Piper] and forest trees in these islands under multitier cropping systems is discussed.

Salam-MA; Sinha-ARP 1990

Effect of some plant extracts on the hatching of *Meloidogyne incognita*.

Current-Nematology. 1990, 1: 1, 59-60; 3 ref.

Abstract. The effect of different concentrations of leaf, bark and fruit (seed) extract of *Barringtonia* spp. and *Azadirachta indica* were tested on the larval hatching of *M. incognita*. Maximum inhibition in the larval hatch was found in the standard solution of fruit (seed) extract of *B. speciosa* [*B. asiatica*] followed by the fruit extract of *B. racemosa*.

Babu-MK 1989

Spear rot of oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) in India.

Journal-of-Plantation-Crops. 1989, 16: Supplement, 281-286; 7 ref.

Abstract. Spear rot is characterized by yellowing of inner whorl of leaves and spear rot, and causes drastic reduction in vigour and productivity. The extent of the disease is up to 1% in oil palm plantations of Kerala. The disease has not been reported from Andaman Islands. Preliminary observations on the pattern of spread indicate that while fresh occurrences are sporadic, palms adjacent to the affected ones are more vulnerable to the disease. Occurrence is severe in low lying marshy places and slopes. *Fusarium moniliforme* [*Gibberella fujikuroi*] and *F. semitectum* [*F. pallidoroseum*] were isolated from spear rot affected leaves. As a precautionary measure, eradication of diseased palms in mildly affected plantations is recommended. This paper was presented at the Seventh symposium on plantation crops, held in Coonoor, Tamil Nadu, India on 16-19 Oct. 1986.

Raski-DJ; Coomans-A 1990

Five new species of *Aphanolaimus* (Nemata: Araeolaimida) with a key to species.

Nematologica. 1990, 36: 1, 22-54; 4 ref.

Abstract. Five new species of the genus *Aphanolaimus* are described, 4 being from tundra soils in southern Chile as follows: *A. yamani* sp. nov. characterised by length of male and female (672-892 and 600-881 μ m resp.), slender neck region (169 μ m long) and long (124 μ m), slender tail, ovoid ventral gland, position of first and second lateral epidermal gland (leg) pores and beginning of lateral field; *A. chilensis* sp. nov. distinguished by length of male and female (L = 576-690 and 624-778 μ m resp.), gradually and evenly narrowing neck, conoid tail, ovoid ventral gland, position of first and second leg pores and beginning of lateral field; *A. elegans* sp. nov. distinguished by the large male and female size (L = 995-1108 and 883-1097 μ m resp.) large, oval amphids slightly longer than wide, prominent cephalic setae 7-10 μ m long, with H-shaped ventral gland; *A. fuegiensis* sp. nov. distinctive by its large size (slightly less than *A. elegans*), blunt head as wide or wider than long, large circular amphid with prominent circular projection in centre surrounding a central depression, oval ventral gland and coarse annulation. The fifth species was collected in the Andaman Islands,

India from forest soils and is described as *A. seshadrii* sp. nov. characterized by numerous longitudinal lines (<50/annulus), by its small size (473-655 μ m (males) and 490-782 μ m (females)), cephalic setae 8 μ m long and lateral field beginning very near head. Collections from Mendocino County and Lake Tahoe, California, held specimens that bridge most of the morphological characters and measurements of *A. spiriferus* and *A. cobbi* leading to the conclusion that they are conspecific. *A. spiriferus* has priority by earlier publication and *A. cobbi* is designated a junior synonym as follows: *A. spiriferus* syn. *A. cobbi* syn. nov. A review of *A. communis* found it inadequately described, no illustrations were published and no type specimens extant. The description suggests that *A. communis* may be a species of *Paraphanolaimus*. As a consequence of these doubtful characteristics it is proposed *A. communis* be assigned to species inquirendae. A key to the species of *Aphanolaimus* is given.

Belavadi-VV; Pal-RN; Ramesh-CR; Jacob-TK 1989

Outbreak of the psyllid *Heteropsylla cubana* Crawford (Homoptera: Psyllidae) on leucaena in the Andaman Islands. *FAO-Plant-Protection-Bulletin*. 1989, 37: 4, 178-179; 6 ref.

Abstract. In January 1988, *Heteropsylla cubana* was found in enormous numbers in *Leucaena leucocephala* nurseries and on 1-year-old plants at a research station in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India, where it damaged the plants' tender shoots. It was preyed on by the ant *Camponotus* and the predatory coccinellid *Menochilus sexmaculatus* [*Cheilomenes sexmaculata*] and larvae of the chamaemyiid *Leucopsis* sp. were found nearby.

Khan-TN 1988

Biology of *Halme caerulescens* Gahan (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae).

Journal-of-Bengal-Natural-History-Society. 1988, publ. 1989, 7: 2, 42-60; 15 ref.

Abstract. Field and laboratory studies (at 21.8-30.6°C and 59-96% RH) were carried out at Port Blair, South Andaman, India, on the cerambycid *Halme caerulescens* during 1978-81. Host condition preference studies were made with *Terminalia manii* logs when different time periods had elapsed after felling. Complete development required 3-5.5 months depending on the condition of the food plant, environmental factors and population density. Adult emergence occurred throughout the year with maximum abundance during June-July. Monsoon emergence was synchronized with the onset of rains, and a rise in humidity following rainfall acted as an emergence stimulant. The theoretical minimum critical humidity for adult emergence was 72.72%. The cerambycids which were sexually mature on emergence are diurnal flower visitors. The mean potential and realised fecundity were 80 ± 2.46 and 67 ± 2.76 resp. The potential fecundity was directly proportional to the body length of the adult female. Females preferred moderately dry material for oviposition, which was clearly reflected in the ability of their immature stages to tolerate desiccation.

Bandyopadhyaya-AK; chaired-by-Swaminathan-MS (ed.); Deshmukh-SV (ed.); Rajeshwari-Mahalingam 1991

Role of mangroves in island ecosystems with particular reference to the bay islands.

A global network of mangrove genetic resource centres. Project formulation workshop, January 15-19, 1991, Madras, India. *Proceedings -Centre-for-Research-on-Sustainable-Agricultural-and-Rural-Development*. 1991, No. 2, 35-42; 6 ref.

CRSARD; Madras; India

Abstract. The effects of a rise in sea level on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of the Bay of Bengal are outlined, from the aspect of the mangrove forests of the islands. An account is given of the flora, fauna, management and use for aquaculture of the mangroves, and a conservation strategy is proposed.

Awasthi-AK 1988

Screw pine (*Pandanus*) among aborigines of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1988, 4: 2, 153-154; 5 ref.

Abstract. The uses made of *Pandanus* species by the aboriginal tribes of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (who constitute one fifth of the total population) are briefly described. They are: use of the fruits of various species for food; use of the leaves of *P. andamanensium* and *P. tectorius* for hut thatching; use of leaves of *P. leram* for skirts and leg ornaments; use of leaves of *P. andamanensium* as ceremonial waist girdles; use of leaves of *P. odoratissimus* as cigars, and of its inflorescence as a tobacco substitute; and use of dried fruit of *P. leram* with fibre as a hand cleanser.

Balachandra-L 1988

Buttresses on trees of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1988, 4: 2, 124-127; 6 ref.

Abstract. An assessment was made of the stump volume of buttressed trees remaining in 450 ha of tropical rain forest in Rutland Island (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) after a 10-year cut in 1986. Data are tabulated by species (28 broadleaves are listed) showing the number of buttressed trees/ha, their stump height, girth at stump height, stump volume, number of buttresses and horizontal distance of the buttress at ground level. The volume of timber remaining in the forest in the form of buttressed stumps was 8.2 m³/ha for 'hardwoods' [hard woods] and 5.8 m³/ha for 'softwoods' [soft woods]. The maximum number of buttresses and large buttresses was found in *Tetrameles nudiflora* among the 'softwoods', and *Terminalia bialata* among the 'hardwoods'. Remaining stumps take one year ('softwoods') or two years ('hardwoods') to decay naturally. It is suggested that the removal of buttresses before felling would minimize

timber damage, increase timber yield, and keep the forest floor in a more hygienic condition. The buttresses so removed can be utilized for the manufacture of furniture, partition walls, doors, drawing boards etc.

Dagar-JC; Virendra-Kumar; Kumar-V 1988

Trema tomentosa (Roxb.) Hara - a promising multipurpose tree for agroforestry in the Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1988, 4: 2, 120-123; 7 ref.

Abstract. Measurements were made of the stem, main and secondary branches, twigs, and leaves of three 3-yr-old trees of *T. tomentosa* at the Garacharma Research Farm of the Central Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair. The species is fast growing and attained an average height of 6.69 m and d.b.h. of 16.76 cm. The specific gravity of fresh wood was 0.7153. Average fresh aerial biomass was 187.89 kg including 52.25 kg of foliage. The leaf area index was 5.66, and there was a significant positive correlation between leaf length and width, and between leaf length and area.

Dagar-HS 1989

Plants in folk medicines of the Nicobarese of Bompoka Island.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1989, 5: 1, 69-71.

Abstract. Some findings are discussed of a survey on plant use on this remote and sparsely-populated island. Twenty-three species are listed, according to family, with the vernacular name, medicinal use(s) and plant part used.

Rao-SC; Baku-MK; Nair-RR 1990

Effect of the pollinating weevil, *Elaeidobius kamerunicus*, on the incidence of bunch failure in oil palm plantations of Little Andamans.

Journal-of-Plantation-Crops. 1990, 18: 1, 62-65; 7 ref.

Abstract. Studies were carried out in 3 plantations from 1986 to 1988. The incidence of bunch failure was recorded before, and 9 and 18 months after, the release of the pollinating weevil. Bunch failure was reduced from over 50% before release to zero after 18 months.

Mongia-AD; Ganeshamurthy-AN 1989

Typical differences between the chemical characteristics of *Rhizophora* and *Avicennia* mangrove forest soils in south Andamans.

Agrochimica. 1989, 33: 6, 464-470; 8 ref.

Abstract. The characteristic differences between the fibrous mud of *Rhizophora mucronata* and *R. apiculata* and non-fibrous mud of *Avicennia marina* mangrove swamps were studied in the Manjeri-Pongibalu Complex of South Andaman Island (India). The pH, SO₄-S and Cl content was much higher in the fibrous mud compared to either recent alluvial deposits or *Avicennia* non-fibrous mud. The fibrous mud contained twice as much organic carbon and a larger C:N ratio than non-fibrous mud. On drying, there was a sharp decline in pH, SO₄-S and P in fibrous mud. The results explained some of the observed differences in rice productivity found between *Rhizophora* and *Avicennia* marshes when cultivated.

Malabika-Ray; Ganguly-SN; Ray-M 1988

Growth regulators from some mangrove plants of Andaman.

Plant-Physiology-and-Biochemistry-New-Delhi. 1988, 15: 2, 248-250; 4 ref.

Abstract. Gibberellins and cytokinins were purified and characterised from *Sonneratia acida*, *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, *Heritiera littoralis*, *Rhizophora conjugata* and *Carapa obovata*.

Singh-G; Gangwar-B; Singh-S; Sridhar; Dhar-S 1989

Weed flora of horti-plantation crops in South Andaman.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1989, 5: 1, 67-68; 4 ref.

Abstract. Sixteen weed species from 6 families were recorded in a survey of bananas, papayas [pawpaws], guavas, mangos and coconuts, taken after the rainy season in 1986 at the Central Agricultural Research Institute, Garacharma. *Panicum* [Elymus] repens was the dominant weed with 92-162 plants/m² and av. DW of 0.94-1.62 t/ha. *Mikania cordata*, *Spilanthes paniculata*, *Echinochloa colonum*, *Cynodon dactylon* and *Blumea* spp. were also present in large numbers. *Mimosa pudica* and *Themeda triandra* are considered to be potentially serious weeds of plantation crops on the Bay Islands.

Shah-NK; Belavadi-VV; Pal-RN 1989

Occurrence of the scale insect *Ceroplastodes* sp. (Homoptera: Coccidae) on *Sesbania*.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1989, 5: 1, 86; 5 ref.

Abstract. The forage crops *Sesbania grandiflora* and *S. aegyptica* [*S. sesban*] were attacked by *Ceroplastodes* sp. during 1985-86, following their introduction to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. This the first record of this insect on *Sesbania* spp. and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Singh-L; Pajni-HR 1989

A new species, *Rhadinomerus sulcipennis* (Cryptorhynchinae: Curculionidae: Coleoptera) from North Andaman Island. Entomol. 1989, 14: 12, 25-27; 5 ref.

Abstract. *Rhadinomerus sulcipennis* sp. nov. is described from a female taken from *Staculla campanulata* in North Andaman, India.

Chakrabarty-T; Rao-MKV 1990

A note on *Glochidion calocarpum* (Euphorbiaceae).

Economic-Botany. 1990, 44: 3, 412-413.

Abstract. *Glochidion calocarpum*, a shrub or tree 2-12 m tall, is very common in the Nicobar Islands. The Nicobarese use the bark and seed for treatment of alimentary disorders, especially amoebiasis. The Shompens use pounded bark or seed for treating various skin diseases and take decoctions of the leaves for treating fevers. Taxonomic notes are included.

Dagar-HS; Dagar-JC 1988

A first hand report on flora of Teressa Island (Nicobars).

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1988, 11: 4, 296-303.

Abstract. A first report of the results of a survey carried out in 1983-85 in which 221 species were identified, including pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms. The vegetation of the island was classified into 6 types (mangrove forests, littoral forests, beach forests, inland evergreen forests, grasslands, and cultivated plants) which are briefly described indicating the species found in each. All the pteridophytes (4 species) and gymnosperms (2 species) found are listed, together with angiosperms (dicotyledons) in alphabetic order of family from Acanthaceae to Menispermaceae. Brief details are given of the occurrence of each species. The enumeration is to be continued.

Gupta-SPD; Moonis-Raza 1989

Forest-based territorial production complexes in India.

Renewable resources for regional development: the Indian and the Soviet experience. Proceedings of the Indo-Soviet symposium on utilization and conservation of renewable natural resources for regional development, New Delhi. 1980. 1989?, 137-149.

Concept Publishing Company; New Delhi; India

Abstract. The 16 main territorial forest types of India are listed and grouped into 5 major complexes (moist tropical forest, dry tropical forest, montane subtropical forest, montane temperate forest, and alpine forest), which are described indicating the main species of economic importance and their uses. The great potential of these forests as major renewable natural resources which should play a prominent role in the Indian economy, and ways of promoting this (as outlined by the Indian National Commission on Agriculture of 1976) are discussed. It is recommended that the forest economy be organized on a sound territorial base of 6 major resource regions (Western Himalayan, South-east, North-east, Western Ghat, Central Indian and Andaman-Nicobar), which are briefly described.

Rai-SN 1989

Tropical rain forests of India - their management and regeneration.

Indian-Forester. 1989, 115: 2, 82-88.

Abstract. The tropical rain forests of India are found in 3 regions: the Western Ghats, the North-east Region, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Brief descriptions are given of the forests in each region, with an outline of their management history. The forests have been worked heavily, and in most cases have not regenerated very successfully. A key factor in their regeneration is the balance of light and shade. Two successful regeneration systems which have been used are the Andaman Canopy Lifting System and the Aided Natural Regeneration System of Arunachal Pradesh. Various suggestions are made for regeneration and restocking.

Shukla-KS; Rajawat-MS; Shukla-LN 1987

Plywood from Indian timbers: *Dracontomelum mangiferum* Blume (chinyok).

Journal-of-the-Indian-Academy-of-Wood-Science. 1987, 18: 2, 25-33; 13 ref.

Abstract. The preparation, properties and treatment are described of plywood and blockboard made from *Dracontomelum* [*Dracontomelon*] *mangiferum*, an attractive wood from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The plywood was made from 1.6-mm veneer, which was of good quality and had peeled easily. Gluing was with UF or PF resins and construction was 3-ply. Plywood for concrete shuttering was also 3-ply and made with PF resin which was also applied to the outer surfaces of face and back veneers. Preservative and fire retardant treatments were carried out on 5-ply specimens prepared with PF resin; the preservative was 4% copper chrome arsenate, and the fire retardant 9% ammonium phosphate/copper sulfate/sodium dichromate (4:1:1), both applied using the pressure-vacuum technique. Blockboard (for exterior and interior use) was prepared using UF and PF glues and strips of 12X12 cm cross section treated with 1.5% boric acid; the assembly was 5-ply with a core of wood strips. Specimens were tested according to the appropriate Indian Standards. Data are reported from strength testing of the plywood in dry and wet states and in the mycological test; data are also given on preservative or fire retardant absorption, and strength of treated boards. Comparison with Indian Standards indicated that *D. mangiferum* is suitable for making general purpose and marine

plywood, preservative or fire-retardant treated plywood, plywood for concrete shuttering, and blockboards. The preservative and fire retardant did not affect bond quality.

Dagar-JC; Dagar-HS 1987

Ethnobotanical and other uses of some gymnosperms found in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1987, 9: 1, 201-204; 11 ref.

Abstract. Ethnobotanical and economic uses are reported for 8 species: *Cycas rumphii*, *Gnetum gnemon*, *G. latifolium*, *G. montanum*, *Podocarpus nerifolius*, *P. wallichianus*, *Araucaria [Araucaria] cunninghamii* and *Thusa [Thuja] plicata*.

Katiyar-SK; Kumar-N; Bhatia-AK 1989

A chemical study of *Pandanus lerrum* fruit grown in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Tropical-Science. 1989, 29: 2, 137-140; 1 pl.; 9 ref.

Abstract. Aggregate fruit pulp and the seeds of *Pandanus lerrum* [*P. lerrum*] are consumed as food by the local inhabitants in times of scarcity. The fruit pulp and seeds contain 75.8% and 57.1% moisture, 0.6% and 0.9% total mineral content, 0.4% and 7.1% protein, 8.1% and 3.3% fibre, 0.5% and 23.7% total lipid, and 14.6% and 7.9% non-fibre carbohydrates, respectively. The seeds are nutritionally rich in comparison with the fruit pulp, but are only a small fraction (3%) of the total fruit. Palmitic (56.4%), oleic (26.5%) and linoleic acids (16.4%) are the major fatty acids in the seed oil.

Shyam-Singh; Gajja-BL; Omprakash; Shivadhar-Singh; Singh-S 1988

Economics of intercropping in coconut plantations with tuber crops in South Andaman.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1988, 4: 1, 79-80; 1 ref.

Abstract. Since coconuts occupy 40% of the cultivated land and do not start cropping until 5- to 7-years after planting, returns from the land are low. In trials carried out between 1978 and 1987, coconuts were intercropped with 5 crops, with a monoculture as the control. The total net incomes (intercrop + coconut) over the years were: coconut alone, Rs 5000; coconut with cocoyam [*Dioscorea*], Rs 7104; with elephant foot yam [*Amorphophallus campanulatus*], Rs 10 704; with tapioca [*Manihot esculenta*], Rs 6570; with turmeric [*Curcuma longa*], Rs 6710; and with ginger [*Zingiber officinale*], Rs 9955.

Ganauri-Singh; Ganeshamurthy-AN 1988

Profile distribution of micronutrients in tropical rain forest soils of Little Andaman.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1988, 4: 2, 111-114; 2 tab.; 7 ref.

Abstract. The results are presented of a study of the distribution of Zn, Cu, Fe and Mn in tropical rain forest soil profiles on Little Andaman Island.

Thampi-CJ; Halder-AK; Dipak-Sarkar 1987

Saline soils and their reclamation in Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Coastal-Agricultural-Research. 1987, 5: 1, 85-91; 3 tab.; 3 ref.

Abstract. The mangrove forests of the Andaman Islands and their alluvial soils are described briefly. Some reclamation of tidal flats is being carried out by construction of perimeter bunds; an efficient drainage system and adequate maintenance are essential. Prospects for reclaiming mangrove forest and for forest plus prawn culture are outlined.

Rao-SC; Ramesh-CR 1987

Occurrence of parasitic algae (*Cephaleuros virescens* Kunze) on black pepper and cloves in the Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1987, 3: 2, 143-144; 8 ref.

Abstract. A survey of diseases of cloves (*Syzygium aromaticum*) and black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) was conducted on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India during 1986-87. Leaf necrosis in pepper and leaf fall in cloves were caused by *C. virescens*. The aetiology and importance of the parasite under island conditions are reported and the importance of prophylactic spraying of primary sources of the disease such as forest trees or Areca catechu, on which pepper vines are trained, is emphasized. Spraying the crop with fungicides may reduce infestations of *C. virescens*. This is the first report of parasitic algae on cultivated plants in the Andamans.

Gangwar-B; Singh-D; Dharam-Singh 1987

Mikania cordata (Burm. f.) serious weed of South Andaman.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1987, 3: 2, 135-137; 2 ref.

Abstract. Results are given of a 1986 survey of *M. cordata* in South Andaman island, India. Among natural sites, highest coverage of the weed was recorded along natural water courses (45.5 t FW/ha). Recently cleared forest areas, roadside trees and shrubs were also heavily infested by the weed. In plantation crops the highest incidence of *M. cordata* (16 t FW/ha) occurred in Areca catechu, followed by red oil palm [*Elaeis guineensis*] (14.8 t) and coconuts (13 t). Infestations of >10 t FW/ha were recorded in mangoes, *Pouteria sapota*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, bananas, pineapples and pawpaws, though guavas were less affected. Sugarcane, especially the ratoon crop, was also severely infested (20.3 t FW/ha.).

Das-AK; Devroy-MK; Mitra-B

Insect borers of mangroves in the Bay islands.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1988, 4: 1, 32-38; 13 ref.

Abstract. The biology of 14 species of insect borers belonging to the Cerambycidae, Scolytidae, Pyralidae and Curculionidae, which attack mangroves in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India, is discussed briefly.

Sarwat-Sultana; Ilyas-M 1986

Chromenoflavones from [leaves of] *Macaranga indica*.

Phytochemistry. 1986, 25: 4, 953-954; 6 ref.

Singh-VP; Garge-A; Pathak-SM; Mall-LP 1987

Pattern and process in mangrove forests in the Andaman Islands.

Vegetatio. 1987, 71: 3, 185-188; 27 ref.

Abstract. These forests are highly diversified and rich in species: 26 species were collected at 4 sites, with *Rhizophora lamarckii* and *R. stylosa* reported for the first time. Five architectural models were distinguished on the basis of shape and pattern. Data are presented on biomass production, including litterfall.

Dagar-JC 1982

Some ecological aspects of mangrove vegetation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India.

Sylvatrop. 1982, 7: 3-4, 177-215; 66 ref.

Abstract. Distribution, associations, zonation patterns and utilization of plants found in mangrove habitats, beach forests, and forests inundated by high tides are described and discussed. Detailed distribution data are given in a table which lists each species found (by family), with details of habit and preferential habitat.

Singh-VP; Mall-LP 1980

Some ecological aspects of mangrove vegetation of the South Andaman Islands in India.

Sylvatrop. 1980, 5: 4, 243-253; 3 ref.

Abstract. The results are described of a phytosociological study of the mangrove vegetation at 5 localities in the South Andaman Islands. The vegetation was divided into 4 groups based on the shore type, the topography and the tide mark; the structural characteristics of each are described. The mangrove vegetation as a whole exhibited zonal trends based on salt tolerance, and 6 communities are described on this basis.

Dagar-HS 1989

Plant folk medicines among Nicobarese tribals of Car Nicobar Island, India.

Economic-Botany. 1989, 43: 2, 215-224; 33 ref.

Abstract. Notes are given on the therapeutic application and methods of use for 73 plant species. Nicobarese names of plants are also given. Chemical principles were not identified and no herbal remedies were evaluated pharmaceutically.

Balachandra-L 1988

A comprehensive account of the mangrove vegetation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Forester. 1988, 114: 11, 741-751; 17 ref.

Abstract. The mangrove vegetation of the area occupies 777 km² over a coastline of 1962 km and exhibits a distinct zonation pattern according to the amount of tidal submergence, salinity, aeration, water table etc. A list of the species found is given by family indicating whether they are mangroves, epiphytes, parasites or other species. The method of extraction used (manual felling and transport) is described, and data tabulated on yield both by area (and diam. class) and by species. The silvicultural system operated was formerly clear felling and artificial regeneration which was later modified to strip felling with natural regeneration. At present a shelterwood system is used. A brief account is given of the utilization of mangrove wood (mainly as fuelwood and charcoal, for which extraction figures are given by Forest Division, and poles), bark and leaves (tannins). Cattle graze in the mangrove area at low tide. The swamps are also rich in fauna (crocodiles, fish etc.) and research on commercial exploitation of prawns and fish is being done at Port Blair. The exploitation of the area is controlled, with sufficient natural regeneration, so deterioration of the ecosystem has not occurred.

Shyam-Singh; Gangwar-B 1989

Integrated farming systems for Bay Islands.

Indian-Farming. 1989, 38: 11, 21-24.

Abstract. The existing farming systems of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are described. The Islands are undulating and mostly of medium slope, and 86% forested (7144 km²). There is limited production of fruit, plantation and spice crops which are poorly managed, and some vegetable crop and flower production. Rice occupies 12 000 ha and is grown mainly in the dry season, with other field crops and vegetables being grown on a limited scale in rice fallows. Animal husbandry is in a very early stage of development with poor overgrazed pastures and a shortage of forage in the dry season. Fishery resources are rich but unexploited. A number of integrated farming systems suitable for the socio-agroclimatic conditions of the area are discussed: 7 are plantation crop based (1-7); 4 are fruit crop based (8-11); 1 is

forest based (12); and 1 is field crop based (13). (1) Coconut gardens with fodder production (e.g. with grasses such as hybrid Napier or legumes such as *Stylosanthes*) and 4-5 milch cattle which supply manure for the coconut garden. (2) Coconuts with black pepper, fodder and milch cattle - a similar system to (1) but including black pepper and a greater variety of fodder crops which require extra fertilizers apart from manure. (3) Coconuts with cover crops - specially suitable for sloping land. Crops such as *Mimosa* and *Stylosanthes*, and other shade tolerant species are recommended. (4) Intercropping with plantation crops shown to be successful with coconut which include cocoyam, elephantfoot yam (*Amorphophallus campanulatus*), cassava, turmeric and ginger. A 3-tier system is suggested for greater economic gain. (5) Coconuts with fodder and fish or prawn culture. Systems are being tested at the Central Agricultural Research Institute (CARI) farm at Sipighat in which coconuts are grown on platforms at the highest tidal level and fish and prawns in channels in between. (6) Coconuts with fish culture in salt affected land. A system with raised field bunds is suggested. (7) Coconuts with rice and fish culture - also being investigated at Sipighat. (8) Fruit crops (guava, mango, jackfruit, lemon) with fodder and milch cattle. The growing of fodder crops is suggested at the early stage (first 4-5 yr) of fruit growing. (9) Fruit crops (as in 8) with filler (e.g. banana, papaya, pineapple) and intercrops (e.g. aubergine, chilli, tomato, radish, various gourds etc.) in the early stages. (10) Bananas with fodder and fish culture - with bananas grown on the bunds of the ponds. (11) Flowers and ornamental crops alone or mixed with other crop plants. These will also provide landscaping and attract tourism. (12) Forest based cultivation of hardy fruit crops, vegetables, spices, medicinal and aromatic oil plants, in areas made thin by continuous extraction of timber and fuelwood. Suitable crops are listed for partially cleared forest areas. (13) Field crop based systems. Rice is the most important crop. Salt tolerant varieties especially could be raised with fish and various pulses, oilseeds and forage crops (in the fallows). Trees such as *Gliricidia* spp. should be grown on field boundaries to keep out cattle and provide green manure.

Jaganath-Pathy 1987

Shifting cultivators of India: bearing the brunt of development.

Proceedings of the conference on "Forest resources in the Third World", 6-8 September 1986. 1987, 209-222; 16 ref.

Sahabat Alam Malaysia (SAM); Penang; Malaysia

Abstract. Shifting cultivation is largely confined to the heavy monsoon regions covered by tropical forests in northeastern India, parts of the eastern and central region, and the Nilgiris and Andaman Islands. The systematic campaign against the method since colonial expansion into the Third World (which has led to tribal dispossession and deprivation) is described; these effects have been further accentuated since independence by development projects (such as dams, mines, roads, urbanization etc.) and the establishment of forest-based industries. It is noted that there are no reliable estimates of either land under shifting cultivation or the number of cultivators, and that available data are usually inflated. The proper practice of shifting cultivation is described and defended as a highly organized and efficient method of mixed cropping based on sound empirical knowledge. The many problems caused by settling shifting cultivators on poor land are described and the alternative (recommended by the Dhebar Commission of 1981) of developing shifting cultivation on scientific lines so as to limit its disadvantages and promote soil fertility is urged.

Mall-LP; Singh-VP; Garge-A; Pathak-SM 1987

Ecological studies on mangrove forests of Ritchie's Archipelago in relation to substrata.

Tropical-Ecology. 1987, 28: 2, 182-192; 18 ref.

Abstract. A study of the mangrove forests of 4 islands in this archipelago in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Structure, composition and zonal pattern of mangrove forests were determined in relation to muddy, sandy and rocky substrata. Sixteen species of mangroves were recorded. Maximum complexity index was noted on muddy substrata where formation of pneumatophores and knee roots was also greater. There were significant relations between dissolved oxygen, salinity, and size and number of pneumatophores and knee roots.

Ramesh-CR; Ansari-MM 1987

Substrate evaluation for cultivation of oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus sajor-caju*) in the Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Andaman-Science-Association. 1987, 3: 2, 110-112; 7 ref.

Abstract. Several locally available substrates such as rice straw, banana leaves, sawdust, oil palm refuse, oil palm bunch refuse or grass straw were evaluated to study conversion efficiency of *P. sajor-caju*. Rice straw and banana leaves were the best substrates, with 60% and above conversion efficiency on DW basis. The mean weight of the fruiting body was high (7.1 g) on banana leaves, compared with other substrates (2.1-5.0 g). The spawn running time was also less with banana leaves, followed by rice straw, grass straw, oil palm bunch refuse, sawdust and oil palm waste. The utilization of several locally available substrates for mushroom cultivation is discussed.

Khan-E 1986

One new genus and four new species in the superfamily Longidoroidea (Nematoda).

Indian-Journal-of-Nematology. 1986, 16: 2, 185-193; 5 ref.

Abstract. *Neolongidorus himalayensis* n.g., n.sp., is described from specimens collected from soil around roots of pear (*Prunus persica*) in Himachal Pradesh, India. The new genus is closely related to *Longidorus* but differs in the position of the spear guiding ring which is located approximately 4X lip-widths from the anterior end (55-60 μ m) compared with a maximum of 3X lip-widths in *Longidorus*, and the amphidial pouch which extends to less than one-third the distance from the anterior end to the guiding ring while it is in the middle in *Longidorus*. *N. brevicaudatus* n.comb., N.

jonesi n.comb. and *N. macromucronatus* n.comb. are transferred from *Longidorus*. *L. conicaudatus* n.sp. is described from specimens collected from soil around roots of *Thuja* sp. in Nainital, India, and differs from *L. elongatus* by having a more continuous head, longer body (5-6 mm), posteriorly located vulva, tail shape and size (41-45 µm long) and in the location of the oesophageal glands and their nuclei. *L. curvatus* n.sp. is described from specimens collected from soil around roots of *Pinus longifolia* in Gangtok, India, and is differentiated from *L. nirulai* by the smaller body size (3.05-3.45 mm), smaller odontostyle (82-98 µm) and odontophore (44-55 µm), shape of head and amphid and position of the vulva. *Paralongidorus rosundatus* n.sp. is described from specimens collected from soil around coconut roots at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, and differs from *P. esai* by having a smaller body (3.7-4.0 mm), smaller 'c' value (80-86 µm), guiding ring at 2.5-3 X the lip-width from the anterior end and the absence of spermatheca in females.

Iqbal-Ahmad; Khwaja-Ishratullah; Ilyas-M; Rahman-W; Seligmann-O; Wagner-H 1981
Tetrahydromentoflavone from nuts of *Semecarpus prainii*.
Phytochemistry. 1981, 20: 5, 1169-1170; 9 ref.

Basu-SK 1984

Observations on two threatened arecoid palms of Nicobar Islands cultivated at the India Botanic Garden, Howrah.
Bulletin-of-the-Botanical-Survey-of-India. 1984, 26: 3-4, 207-210; Bulletin publ. late.
Abstract. *Rhopaloblaste augusta* and *Bentinckia nicobarica*, declared as threatened in their natural habitat, have been introduced to and cultivated at the Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah. A brief description of each palm and accounts of their propagation are given.

Sivadas-P; Narayanan-B; Muktesh-Kumar 1987

On the occurrence of *Neisosperma oppositifolia* (Lamk.) Fosberg & Sachet at Kavaratti Island, Lakshadweep.
Indian-Forester. 1987, 113: 11, 750-752; 11 ref.
Abstract. The occurrence of this small tree is reported for the first time from the Lakshadweep (Laccadive) Islands where it is commonly observed on Kavaratti Island. A botanical description of the species is given. It occurs in the Maldives, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, New Caledonia, Fiji and the Andaman Islands, but not in peninsular India. The presence of the species in the islands of the Indo-Pacific, especially the Maldives, which are near the Laccadives, suggests that it has been dispersed by sea - the seeds are hard and buoyant. The occurrence of the species on Minicoy, the southernmost island of the Laccadives, corroborates this suggestion.

Yashkaran-Singh; Purkayasta-SK; Purushotham-A 1986

Mangroves of the Andamans - need for research for better productivity and utilization.
Journal-of-the-Indian-Academy-of-Wood-Science. 1986, 17: 2, 93; 15 ref.

Pratap-Singh; Misra-RM; Singh-P 1987

New record of *Beauveria tenella* (Delacroix) Siemaszko on teak skeletonizer *Eutectona machaeralis* Walker (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae).
Indian-Forester. 1987, 113: 7, 476-478; 1 ref.
Abstract. An investigation of the chronic and severe epidemics of *Eutectona machaeralis* which occur in the teak [*Tectona grandis*] forests of Melghat, Maharashtra was made in Sep. 1978. Very few living larvae were found in the area, which gave the appearance of having been burnt by fire because the foliage was so heavily skeletonized and had turned brown. However, a large number of life stages of the pest (2-10 per skeletonized leaf) were 'mummified' by a white, fluffy fungal pathogen which was isolated and identified as *B. tenella*. The progressive changes occurring after spraying fungal spores onto third and fourth instar larvae in the laboratory are described. These included cessation of feeding, the development of melanic patches, colour changes from pinkish-brown to black, progressive paralysis and, in 80% of cases, death after 4 days. It is suggested that *B. tenella* could be used successfully in biological control of *E. machaeralis*, especially in heavily infested teak plantations in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and on the W. coast of India.

Rao-MKV 1987

A note on *Diospyros ridleyi* Bakh. (Ebenaceae).
Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1987, 41: 1, 55-59; BLDSC; 9 ref.
Abstract. As a result of new studies, it is concluded that the hitherto obscure endemic tree *Diospyros pyrrocarpa* var. *andamanica* of the Andaman Islands is distinct enough to be raised to species rank and that it is conspecific with *D. ridleyi*, previously thought to be confined to the Malay Peninsula. The latter name has priority.

Tewary-PK; Sarkar-AK 1987

Lectotypification of *Dipterocarpus andamanicus* (King) Tewary & Sarkar comb. nov. & stat. nov. (Dipterocarpaceae). *Indian-Journal-of-Forestry*. 1987, 10: 1, 63-64.

Abstract. The taxon previously described as *D. turbinatus* var. *andamanicus* is raised to the rank of species (as *D. andamanicus*) because it differs from the type variety in various constant morphological characters which are listed. A botanical description is given. The species occurs in the Andaman Islands.

Balakrishnan-NP; Dixit-RD 1987

Cyathea nicobarica - a new species of tree fern from Nicobar Islands, India.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1987, 10: 1, 43-45.

Abstract. A botanical description is given of this new species. The several specimens which have been observed are sterile. Distinctions from *C. albosetacea*, also an endemic species of the Nicobar Islands, are described.

Singh-VP; Mall-LP; George-A; Pathak-SM 1987

A new record of some mangrove species from Andaman Islands and their distribution.

Indian-Forester. 1987, 113: 3, 214-217; 6 ref.

Abstract. Taxonomic characters and distribution are described for 4 species newly listed from these islands: *Rhizophora lamarckii*, *R. stylosa*, *Bruguiera cylindrica* and *B. sexangula*.

Khan-TN 1985

The longicorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) of Niel island, Ritche's Archipelago, Bay of Bengal.

Journal-of-Bengal-Natural-History-Society. 1985, 4: 1, 49-59; 4 ref.

Reddy-OR; Nair-RR; Majumdar-A 1987

Outbreaks and new records. India. *Marasmius* bunch rot in an oil-palm plantation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

FAO-Plant-Protection-Bulletin. 1987, 35: 1, 33-34; 1 ref.

Abstract. A survey of nurseries and plantations in Little Andaman revealed *M. palmivorus* in the 1975-76 planting, associated with bunch failure due to poor pollination. Weather conditions in this area are conducive to serious outbreaks of this disease and control measures suggested include timely harvesting of mature bunches, trimming fronds to prevent collection of debris in leaf axils, improving fruit set by assisting pollination and the application of prophylactic fungicides under appropriate conditions.

Fossil history of an endemism on Oleaceae. 1986

Srivastava-SK; Kapoor-SL

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1986, 9: 3, 245-252; 38 ref.

Abstract. A very brief review is given of the fossil history of the Oleaceae throughout the world. It is noted that although the family is regarded as cosmopolitan, its distribution is in fact discontinuous. From studies of herbarium specimens in India, and data in world floras and publications from countries surrounding India, the authors suggest that the Oleaceae are represented in India by the same 10 genera as reported by Clarke in 1882. The number of species is now 88 (instead of 69) although the number of infraspecific taxa is less (15 instead of 23). Only 28 of the species are endemic; most of these originate from the Himalayan region, with some from the Deccan peninsula, parts of the Gangetic plain, and the Andaman Islands. The species are listed by genus, with details of their distribution in India and list of other countries where they are found.

Dagar-HS; Basu-P 1985

Bruguiera cylindrica (L.) Bl. (Rhizophoraceae) - a rare mangrove in the Andaman-Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1985, 7: 3, 653-654.

Abstract. A brief description and a key for distinguishing the species from 2 others of *Bruguiera* are given. The rarity of the species and the need for its conservation are discussed.

Dagar-HS 1986

Ethnobotany of the canoe of the Nicobarese tribals.

Indian-Forester. 1986, 112: 2, 174-179.

Abstract. Species used in making canoes are tabulated, including hollowed out trunks of *Amoora rohituka* [*Ricinocarpodendron polystachyum*], *A. wallichii*, *Artocarpus gomeziana*, *A. incisa*, *Barringtonia asiatica*, *Buchanania splendens*, *Calophyllum inophyllum*, *Canarium euphyllum*, *Cordia subcordata*, *Garcinia speciosa*, *Hernandia peltata*, *Sandoricum koetjapa*, *Syzygium samarangense*, and *Terminalia catappa*. Stems of *Macaranga indica* are used as outriggers, while those of *Gnetum gnemon*, *Sterculia alata* [*Pterygota alata*] and *S. rubiginosa* are used as balance beams. Ropes made from the bark of *Hibiscus tiliaceus* are also used in making canoes.

Rao-TK; Rao-SVVS; Murthy-VK 1985

Indian forests - an overview.

Indian-Forester. 1985, 111: 8, 571-578.

Abstract. A review of India's forests and changes in the forest area during different periods of time from 1951-52 to 1977. Maps show area under forests as % of total area (1965-66), % change in forested area (1951-52 to 1965-66) and % forest area for different States (1966-67). Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura have the highest % forest area, whereas States like Haryana and Punjab have the lowest. Sal and teak forests comprise 16% and 12% of the forests whereas conifers comprise only 6%. The needs for forest protection and public education are emphasized.

Sushma-Mahajan; Rai-AK; Singh-SP; Dhoundiyal-SN; Sharma-YK; Singh-SV 1985

Evaluation of hardwoods of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for wrapping, writing and printing papers.

Indian-Forester. 1985, 111: 6, 453-466.

Abstract. Two samples of mixed hardwoods comprising about 29 species were tested for suitability in manufacture, cooking technique and properties of the paper produced. The composite hardwoods could be cooked by 15% active alkali charge (dry solid content basis). The cooking schedule employed was adequate to produce full chemical grade kraft pulp. The yield of screened unbleached pulp was about 44-45% and it was suitable for making wrapping paper, having satisfactory tear, tensile and burst strengths. The pulp could be bleached by applying 6-8% chlorine to 75.5% brightness and made into writing and printing paper.

Singh-SP; Jain-RC 1985

Total tree volume table for *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* (Andaman Padauk).

Indian-Forester. 1985, 111: 10, 784-786; 2 fold-out tables; 4 ref.

Abstract. Data were collected from 173 trees (d.b.h. 4.3-75.7 cm, ht. 6.7-40.2 m) on 10 plots in the Andaman Islands, and used to calculate equations and tables for total vol. (including branches) and standard vol. (without stem or branch smallwood).

Sharma-SK; Banerjee-SP; Sharma-SD; Singhal-RM 1985

Study of the soils under *Dipterocarpus kerrii* in South Andaman Island.

Journal-of-Tropical-Forestry. 1985, 1: 4, 335-338; 6 ref.

Abstract. Soil samples were collected from 2 areas, Jirkatang and Kalatang, and analysed. They were found to be pale brown soils, fairly heavy in texture, with high clay and organic matter contents and high water and mineral holding capacities.

Mall-LP; Singh-VP; Garge-A; Pathak-SM; Dandoria-MS 1985

A new approach towards the mangrove forest flora of Andaman islands.

Indian-Forester. 1985, 111: 5, 290-300; 7 ref.

Abstract. Includes a report of the occurrence of *Bruguiera cylindrica*, *Rhizophora stylosa* and the fern *Acrostichum speciosum*, said not to have been previously recorded from this area.

Dhawan-R; Karira-BG; Singh-SV 1985

Evaluation of papermaking qualities of mangrove species of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Forester. 1985, 111: 1, 47-50; 2 ref.

Abstract. *Heritiera littoralis*, *Bruguiera conjugata* and *Rhizophora mucronata*, which were earlier investigated for the production of high yield for newsprint, have in this study been evaluated for their suitability for wrapping, writing and printing papers. It has been found possible to produce unbleached kraft pulp, suitable for wrapping paper from all 3 species. It was found to be bleachable, and the bleached pulp from all 3 species to be suitable for writing and printing papers.

Khan-TN 1985

Community and succession of the round-head borers (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) infesting the felled logs of white dhup, *Canarium euphyllum* Kurz.

Proceedings-of-the-Indian-Academy-of-Sciences,-Animal-Sciences. 1985, 94: 4, 435-441; 3 fig.; 9 ref.

Abstract. The succession and assemblage of the round-head borers infesting white dhup (*Canarium euphyllum*) in India are described. The borer pests were categorized into 2 major groups. The 1st group included the borers of standing trees and freshly felled logs, while the 2nd constituted the species infesting the dead logs after some seasoning. There was a clear sequence of succession of species among the borers belonging to each of these groups depending upon the period since felling and the subsequent conditions of the host.

Singh-SP; Sharma-RS; Jai-Singh 1984

Provisional growth estimate of *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* (Andaman padauk).

Indian-Forester. 1984, 110: 4, 396-400; 1 ref.

Abstract. Data from 9 sample plots in the North and South Andaman Divisions are used to construct an approximate yield table. Regressions were calculated for sapwood % and for d.b.h. against diam. above buttresses (10 ft).

Khan-TN; Maiti-PK 1983

Studies on the biotaxonomy, biology and ecology of some longicorn beetle borers (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) of the Islands of Andaman, India.

Records-of-the-Zoological-Survey-of-India. 1983, recd. 1985, No. 45, 102 pp.; 10 pl., 2 fig.; 57 ref.

Abstract. Aspects of the biotaxonomy, biology and ecology of some 30 species of cerambycid wood-borers in the Andaman Islands, India, are discussed in 11 chapters (of which the main ones deal with physiography, history, biotaxonomic study, biological observations, ecological investigations and economic importance). Information is given on the pattern of galleries, pupal chambers and entrance and exit holes. Most species prefer to oviposit in freshly felled trunks of forest trees, and nearly 80% occur in logs no more than 2 months old; infestation declines rapidly as the logs age. A few species are recorded in fruit trees such as citrus, fig, mango and cashew. Since they seldom kill living trees (attacking mainly unhealthy ones) or totally destroy infested logs, they are regarded as secondary pests. *Rhaphipodus andamanicus* and *R. hopei* appear to be the most destructive species in the timber extraction centres and depots, *Stromatium barbatum* in dry and seasoned wood and *Aeolesthes holosericea* in standing unhealthy forest trees. Most species are polyphagous, especially *S. barbatum*. A catalogue of food-plants, with their pests, is appended, and also an index of scientific names of the cerambycids.

Dutta-TR; Razi-Ahmed; Abbas-SR; Rao-MKV 1985

Plants used by the Andaman aborigines in gathering rock-bee honey.

Economic-Botany. 1985, 39: 2, 130-138; 2 pl., 2 fig., 1 map; 15 ref.

Abstract. The wild giant rock bee (*Apis dorsata*) is the chief source of honey and beeswax in the Andaman region. Negrito Onge tribes of Little Andaman use the sap of *Orophea katschallica* to repel the bees while extracting honey from the hives. The sap of *Amomum aculeatum* is used as a bee-tranquillizer in South Andaman. The sap of *Zingiber squarrosus*, which grows in the same habitat, has similar properties. The pheromone-allomone relationships and economic implications are briefly discussed.

Bhargava-N 1983

Ethnobotanical studies of the tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. I. Onge.

Economic-Botany. 1983, 37: 1, 110-119; 2 pl.; 19 ref.

Abstract. A discussion of the use of 40 species, including 26 tree species.

Singh-SP; Sharma-RS 1983

Provisional growth estimate of *Lagerstroemia hypoleuca* (pyinma).

Indian-Forester. 1983, 109: 3, 137-139; 1 ref.

Abstract. Pyinma is a fast growing large deciduous tree and the principal species of the Andamans. It coppices well and is considered suitable for sowing on wet low-lying land in West Bengal. Data to determine coefficients of a growth model were derived from 28 sample plots in Andamans and Kurseong (West Bengal) divisions. Mean values and s.d. are tabulated for age and top ht., vol., b.a. and stems/ha, and b.a. and ht. ratios. Functions were developed for site quality, diam., vol. and max. b.a. and used to develop a yield table. M.a.i. was 15.3 m³ for an av. site at 15 yr old. For a high annual yield the stocking needs to be very high.

Shukla-NK; Rajput-SS 1980

Physical and mechanical properties of some Andaman timbers.

Indian-Forest-Records,-Timber-Mechanics. 1980, 3: 1, i + 16 pp.; 16 ref.

Abstract. Physical and mechanical properties are listed of 21 species from the Andaman and 17 species from the Nicobar islands.

Khan-TN; Maiti-PK 1980

The bionomics of the round-head borer, *Olenecamptus bilobus* (Fabricius) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae).

Proceedings-of-the-Zoological-Society,-Calcutta. 1980, publ. 1982, recd. 1984, 33: 1-2, 71-85; 9 fig.; 7 ref.

Abstract. The results are given of field and laboratory studies in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India, in 1978-80 on the biology of *Olenecamptus bilobus* (F.), a cerambycid of considerable economic importance that breeds both in dead trees and in living branches of certain species. On average, females laid about 121 eggs each (5-13 eggs per day) over a period of 5-17 days or, for some females, throughout adult life, which lasted about 3 weeks. The eggs hatched in 4-5 days and the larvae tunnelled in the subcortical zone and in the sapwood. The pupal stage averaged about 10 days for males and 12 days for females at 95% RH and about 29°C. In the field, the developmental period varied considerably and some larvae remained in that stage for at least 75 days. Adults beetles were emerging throughout the year in the Andaman Islands, though in northern parts of the Indian subcontinent, it has been reported to have 1 generation a year.

Khan-TN; Maiti-PK 1981

On the host selection, oviposition and fecundity of the long-horned beetle borer, *Acalolepta rusticator* (Fabricius) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae).

Bulletin-of-the-Zoological-Survey-of-India. 1981, recd. 1984, 4: 3, 247-250; 7 ref.

Abstract. Food-plant selection and oviposition behaviour in *Acalolepta rusticator* (F.) on timber trees in India was studied in the laboratory on infested freshly cut, dried or decaying logs of various tree species (as oviposition sites) and also on fresh leaves and twigs of *Ficus religiosa* (as food sources). Selection was found to depend mainly on the condition of the logs and only secondarily on the tree species. Fresh logs were preferred to older ones for oviposition, and logs of *Artocarpus chaplasha* received more eggs than did those of any of the other 6 tested tree species. The oviposition period varied from 4 to 29 days, with a maximum of 34 days, and the daily number of eggs per female was 2-8.

Hore-DK 1983

Distribution and endemism of Indian species of *Symplocus*.

Indian-Forester. 1983, 109: 4, 246-253; 14 ref.

Abstract. The distribution of 39 taxa belonging to 33 species is described. Ten taxa (8 species) are endemic and confined to peninsular India and 13 (12 species) are extremely rare.

Srivastava-SC; Kumar-P 1982

Floral biology of bhalia (*Maughania macrophylla* (Willd.) O. Krze).

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1982, 5: 4, 265-270; 1 pl.; 18 ref.

Abstract. A minor lac host found at lower altitudes throughout India and in the Andaman Is., and of regional importance for growing both kusmi and rangeeni strains of lac insect. The study was undertaken with a view to hybridizing *M. [Moghania] macrophylla* (better for lac insect growth) with *M. chappar* (which has profuse tillering capacity), and data are also given on pollen production, viability and storage.

Sharma-SK; Bhatt-PM 1982

An assessment of cane potential of Baratang Island in south Andaman Forest Division.

Indian-Forester. 1982, 108: 4, 270-282; 5 ref.

Abstract. Brief descriptions are given of the 7 species of canes [rattans] found on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. An area of 3223 ha on Baratang Is. was sampled for the 4 most common species of which 3 are commercial and 1 non-commercial. The cane potential, in mean values/ha, was: *Calamus andamanicus*, 622.7 m and 775.9 kg; *C. longisetus* (non-commercial) 324.9 m and 144.6 kg; *C. pseudorivalis*, 945.5 m and 120.1 kg; and *Korthalsia laciniosa*, 79.6 m and 13.4 kg. Dry wt. of canes per 90 or 190 cm lengths are given for all 7 species.

Thangam-ES 1981

The future of mixed tropical hardwoods -- an important renewable natural resource.

Indian-Forester. 1981, 107: 11, 677-685; 11 ref.

Abstract. A strategy is proposed to meet the projected Indian requirement for hardwood timber in 1990 by converting over 30 million ha of broadleaved forest into plantations of fast growing species including exotics. Aided public sector development corporations would take on the conversion programme. Large quantities of firewood and pulpwood would become available during conversion, and surplus hardwood timber would be available for export by 1990.

Yoganarasimhan-SN; Chelladurai-V; Togunashi-VS; Murthy-KRK 1982

Saurauia bracteosa DC. (Saurauaceae) -- a new record for the Indian subcontinent and a new generic record for Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Current-Science. 1982, 51: 4, 198-199; APB; 4 ref.

Abstract. A brief description is given of this evergreen tree up to 8 m tall. Leaves are used as fodder and in the preparation of hair pomade, bark in medicine and wood as building material and packing cases.

Tiwari-KK; Das-AK; Roy-MK-Dev; Khan-TN; Dev-Roy-MK 1980

On the wood borers of mangroves of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India, with a note on the gallery pattern of some insect borers.

Records-of-the-Zoological-Survey-of-India. 1980, recd. 1982, 77: 1-4, 357-362; 2 pl.; 6 ref.

Abstract. This review of the marine and terrestrial wood borers of mangrove (*Rhizophora apiculata*) in the area of the Andaman and Nicobar Is, India, includes information on both molluscs and insects, which are listed together with the nature of the damage caused. The insects included 5 species of scolytids that attacked the growing trees or seedlings, *Xyleborus cognatus* Bldf. infested the timber, and 2 cerambycids recently collected (*Aeolesthes holosericea* (F.) and *Ceresium flavipes* (F.)), of which the gallery patterns in logs, dying branches and unhealthy parts of living mangroves are briefly described.

Sen-S 1980

On a collection of Thysanoptera (Insecta) from Andaman Island.

Records-of-the-Zoological-Survey-of-India. 1980, recd. 1982, 77: 1-4, 343-355; 2 fig.; 1 ref.

Abstract. After a preliminary survey of the Thysanoptera of the Andaman Is., India. 29 species are listed, of which all are new records for the area, 1 species (*Podothrips bicolor* Seshadri & Ananthakrishnan on bamboo and groundnut) is recorded for the 1st time from India and 2 are described as new. Other economic plants from which thrips were collected in this area included mango (inflorescence) and cashew.

Gupta-SK; Ghosh-SK 1980

Some prostigmatid mites (Acarina) from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Records-of-the-Zoological-Survey-of-India. 1980, recd. 1982, 77: 1-4, 189-213; 7 fig.; 11 ref.

Abstract. Notes on the taxonomy, morphology and distribution of 30 species of prostigmatid mites belonging to 20 genera and 8 families are given as a result of collections on the Andaman and Nicobar Is., India, from December 1972 to January 1973; these include 2 new genera and 7 new species, while a further 9 species and 7 genera are new records for India and all but 2 species are recorded for the 1st time from these islands. The species described as new include *Neocunaxoides pradhani* sp.n. on jackfruit (*Artocarpus* sp.) and *Cunaxa bambusae* sp.n. on bamboo; other economic plants infested by the other species newly recorded on these islands include arecanut, cashew, mango, guava, banana, fig, chilli (*Capsicum* sp.), bamboo and especially rice. A key to the families, genera and species listed in this paper is provided.

Gupta-YN 1980

Some spider mites (Acarina: Tetranychidae) from Andaman and Nicobar Islands with descriptions of three new species.

Records-of-the-Zoological-Survey-of-India. 1980, recd. 1982, 77: 1-4, 111-117; 3 fig.; 3 ref.

Abstract. Collection records are given for 7 tetranychid species in 5 genera from the Andaman and Nicobar Is.; 3 species (*Aponychus sarjui* sp.n. on bamboo and *Schizotetranychus masoni* sp.n. and *Oligonychus manishi* sp.n. on rice) are described from the adults as new, 1 species (*Eotetranychus fremonti* Tuttle & Baker) is new to the whole of India and was recorded on fig from Car Nicobar, and 3 species (including *Panonychus citri* (McG.) on jackfruit (*Artocarpus* sp.) and *O. biharensis* (Hirst) on *Cocos* sp.) were known in India and elsewhere but are recorded for the 1st time from the Andaman and Nicobar Is.

Bose-G; Roonwal-ML 1980

A further contribution to the study of termite fauna of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Records-of-the-Zoological-Survey-of-India. 1980, recd. 1982, 77: 1-4, 93-109; 4 fig.; 2 ref.

Abstract. In this further contribution to the study of the termites of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India, which was initiated by M. L. Roonwal & G. Bose in 1970 and in which 17 species were recorded [see RAE/A 60, 3995], distribution records are given for 14 of the same species and 2 new ones (1 being new to the islands and 1 new to science) that were found during recent collections in the area including several islands not previously surveyed; this brings the total number to 19. The only species known to be of economic interest were *Coptotermes heimi* (Wasm.) and *C. travians* Hav., of which the distribution range within the Andaman Is. is extended since the previous publication.

Reddy-TO; Azeemoddin-G; Rao-SDT 1982

Red oil palm of Indian habitat from Andaman and Nicobar Islands -- VI.

Indian-Coconut-Journal. 1982, 13: 7, 9-11; 1 map; 4 ref.

Abstract. Fruits harvested locally were compared for physical and chemical characteristics with fruits from 3 other areas. Data are tabulated on fruit weight and on the percentages of pericarp, shell, kernel, palm oil and kernel oil in whole fruit, and palm oil in pericarp and kernel oil in kernel. [For part V see HcA 46, 1702.]

Reddy-TO; Azeemoddin-G; Rao-SDT 1982

Red oil palm of Indian habitat from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. VI.

Indian-Coconut-Journal. 1982, 13: 7, 1-3; 1 map; 4 ref.

Abstract. Red oil palm fruit from Katchall Island was analysed. It contained 81% pericarp, which in turn was rich in oil (80-83%), 12.5% shell and 6.5% kernel.

Kulkarni-DS 1981

The Indian rubber industry.

Rubber-Board-Bulletin. 1981, 16: 3, 21-25; tab.

Abstract. In this paper a brief analysis is made of the rubber plantation industry in India with emphasis on the developments in the near future. The increasing gap between domestic demand and supply requires more rubber by domestic production in the years to come. It is suggested that rubber production could be increased by planting Hevea on the Nicobar and Andaman Islands, by promoting the production of guayule in desert areas, by establishing two more synthetic rubber factories and by building a plant for the manufacture of butyl rubber.

Man-Mohan-Singh; Madan-RN; Dhawan-R; Kalra-KK; Karira-BG; Singh-MM 1981

Investigations on Andaman and Nicobar Islands woods for different grades of paper.

Indian-Forester. 1981, 107: 6, 377-383; 2 ref.

Abstract. Tests were made on the yield and properties of unbleached and bleached sulphate, NSSC and cold soda pulps from 7 species (*Spondias mangifera*, *Terminalia catappa*, *T. bialata*, *Canarium euphyllum*, *Dipterocarpus* sp., *Myristica* sp. and *Tetrameles nudiflora*). All had comparative suitability indices of 100 plus or minus 15 compared with *Dendrocalamus strictus* (taken as 100) for wrapping and writing/printing papers. Cold soda pulps mixed 4:1 with bamboo sulphate pulp appeared suitable for newsprint.

Chauhan-SK; Tyagi-VK; Nagar-ML

Mycoflora of soil around pneumatophores of *Sonneratia acida* L. in Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Botanical-Society. 1980, 59: 4, 281-285.

Abstract. Some 60 fungal species (of which 21 were common) were recorded from 3 sampling sites in true mangrove forest dominated by *S. [Sonneratia] acida*. The most prevalent genera were *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Trichoderma* and *Rhizoctonia*, characteristic fungi of acidic soils. From authors' summary.

Mitra-R; Yadav-KC 1980

Pharmacognostical study on bakul: *Mimusops elengi* Linn. leaf.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1980, 3: 1, 15-23; 2 pl.; 16 ref.

Abstract. The morphology and anatomy is described of leaves from this evergreen tree found wild in the forests of southern India and the Andaman Islands. Almost all parts of the tree are used for medicinal purposes. Preliminary data are presented on the chemical constituents of the leaves, and the fluorescence characteristics of leaf powder.

Balakrishnan-NP; Nair-RB 1979

Wild populations of *Areca* and *Cocos* in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Journal-of-Forestry. 1979, 2: 4, 250-363; 6 pl.; 45 ref.

Qureshi-IM; Srivastava-PBL; Bora-NKS; Nath-B; Kamath-PB; Prasada-R; Dubey-RK; Kaul-PN; Sunder-SS; De-BN; Chinnamani-S; Muthanna-KD; Yadav-JSP 1977

Recent trends in techniques of natural regeneration.

India, Forestry Research Institute & Colleges: Proceedings of the eleventh silvicultural conference, Dehradun, May 15th to May 25th, 1967. 1977, recd. 1980, 408-482.

Forest Research Institute & Colleges.; Dehra Dun; India

Abstract. Under this heading, reports are given on problems and progress with various species and in various regions: *Shorea robusta* (Qureshi, I.M.; Srivastava, P.B.L.; Bora, N.K.S.; 9 ref.); *S. robusta* in Madhya Pradesh (Nath, B.; Kamath, P.B. 12 ref.); *S. robusta* in Bihar (Prasada, R.; 20 ref.); teak in Madhya Pradesh (Dubey, R.K.); deodar in Jammu and Kashmir (Kaul, P.N.); evergreen forests in Mysore (Sunder, S.S.); mangrove forest (De, B.N.); farm woodlands in Mysore (Chinnamani, S.; Muthanna, K.D. 8 ref.). Also in this section is: Yadav, J.S.P. Soil studies in Andaman evergreen forests.

Sharma-SK 1979

Enrichment of tropical moist deciduous forests by planting in Andaman Islands.

Indian-Forester. 1979, 105: 4, 260-273; 6 ref.

Abstract. The history of enrichment planting in the islands (since 1906) is briefly reviewed. Teak, planted as stumps, is the main species used, but seedlings of padauk [*Pterocarpus indicus*] are also planted. The methods used in planting are described. Growth data are presented for enrichment plantings of teak in regeneration areas.

Balakrishnan-NP; Chakraborty-P 1978

A new species of *Macaranga* from Nicobar Islands.

Gardens'-Bulletin. 1978, 31: 1, 57-60.

Abstract. *M. nicobarica*, a small tree (to 10 m), is described from collections in 1974-76.

Whitmore-TC 1978

Studies in *Macaranga*. VII. The genus in 'Greater India'.

Gardens'-Bulletin. 1978, 31: 1, 51-56.

Abstract. [See FA 33, 258] A dichotomous key to the 13 species found in the Indian subcontinent, Ceylon, Burman and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, including the new species *M. nicobarica* [see following abstract].

Thothathri-K; Banerjee-SP; Mukherjee-PK; Hajra-PK; Pal-GD 1973

Botanical results of the joint scientific expedition to the Great Nicobar Island.

Bulletin-of-the-Botanical-Survey-of-India. 1973, publ. 1976, 15: 3-4, 235-265; 7 pl. BLL; 25 ref.

Abstract. The vegetation of the island, surveyed in 1966, is described under the following headings: Mangrove forest; Beach forest; Littoral forest; Tropical evergreen forest; and Riverine vegetation. A systematic list of plants collected is given, with notes on those of economic importance (including 15 timber-yielding trees).

New records of Malesian plants from Great Nicobar Island.

Bulletin-of-the-Botanical-Survey-or-India. 1973, publ. 1976, 15: 1-2, 163-166; BLL; 14 ref.

Bot. Surv. India, Howrah, India.

Abstract. Notes are given on the growth form, morphology and distribution of *Tinomiscium petiolare* (woody climber), *Sterculia macrophylla* (tree), *Neodissochaeta celebica* and *Macaranga triloba* (shrubby trees), and *Mussaenda villosa* (scandent shrub).

Balakrishnan-NP; Nair-NG 1977

New records of plants from Andaman and Nicobar Islands - I.

Indian-Forester. 1977, 103: 9, 638-640.

Abstract. The 7 plant records include the shrubs *Uvaria rufa*, *Phyllanthus gomphocarpus* and *Phrynium pubinerve*. The first two species are new records for India.

Sharma-SK 1977

A further contribution to the study of nursery behaviour of *Diospyros marmorata* R.N. Parker (marblewood).

Indian-Forester. 1977, 103: 8, 542-549; 2 ref.

Abstract. [See FA 27, 3598] Seed was collected from two sites in Middle Andaman Island: (a) Boroinyol, with a high rainfall, and (b) Betapur, with a low rainfall. Seed from the two sites remained viable for 18 and 20 days respectively; viability was slightly increased by leaving the seed inside the fruit until just before planting. Germination was 14-28% for seed from (a) and 36-80% for seed from (b); max. germination was obtained with seed sown 14 days after collection. Various pre-treatments had little effect on germination %.

Blasco-F

Mangroves of India. 175 pp.; 28 pl.

French Institute.; Pondicherry; India

Abstract. The book contains 7 chapters on different deltaic regions (Cawery, Bombay region, Kutch and Saurashtra, Godavari and Krishna, Bengal, Andaman and the Nicobar Islands). The structure, floristic composition, ecology and dynamics of mangrove ecosystems are discussed, with emphasis on the influence of ecological factors. The final chapter deals with the economic importance of Indian mangroves.

Shah-SA; Mann-HS; Muthana-KD; Yadav-JSP; Singh-BN; Singh-BP; Arora-RK; Prasad-R; Thangam-ES; Tejawani-KG; Jain-TC; Sharma-HC; Parihar-RL; Agarwal-HR; Tejpal-NC; Sriram-TA; Gadgil-M; Parthasarathy-MA; Sarker-RP; Kelkar-RR 1977

Forestry and agriculture.

Indian-Farming. 1977, 26: 11, 35-74.

Abstract. A section (14 papers) of a special issue of Indian Farming, on agriculture and forestry. The topics discussed include the influence of forests on climate and soil properties, and social aspects of forest management: Shah, S.A. Forestry in the service of agriculture. Mann, H.S.; Muthana, K.D. Planting and saving trees in arid regions. - Practical suggestions on the choice of species, and on raising and planting out seedlings. Yadav, J.S.P. Tree growth on salt-affected lands. - Selection of suitable species, and development of planting techniques. Singh, B.N.; Singh, B.P. The biotic disturbance and soil and water loss. - Adverse effects of agricultural and forestry practices are briefly discussed. Arora, R.K. Vegetation depredation in humid tropical areas. - Examples are given of retrogression of forest vegetation caused by shifting cultivation. Prasad, R. Ecosystem of dry deciduous teak forests. - Effects of felling, leaf picking, grazing, pests and fire on teak forests in the Sagar district (Madhya Pradesh) are briefly described. Thangam, E.S. Containing shifting cultivation. - In a scheme to discourage shifting cultivation, 75% of the profits from village forests taken over and managed by the Forest Department, Arunachal Pradesh, are given to a People's Trust Fund, for welfare expenditure. Tejawani, K.G. Trees reduce floods. - The influence of forest in reducing runoff, and sediment inflow into reservoirs, is briefly described. Jain, T.C.; Sharma, H.C.; Parichar, R.L.; Agarwal, H.R. Tree species in Jaipur District. - Notes on growth characteristics, cultivation methods and suitable uses of 25 important species in this semi-arid region of Rajasthan. Tejpal, N.C. Planting and saving trees. - A proposal for widespread planting of mesquite, *Prosopis juliflora*, as a fuel plant (to conserve other species), and for protective hedging. Sriram, T.A. Trees in a new dimension. - Briefly discusses the possible use of forests as 'sinks' to absorb or intercept atmospheric pollutants, thereby reducing their effects on the human population. Gadgil, M.; Parthasarathy, M.A. Trees of Bangalore. - The extent of tree cover, the types of trees (ornamental, sacred, fruit, or avenue trees), and the degree of tree mutilation were compared between 50 locations. The influence of social, cultural and industrial factors on the distribution of trees in the city is

briefly considered. Sarker, R.P.; Kelkar, R.R. Forest-climate interaction in Andaman and Nicobar. [6 ref.] - A general account, with examples of adverse effects of deforestation on climate on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Purkayastha-SK; Juneja-KBS; Kazmi-SMH 1976

Anatomy of more important [36] Andaman commercial timbers (with notes on their supply, properties and uses).

Indian-Forest-Records-Wood-Anatomy. 1976, 2: 1, 48 pp. + 16 pl.; 17 ref.

Varmah-JC 1976

Forest management in Andamans.

Indian-Forester. 1976, 102: 2, 73-85 + 4 pl.; 10 ref.

Abstract. Briefly describes the eleven forest types in the Andaman Islands, the history of forest management in the area, the artificial regeneration of plantation species (*Tectona grandis* and *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*) and the natural regeneration of evergreen and deciduous forests. The potential production of some Andaman timbers, trends towards more intensive forest management, and the effects on the environment of the increased activity are discussed.

Sharma-SN; Gupta-PG 1975

Trials on some Andaman light hardwoods for pencil making.

Indian-Forester. 1975, 101: 10, 608-615; 8 ref.

Abstract. Describes factory trials on the use of *Parishia insignis*, *Canarium euphyllum*, *Endospermum malaccense* and *Planchonella longepetiolata* for pencil making. *P. insignis* and *C. euphyllum* were unsuitable because of difficulties in sawing, machining and treatment. After suitable dyeing and waxing treatments, *E. malaccense* and *P. longepetiolata* yielded pencils of a similar quality to those produced from *Hymenodictyon excelsum* or *Lophopetalum wightianum*.

Thothathri-K 1975

Botanical exploration in Baratang and Little Andaman Islands.

Indian-Forester. 1975, 101: 3, 176-181 + 1 pl.; 7 ref.

Abstract. Presents notes on the vegetation of the moist deciduous forest on Baratang and the beach forest, 'Mohwa' forest and low evergreen forest of Little Andaman. A systematic enumeration of the plants collected, including some trees, is presented.

Sharma-SK 1975

Introductory trial of tropical Pines in Andaman Islands - a nursery study.

Indian-Forester. 1975, 101: 4, 209-220; 5 ref.

Abstract. Reports trials, started in 1969 at several nurseries in the Andaman Islands, of *Pinus caribaea*, *P. insularis*, *P. oocarpa*, *P. occidentalis*, *P. caribaea* var. *hondurensis* and *P. merkusii*. Results showed that seed of *P. c.* var. *hondurensis* from Managua, Nicaragua, was superior to that of the other species as regards time required for germination, % germination and % seedling survival. Nursery technique suitable for the climatic conditions in the Islands are indicated.

Sadanandan-AK 1974

Oil palm has bright future in Andamans.

Coconut-Bulletin. 1974, 5: 3, 2-4; 1 pl.

Abstract. Oil palm plantations were first established in the Andaman Islands in 1971 with seed from Malaysia. An outline is given of land preparation and nursery, planting and cultural practices.

Sangal-PM; Singh-BS 1974

Sonepore elephants for Andamans forests.

Indian-Forester. 1974, 100: 6, 394-399 + 2 pl.

Abstract. In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Andamans Forest Department at present keeps a herd of 95 trained elephants to work in the forests. Most of the elephants are bought at Sonepore market, Bihar, and methods of selection, purchase and shipment of the elephants are described.

Masani-NJ 1974

Rational classification of structural timbers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Forester. 1974, 100: 1, 35-45.

Abstract. A study similar to one already noticed for Uttar Pradesh [cf. FA 31, 5171], tabulating data for 15 species recommended for use for spans of less than or equal to 6 m, 6-15 m and >15 m.

Dokania-LN 1973

Export possibility of plywood from India.

IPIRI-Journal. 1973, 3: 1, 3-6; PR.

Abstract. The Indian plywood industry is not competitive in world markets, owing to the small size of the mills and their need for modernization. It is suggested that the industry should be developed, with a view to exports, especially in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and that the export of Rosewood and Teak veneers should be undertaken.

Chandra-R 1972

Wood transport problems of India.

Indian-Forester. 1972, 98: 9, 537-542.

Abstract. Discusses the limitations placed on timber production by inaccessibility and difficulties of transport, and divides the country into transport zones: remote high mountains (800-3500 m alt.) in the Himalayan region; montane subtropical forests (750-1800 m alt.); and easily accessible forests of the plains; the Andaman Islands form a special category. Increased mechanization is the key to the improvement of transport, especially in view of the drift of labour from the forest.

Prashanth-Mohanraj; Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-P 1999

Badamia exclamatoris (Fabricius, 1775) (Lepidoptera: Hesperidae) - a nursery pest of *Terminalia bialata* Steud.

Indian-Forester. 1999, 125: 7, 737-738; 6 ref.

Abstract. A first report is made of *Badamia exclamatoris* attacking seedlings of *Terminalia bialata* [T. calamansanai] in a forest nursery in Little Andaman (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India), where it has reached pest proportions. Larvae and pupae were found in the nursery even after control measures (hand picking and insecticide spraying) had been implemented. Infested seedlings had their leaves folded and webbed along the edges; each such leaf held a single larva. Brief descriptions are given of the larvae and pupae.

Renuka-C 1999

Indian Rattan distribution - an update.

Indian-Forester. 1999, 125: 6, 591-598; 17 ref.

Abstract. An analysis of distribution of rattans in the 3 different major areas of India (Peninsular, Northeastern and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands) showed that much change has taken place over the last 20 years. Even though the reasons for change differ in each major area, the ultimate problem is over-exploitation and habitat destruction. As a result the broad genetic base is being reduced alarmingly, and there is an urgent need for effective conservation and propagation measures to be taken.

Kumar-PVS; Coomar-T 1999

Bentinckia nicobarica: an endemic, endangered palm of the Nicobar Islands.

Palms. 1999, 43: 3, 118-121; 3 ref.

Das-Gupta,-PR 1971

Anisotropic movements in Andaman timbers and studies on behaviour pattern after treatment, 1971, Indian For. 1971 97 (7), (368-78 + 1 tbl.). [3 ref.].

Abstract. Gives broadly summarized notes on the anatomical and physical properties, and describes a study of the movements in cross-sectional, tangential and radial faces, of wood of *Dipterocarpus* spp., *Terminalia procera* and *T. bialata*, which account for >50% of the total marketable timber in the Andaman Islands. Data are given on shrinkage from fibre saturation point to the oven-dry state, and for swelling on immersion in water or preservative salts (6% Cu-Cr-As; or 6% ZnCl₂/K₂Cr₂O₇ in equal parts). [Cf. FA 27 No. 6709.]

Sharma,-SK; Rajeswaran,-S 1970

A further study of phenology and nursery behaviour of some Andaman timber species. 1970, Indian For. 1970 96 (2), (89-94). [8 refs.].

Abstract. [Cf. F.A. 26 No. 3467; 27 No. 3598.] Includes detailed notes on: *Planchonia valida*, *Parishia insignis*, *Myristica andamanica*, *Gyrocarpus jacquini*, *Albizia lebbek*, *Miliusa tectona*, *Mangifera sylvatica*, and *Planchonella longepetiolata*.

Yadav,-JSP 1967

Soil studies in Andaman evergreen forests. 1967, Indian For. 1967 93 (9), (649-56). [7 refs.].

Abstract. [Cf. F.A. 22 No. 42.] Describes a soil study undertaken in 1960. Mechanical, physical and important chemical characteristics of six profiles are tabulated. The effect of soils on regeneration of *Dipterocarpus turbinatus* and *D. kerrii* is briefly discussed.

Thothathri,-K 1966

The 'Tonyoge' plant of Little Andaman. 1966, Indian For. 1966 92 (8), (530-2). [2 refs.].

Abstract. This small tree, valued for honey production and medicinal purposes, is identified as *Orophea katschallica*.

Ganapathy,-PM 1965

A further contribution to the study of phenology and nursery behaviour of Andaman timber species.

Indian For. 91 (11), 1965 (761-6). 2 refs.

Abstract. An extension of work already noticed [cf. F.A. 26 No. 3467]; includes detailed notes on *Diospyros marmorata*, *Sageraea elliptica*, and *Podocarpus neriifolia* (understorey species); and *Salmalia insignis*, *Diploknema butyracea*, and *Calophyllum inophyllum* (timber trees, of minor importance).

Bhattee,-SS; Dasgupta,-PR 1966

The study of equilibrium moisture content of some Andaman timbers.

Indian For. 92 (2), 1966 (109-21). 2 refs.

Abstract. Tabulates the fluctuation, from May 1960 to April 1961, of the e.m.c. of sawn timber of *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*, *Dipterocarpus* spp., *Terminalia procera*, *T. bialata*, and *Artocarpus chaplasha* stored in Port Blair, either fully exposed or shaded.

Proceedings on the All-India Tropical Moist Evergreen Forest Study Tour and Symposium, March-April, 1960.

1964. pp. 230. Many refs. Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Abstract. Includes: Soils of tropical moist evergreen forests of India (S. S. Seth and J. S. P. Yadav) [cf. F.A. 22 No. 42]; A summary of tending prescriptions for obtaining natural regeneration in the tropical wet evergreen forests of the Western Ghats (K. K. Nair); Nature reserves of tropical rain forests (K. K. Nair); An inventory of sampling methods applied in case of the tropical moist evergreen forests (A. S. Rawal); Need of ecologico-physiological studies in tropical evergreen forests with special reference to light (H. P. Bhatnagar); Studies on the vegetation of humid tropics of India (G. S. Puri et al.); Tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forests in Assam and N.-E. Frontier Agency (G. Panigrahi); The silviculture and management of evergreen forests of Kerala State (A. I. Iyppu) [cf. F.A. 22 No. 1647]; The evergreen forests of Kerala (K. Krishnamoorthy); *Myristica* swamps in the evergreen forests of Travancore (K. Krishnamoorthy); The tropical evergreen forests of Madras state (C. A. R. Bhadrán and T. Achaya); Tropical rain forests of Madras State: plant communities with special reference to successional relations and field characters (S. A. Rahmatullah); Silviculture and management of tropical moist evergreen forests of Madras State (K. A. Bhoja Shetty); Features of protection in the tropical moist evergreen forests in Madras State (K. Andiappan); Forests and forestry in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (J. C. Varmah); Manipulation of undergrowth for aiding natural regeneration of evergreen and semi-evergreen forests (K. B. Mohan Lat); The upper Assam *Dipterocarpus-Mesua* forests and their regeneration (S. Rajkhowa); Forest types of Assam with special reference to evergreen and semi-evergreen forests (S. Rajkhowa); Assam-valley semi-evergreen forests and their regeneration (S. Rajkhowa); The semi-evergreen forests of the Chandgad Range, Kolhapur Division, Bombay (D. B. Dashputre); and Tropical moist evergreen forest in Bombay State (D. V. Khisty).

Ganapathy,-PM; Rangarajan,-M 1964

A study of phenology and nursery behaviour of Andaman timber species.

Indian For. 90 (11), 1964 (758-66). 9 refs.

Abstract. Includes detailed notes on *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*, *Terminalia procera*, *T. bialata*, *T. manii*, *Lagerstroemia hypoleuca*, *Dipterocarpus griffithii*, *D. incanus*, *Artocarpus chaplasha*, *Canarium euphyllum*, *Pterocymbium tinctorium*, and *Planchonella longipetiolatum*.

Ganapathy,-PM 1962

Arborescent exotics in the forestry of the Andaman Islands.

In Golden Jubilee Souvenir 1912-1962, Southern Forest Rangers College, Coimbatore. 1962. pp. 114-23. 12 refs.

Abstract. Sketches the history, development and present status of exotics in the Andaman Is., where exotics, chiefly Teak, are being substituted for the indigenous deciduous and semi-evergreen species. Notes are included on *Bombax malabaricum*, *Eucalyptus* spp., *Albizia moluccana*, *Hevea brasiliensis*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Ochroma lagopus*, etc.

Bhargava,-OP 1956

Natural regeneration in the evergreen and semi-evergreen forests of Andamans.

Proc. 9th Silv. Conf., Dehra Dun 1956 (Pt. 1) 1960 (140-8). 8 refs.

Abstract. [Cf F.A. 6 p. 214; 14 No. 1809.] The tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forests of the Andamans have so far been managed under the irregular shelterwood system but regeneration is not assured where advance growth or recruitment is absent and the canopy has wide gaps with thick masses of herbaceous climbers underneath. A critical study of present methods has been made, and the necessity of preserving a wavy canopy profile for protection against soil erosion is emphasized. An amended technique for regenerating both of the types is suggested, whereby a double-canopy crop under two different rotations can be simultaneously obtained and tended without seriously complicating the management. A comparative study of the various methods followed in evergreen forests of different countries has been made and their implications for the Andaman technique are discussed. From author's summary.

Bhargava,-OP 1956

Thinnings in mixed and irregular stands of Andaman forests.

Proc. 9th Silv. Conf., Dehra Dun 1956 (Pt. II) 1960 (5-15).

Abstract. A detailed account of past and present techniques applied to the evergreen and semi-evergreen forests regenerated since 1931 under the Conversion to Uniform system, and now totalling ca. 20,000 acres; with some data on species composition and production [cf. F.A. 15 No. 265; 19 No. 226].

Bhargava,-OP 1956

Management of mixed tropical rain forests of Andamans.

Proc. 9th Silv. Conf., Dehra Dun 1956 (Pt. II) 1960 (354-62). 8 refs.

Abstract. A detailed account under the heads: Occurrence of [forest] types, Structure and composition, Site factors, Silvics, Silviculture (with some comparison of Andaman and Malayan methods of regeneration), Injuries and protection, Volume and yield, Research. [Cf. F.A. 14 No. 1809.]

Bhattee,-SS 1962

Yield regulation in the Andaman forests.

Indian For. 88 (1), 1962 (28-44). 6 refs.

Abstract. Discusses in detail various working plans and official comments on them, and stresses the need for new, reliable volume tables.

Sahni,-KC 1958

Mangrove forests in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian For. 1958 84 (9), (554-62 + 2 maps, 2 plates). 14 refs.

Abstract. The Andanians have ca. 1136 sq. km. of Mangrove forest, the Nicobars ca. 35. These forests are described, and a key to the Mangrove genera (based on superficial characters) is given. The principal products are firewood, charcoal, tanbarks, dyebarks etc., but conventional methods of extration are impracticable. Suggestions are made on using small boats and lighters with winches to extract the poles.

Poovaiah,-PM 1957

A brief note on the Andaman forests and problem of thinnings in regenerated areas and regulation of mixtures in the mixed deciduous crop.

Indian For. 1957 83 (8), (500-4).

Abstract. Describes the various methods of regenerating these forests that have been tried from time to time. The most successful was to raise the canopy to a height of 60-70 ft. and burn the debris before the fall of seeds. This ensures abundant regeneration with a minimum of weed growth. Large areas treated in this way now need thinning, and an account is given of the methods used to thin so as to obtain maximum increment while favouring the more valuable species.

Bhargava,-OP 1958

Tropical evergreen virgin forests of Andaman Islands.

Indian For. 1958 84 (1), (20-9 + 3 gphs.). 6 refs.

Abstract. From a study of these forests, the following conclusions are drawn: Though virgin, they are in different seral stages of succession. Among the Dipterocarps, *Dipterocarpus incanus* is most common in valley bottoms, *D. griffithii* on steep slopes, and *D. turbinatus* on gentle slopes, The growing stock is generally very deficient in younger age classes, especially in regard to commercial species. The % of commercial species is very low, as is the % of useful stems among them, on account of the large number of hollow, defective, unsound trees in these overmature forests. The canopy is multi-layered and the prevailing illumination does not permit recruitment of commercial species; where a gap occurs in the canopy, a profuse crop of tree seedlings occurs but is speedily smothered by weeds and woody climbers.

Bhattee,-SS 1958

Logging in the Andamas.

Indian For. 1958 84 (4), (197-212 + 2 plates). 4 refs.

Abstract. Describes the climate, soil and main forest types of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which are estimated to hold ca. 1400 sq. miles of exploitable forest (600 deciduous, 800 evergreen). The important species are listed under their uses. The management of the forests, and the methods of timber extraction from 1858 to 1942 are reviewed. Since 1942, extraction has been increasingly mechanized, though felling is still almost exclusively by axe. The relative advantages of extraction by elephant, wheeled and crawler tractors, and by skyline crane, and the transport of timber by land and water are discussed. The annual production of timber is ca. 100,000 tons.

Johnson,-DR 1955

Structure drawings to 'Specimen woods'. Sheets 52-54.

Wood 20 (10-12), 1955 (396; 434; 484).

Abstract. (52) Andaman Marblewood (*Diospyros marmorata*), *Catalpa* (*Catalpa speciosa*), Wandoo (*Eucalyptus redunca* var. *elata*), and Totara (*Podocarpus totara*). (53) Rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*), Serrette (*Byrsonima spicata*), 'Rhodesian Teak' (*Baikiaea plurijuga*), and Cape Beech (*Rapanea melanophleas*). (54) Danta (*Cistanthera papaverifera*), Sepetir (*Sindora* sp.), Ilomba (*Pycnanthus angolensis*), and Lolagbola (*Pterygopodium oxyphyllum*).

Naidu,-KK 1956

The Wyssen skyline crane in the Andamans.

Indian For. 1956 82 (3), (116-21 + 4 photos). 3 refs.

Abstract. Describes the system, its installation, and successful use in extracting timber from steep slopes in the Andaman Islands.

Schuster,-K 1954

Timber extraction on the Andaman Islands.

Holz-Zbl. 1954 80 (143), (1681-2).

Abstract. Describes the main, and lists other, forest species extracted in the Andamans for timber. [Cf. For. Abstr. 15 (No. 3993).]

Banerji,-J 1954

Forestry in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian For. 1954 80 (12), (746-52). (4th World Forestry Congress, 1954.).

Abstract. A summary account, with special reference to the history, growth and current activities of the Forestry Department, including progress of the Colonization Scheme. The N. Andamans forests were leased for 25 years from 1951, on a royalty basis.

Cruz,-ACD 1953

Thinning practice in the Andamans-past, present and proposed.

Indian For. 1953 79 (8), 407-14 2 gphs.).

Abstract. Reviews practice, with particular emphasis on the change from crown thinnings to 'elite-tree thinnings' (reserving and freeing final crop species and individuals in both storeys at ca. 30 ft. spacing) which have been found to be best suited to local conditions in second-growth forest.

Speciman woods Nos. 219-22.

Suppls. to Wood. 1954 19 (3-6), Each pp. 2.

Abstract. Andaman Marblewood (*Diospyros marmorata*); *Catalpa* (*C. speciosa*); Wandoo (*Eucalyptus redunca* var. *elata*); and Totara (*Podocarpus totara*).

Banerji,-J 1954

Andaman timbers.

Wood. 1954 19 (5), (206-9).

Abstract. Describes briefly the properties and uses of 7 of the most important species and lists 5 subsidiary species suitable for special purposes.

Sawhney,-PL; Seshadri,-TR 1954

Special chemical components of commercial woods and related plant materials: part I-The neutral components from heartwoods and sapwoods of *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* (Andaman Padauk) and *Pterocarpus macrocarpus* (Burma Padauk).

J. sci. industr. Res., India. 1954 13B (1), (5-8). 23 refs.

Abstract. The heartwood of *P. dalbergioides* was found to contain much pterocarpin, that of *P. macrocarpus* pterocarpin and homopterocarpin in almost equal amounts. Sapwoods of both species yield only homopterocarpin.

Johnston,-DR 1951

Structure drawings to 'Specimen Woods'.

Wood 1951 16 (7-9), (264; 304; 349).

Abstract. This series of structure drawings with descriptions, relates to woods published in 'Specimen Woods'. The sequence of publication follows that of the original order of the plates except when more than one specimen of a species has been illustrated. Drawings and descriptions are kept to more or less gross features. Woods dealt with in these three numbers are: (1) Indian Laurel (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Queensland Walnut (*Endiandra palmerstoni*), Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*), and Sapele (*Entandrophragma cylindricum*). (2) Makore (*Mimusops heckelii*), Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*), and Andaman Padauk (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*). (3)

Silky Oak (*Cardwellia sublimis*), European Elm (*Ulmus procera*), Obeche (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*), and Agba (*Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*).

Sharma,-YML 1944

A note on the silviculture of *Chlorophora excelsa*.

Indian For. 70 1944 (80-3 + plates). [Mysore Forest Service.].

Abstract. Muvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*) has recently been introduced into various parts of India (including the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay) and the Andaman Islands. Experimental plantings in southern India are said to be giving good results. The present paper gives a general description of the appearance and natural habitat of the tree and discusses its silvicultural characters, the germination capacity of the seed, natural and artificial regeneration, and the properties and uses of the timber. Germination tests at Dehra Dun gave very poor results (probably owing to frost), but a high percentage of germination was obtained in Madras. Young seedlings, saplings and poles often suffer severely from browsing and from attack by a gall-forming insect, *Phytolyma lata*. The timber is teredo-proof and highly resistant to fungi.

Chengapa,-BS 1944

The Andaman forests and their regeneration.

Indian For. 70 1944 (297-304, 339-51, 380-5, 421-30).

Abstract. After a general account of the Andaman Islands and the forest types, the writer gives a review of the present condition of the forests. The proportion of valuable species is very small, and these are found scattered in useless crop over the whole area. Recent fellings in regeneration areas showed that the yield per acre of merchantable timber is rarely more than 16 tons. The valuable species, with few exceptions, are mostly deciduous or semi-deciduous and occupy the topmost storey; they are overmature with a large percentage of hollow and unsound trees. Younger age classes are very poorly represented or even non-existent. Whatever the cause, it seems to be a fact that the Andaman species now well known in the market, are only transient and a stage in succession to a climatic climax, and may disappear unless foresters can stop this natural process. The principal obstacle in the way of natural regeneration of the deciduous, light-demanding species is the dense undergrowth of evergreen shrubs and creepers. A short history of attempts at regeneration and introduction of exotics since about 1880, shows that these were for the most part failures. Details are given of more recent experiments, and the conclusion is drawn that natural regeneration of Padauk (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*), White Dhup (*Canarium euphyllum*) White Chuglam (*Terminalia bialata*), Gurjan (*Dipterocarpus* spp.), Koko (*Albizzia lebbek*), and others can be induced, and the best results obtained at a cost much below that of artificial regeneration, by removing the undergrowth completely, raising the canopy to 60 ft., burning the slash if necessary, and constant weeding. Details are given of the methods recommended for carrying out regeneration fellings and tending the young crop. Rather different methods were found to be necessary for regeneration of wet evergreen forest. At least a year before any evergreen forest is due for felling, undergrowth up to a height of 20 ft. should be cleared. Unwanted trees should be girdled. No burning should be done. Investigation is still necessary on a number of points such as the determination of the number of weedings, necessary, climber cutting, cleaning and thinning, the best mixtures of rapid growth on match wood species, correct rotation for different species. Details are given of some experiments already carried out on these problems.

Howard,-SH 1941

Note on a tour of inspection in the forests of the Andaman Islands.

Govt. of India Press, Simla. 1941. pp. 17.

Abstract. Past policy and management of the Andamans forests are discussed briefly. It is pointed out that with recent improvements in transport facilities the whole forest area of the Andamans, some 1,500 sq. miles, now comes within the exploitation scheme. On rotations of 80 years for fast-growing and 150 years for slow-growing species the clear fellings and selection fellings together would produce a total of 136,000 tons per year compared with the present prescribed yield of 43,000 tons and with adequate regeneration of cut-over areas the yield could be greatly increased. Present demand, transport facilities and sawmill capacity can be expanded quite easily to handle a yield of 75,000 tons. The second part of the report discusses the revision of the working plan and details relating to the future management of the Andamans forests.

Zoological References from Zoological Record 1978 - 2000

Zoological Record is a primary source of information on zoological literature. It contains information on all published zoological literature from about the middle of the 19th Century to the present and is continually updated. Information for the period from the mid 19th Century to 1977 is available in book format. Searching *Zoological Record* manually is a lengthy process and thus has not been done for this report. However, The following publication contains information on published literature on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands prior to 1978:

Rao G C [Ed.], 1995. Bibliography on zoology of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1845-1993). RECORDS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA OCCASIONAL PAPER 158 1995: 1-284.

The information for the period 1978 to 2000 is available on a searchable CD-ROM. The references below, listed in alphabetical order by author, are from a search of the CD-ROM using the keyword "Andaman". It contains references to the Andaman Islands, but also the Andaman Sea.

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Biological Abstracts is similar to *Zoological Record* in that it provides information on published literature. Its main advantage is that it includes abstracts of papers. It is, however, not as comprehensive in its coverage as *Zoological Record*. As with *Zoological Record*, searching manually is time consuming. However, *Biological Abstracts* is available as a searchable CD-ROM for the period 1984 to 2000. The list below, arranged alphabetically by author, is from a search of the CD-ROM version, using the keyword "Andaman".

Aiello-Leslie-C {a}; Wood-Bernard; Key-Cathy; Lewis-Mark, 1999.

Morphological and taxonomic affinities of the Olduvai ulna (OH 36).

American-Journal-of-Physical-Anthropology. May, 1999; 109 (1): 89-110.

Abstract: The OH 36 ulna derives from Upper Bed II in the Olduvai Gorge, and is dated to circa 1.1-1.2 Myr.

Multivariate analyses incorporating data from samples of modern humans, common and pygmy chimpanzees, gorillas, orangutans, and two other early hominin ulnae, Omo L40-19 and KNM-BK 66, suggest that OH 36 belonged to an individual with powerful forearms consistent with a locomotor repertoire that included arboreal locomotion. However, there is no compelling evidence that it made regular use of its forelimbs as supports when travelling on the ground. When compared with levels of intra- and intertaxon size and shape variation in the comparative sample (humans, chimpanzees, gorillas), the differences between OH 36, KNM-BK 66, and Omo L40-19 are compatible with OH 36 differing from the other two fossil hominin ulnae to the extent that modern humans differ from modern great apes. KNM-BK 66 and Omo L40-19 differ from each other in overall size and shape only to the degree that would be expected within any of the individual modern comparative samples. Based on these analyses, there is no evidence to support the hypothesis that OH 36 and Omo L40-19 belong to the same species of fossil hominin, or to two species that shared a similar forelimb locomotor repertoire. We suggest that OH 36 has the greater claim to be assigned to *Paranthropus boisei*, and we recommend that for the time being the latter be referred to the tribe Hominini gen. et sp. indet. The surprising result of these analyses is the overall size and shape similarity between Omo L40-19 and KNM-BK 66, two fossils that are separated in time by more than 1.5 million years, and which have traditionally been assumed to represent hominin species with quite different locomotor patterns.

Alagarwami-K; Dharmaraj-S; Chellam-A; Aelayudhan-T-S, 1989.

Larval and juvenile rearing of black-lip pearl oyster, *Pinctada margaritifera* (Linnaeus).

Aquaculture 76(1-2): 43-56

Abstract: The black-lip pearl oyster, *Pinctada margaritifera* (Linnaeus), has been cultured in the experimental shellfish hatchery at Tuticorin, India. The flagellates *Isochrysis galbana* and *Pavlova lutheri* were used independently as larval food at a concentration of 5 cells/ μ l to day 5 and the ration was doubled thereafter until spat setting. The initial larval density was 1/ml. Straight hinge velige stage (75 times 60 μ m) was reached in 20 h, umbo stage (140 times 130 μ m) on day 12, pediveliger (220 times 210 μ m) on day 20 and plantigrade (260 times 240 μ m) on day 23, and spat of 350 times 300 μ m appeared on day 28. *I. galbana* promoted faster growth and early spat setting as compared to *P. lutheri*. The modal component of the larval population showed an average growth of 10.98 μ m/day. A total of 6.3% of the initial larval population metamorphosed as spat. Juveniles cultured in the laboratory showed a growth rate of 0.09 mm/day. On transplantation to the culture raft in the farm, growth rate increased to 0.4 mm/day. The juveniles suffered heavy mortality after 4 months. It remains to be tested whether *P. margaritifera* juveniles would have a greater chance of survival in oceanic island conditions, as the natural distribution of the species in India is confined to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Ambwani-K; Kar-R-K, 1995.

Volcanic effect on the plant tissues with particular reference to middle lamella.

Phytomorphology-. 1995; 45 (3-4) 153-157.

Abstract: The effect of the volcanic activity and fire on the middle lamella has been studied. The middle lamella is absent in the fusinite produced by the volcanic activity in the Narcondam Island, Andaman, and the Deccan Intertrappean woods. It is also destroyed in the extant woods when subjected to open fire. The middle lamella is, however, present in controlled charcoal and nonvolcanic fossil woods.

Anjaneyulu-V {a}; Babu-B-Hari, 1992.

A new trihydroxy sterol, 24-zeta-methylcholest-5-ene-3-beta-22(R), 25-triol from a soft coral of *Lobophytum* species of the Indian Ocean.

Indian-Journal-of-Chemistry-Section-B-Organic-Chemistry-Including-Medicinal-Chemistry. 1992; 31 (10) 708-710.

Abstract: A new trihydroxy sterol 24-xi-methylcholest-5-ene-3-beta, 22(R), 25-triol(3) has been isolated from the soft coral of *Lobophytum* species along with pregna-5-ene-20-one-3-beta-ol(1) and 24-xi-methylcholest-5-ene-3-beta, 25-diol (2) from Andaman Nicobar islands. The structures have been determined from the physical and spectral data.

Arankalle-Vidya-A {a}; Chadha-Mandeep-S; Tsarev-Sergei-A; Emerson-Suzanne-U; Risbud-Arun-R; Banerjee-Kalyan; Purcell-Robert-H, 1994.

Seroepidemiology of waterborne hepatitis in India and evidence for a third enterically-transmitted hepatitis agent. *Proceedings-of-the-National-Academy-of-Sciences-of-the-United-States-of-America*. 1994; 91 (8) 3428-3432.

Abstract: Many epidemics of water-borne hepatitis have occurred throughout India. These were thought to be epidemics of hepatitis A until 1980, when evidence for an enterically transmitted non-A, non-B hepatitis was first reported. Subsequently, hepatitis E virus was discovered and most recent epidemics of enterically transmitted non-A, non-B hepatitis have been attributed to hepatitis E virus infection. However, only a limited number of cases have been confirmed by immuno electron microscopy, polymerase chain reaction, or seroconversion. In the present study we have performed a retrospective seroepidemiologic study of 17 epidemics of waterborne hepatitis in India. We have confirmed that 16 of the 17 epidemics were caused at least in part by serologically closely related hepatitis E viruses. However, one epidemic, in the Andaman Islands, and possibly a significant minority of cases in other epidemics, appears to have been caused by a previously unrecognized hepatitis agent.

Asthana-A-K {a}; Nath-V {a}, 1999.

Distributional patterns of the genus *Folioceros* Bharad. in India.

Cryptogamie-Bryologie. Oct.-Dec., 1999; 20 (4): 257-265.

Abstract: The genus *Folioceros* Bharad. is represented in the Indian subcontinent by 12 species: *F. assamicus* Bharad., *F. appendiculatus* (Steph.) Udar et Singh, *F. dixitianus* (Mahabale) Bharad., *F. glandulosus* (L. et L.) Bharad., *F. indicus* Bharad., *F. kashyapii* Sriv. et Asthana, *F. mangaloreus* (Steph.) Bharad., *F. paliformis* Singh, *F. physocladus* Bharad. ex Schiffn. et Pande, *F. satpurensis* (Sriv.) Bharad. et Srivastava, *F. amboinensis* (Schiffn.) Piippo and *F. udarii* Asthana et Sriv. The greatest concentration of species has been observed in the moist subtropical evergreen as well as deciduous forests of the eastern Himalaya and south India, possessing 6 and 4 species, respectively. Western Himalaya and central India host one species each while the Andaman Islands possess two species. All species are endemic to their bryogeographical zones except *F. appendiculatus*, *F. glandulosus* and *F. amboinensis*, as *F. appendiculatus* occur in Samoa, Java, Sumatra and New Guinea while *F. glandulosus* occurs in New South Wales, Australia and *F. amboinensis* in Java beyond the Indian subcontinent. *Folioceros indicus*, *F. physocladus* and *F. satpurensis* are restricted to slightly higher altitudes, whereas *F. mangaloreus*, *F. assamicus*, *F. paliformis* and *F. amboinensis* are restricted to comparatively lower altitudes.

Awasthi-A-K, 1990.

An account of native poisonous plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India) and their utility in medicine.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 14(3): 541-546

Abstract: The following paper gives an account of indigenous, poisonous plants of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands comprising 37 species, belonging to 32 genera and 23 families. Their uses in native medicine are also given.

Awasthi-A-K, 1990.

Studies on Strait Island in Andaman Islands (India): Physiography, vegetation and enumeration of taxa.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 14(3): 663-668

Abstract: The present paper represents the vegetation of an island in Andaman Group of Islands. The author undertook the survey and studied the vegetation and flora of the island during 1986-1987. Brief information on physiography, vegetation, wild animals, people and enumeration of taxa is recorded. A total number of 87 species belonging to 77 genera and 44 families are enumerated.

Awasthi-A-K, 1991.

Ethnobotanical studies of the Negrito Islanders of Andaman Islands, India: The Great Andamanese.

Economic Botany 45(2): 274-280

Abstract: This paper deals with ethnobotany of the Great Andamanese tribe. Brief accounts of Andaman geography, ethnology, and previous ethnobotanical studies are given. Plants used in everyday life, such as for bows and arrows, canoes, fibers, food, medicines, rituals, musical instruments, tools, and shelter, are described and discussed. Scientific and vernacular names, uses, and ethnobotanical importance are listed.

Awasthi-A-K; shukla-A-C, 1989.

Correlative studies of EDTA-photoperiodic growth and moisture relationships of *Wolffia arrhiza*.

Acta Botanica Indica 17(2): 245-247

Abstract: Effect of EDTA on *Wolffia arrhiza* shows significant increase in growth following treatment with 1, 5, 10 and 50 ppm. However, effect of 50 ppm is maximum. Photoperiodic exposure for 18 hrs exercises maximum growth and increase in number of plants. Results are suggestive of close correlation between growth, hormonal application and photoperiods. Results obtained are statistically significant.

Awasthi-N; jafar-S-A, 1990.

First fossil wood (Lauraceae) from Baratang, Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India.

Current Science (Bangalore) 59(23): 1243-1244

Abstract: We describe a carbonized wood fragment referable to *Laurinoxylon Felix* 1883 from flyschoid gritty sandstone (Palaeocene-Eocene) of Baratang Island. We also discuss the provenance and depositional environment of vegetal matter.

Baba-K, 1986.

Two new species of anomuran crustaceans (Decapoda: Chirostylidae and Galatheididae) from the Andaman Sea.

Journal of Crustacean Biology 6(3): 625-632

Abstract: Two new species of anomuran crustaceans, *Gastroptychus chacei* (family Chirostylidae) and *Munida sentai* (family Galatheididae), are described from specimens taken in the Andaman Sea off southern Thailand.

Bagchi-S-K; Chakraborty-S; Banerjee-S-C; Chakraborty-I; Ray-S-N, 1986.

Venereal Disease Research Laboratory sero survey in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Communicable Diseases 18(2): 120-123

Abstract: VDRL sero-surveys of 290 persons at port Blair (Andamans) and 1319 persons in Car Nicobar, revealed that 3 (1.0 per cent) and 28 (2.1 per cent) respectively were reactive. Only one (0.06 per cent) was reactive at dilution of eight. Reactivity was observed in all age-groups of both sexes.

Bala-Nirmalya; Sahu-G-C, 1993.

Characterization and classification of soils on hill slope of Middle Andaman Island.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1993; 41 (1) 133-137.

Balachandra-L, 1988.

A comprehensive account of the mangrove vegetation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Indian Forester 114(11): 741-751

Abstract: Mangrove vegetation in Andaman & Nicobar Islands occupy an area of 777 kms² (spread over a coastal line of 1962 kms) and exhibits a distinct zonation pattern according to varying degree of tidal submergence, salinity, aeration, water table etc. Mangrove areas are worked under Shelterwood System keeping a rotation period of 30 years, *Rhizophora* spp. and *Bruguiera* spp. in dia. class 10-20 cms contribute maximum to the yield. Mangrove Vegetation is under progradation in these Islands and apart from protecting the hinterland is serving as nursery for aquatic fauna.

Balachandran-N {a}, 1998.

Addition of two genera *Grangea* Adans. and *Enydra* DC. (Asteraceae) to the flora of Andaman Islands, India.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. Dec. 1, 1998; 22 (2) 413-414.

Abstract: The Asteraceae members *Grangea maderaspatana* (L.) Poir. and *Enydra fluctuans* Lour. are reported here for the first time at genus level, from Andaman Islands.

Balakrishnan-N-P; Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

A new variety of *Trigonostemon aurantiacus* (Euphorbiaceae) from Andamans (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(1): 169-172

Abstract: A new variety, *T. aurantiacus* (Kurz ex Teijsm. et Binnend.) Boerl. var. *rubriflorus* Balakr. et T. Chakrab. (Euphorbiaceae) is described with illustration from Andaman Islands, India.

Banerjee-A; Shetty-H-S, 1992.

Microbial load in poultry feed and detection of aflatoxin B-1 using monoclonal antibody-based enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.

Letters in Applied Microbiology 15(3): 89-91

Abstract: Feed samples collected from different poultry farms and feed mills situated in Andaman and Nicobar islands in India were assessed for microflora and aflatoxin B-1 contamination. The bacterial counts ranged from 1.0 times 10⁻⁷ to 8.8 times 10⁻⁷ cfu/g of the feeds, while counts of fungi ranged from 1.0 times 10⁻³ to 8.7 times 10⁻³ cfu/g. The mycoflora comprised mainly of *Aspergillus* spp., *A. flavus* being most dominant. Aflatoxin B-1 was detected by monoclonal antibody-based enzyme linked immunosorbent assay technique and the content in different feed samples ranged from 5.5 to 90 ng/g.

Banerjee-L-K {a}, 1998.

Coastal plant communities of the oceanic group of islands: Andaman.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. March 31, 1998; 22 (3): 651-656.

Abstract: Plant communities of the tropical island ecosystem in Andaman has been divided into dry coastal plant communities and wet coastal plant communities. The dry coastal communities have been divided into the littoral beach forest and strand vegetation which is very peculiar in comparison with the continental coastal type. The wet coastal communities which have been divided into mangroves, seagrasses and seaweeds are also very vigorous and luxuriant in comparison with that of the continental coastal type. Species composition, vegetation type and distribution are appended in this paper.

Barrow-Sasha {a}, 1999.

Systematic studies in Phoenix L. (Palmae: Coryphoideae).

Memoirs-of-the-New-York-Botanical-Garden. 1999; 83 (0): 215-223.

Abstract: The Old World genus Phoenix has been the recent subject of a monographic revision using morphological, anatomical, and molecular data. Thirteen species are now recognized, including one new species from the Andaman Islands (Phoenix sp. indet.). Systematic analyses of species of Phoenix incorporate morphological, anatomical, and 5S spacer (nuclear ribosomal DNA) sequence data. Species relationships within Phoenix are discussed in the light of the results of systematic analyses. However, incongruence between morphological and molecular data resulting in poor resolution of combined analysis cladograms prevents strong conclusions.

Barrow-Sasha-C {a}, 1998.

A monograph of Phoenix L. (Palmae: Coryphoideae).

Kew-Bulletin. 1998; 53 (3) 513-575.

Abstract: Thirteen species are treated including one new species from the Andaman Islands, *P. andamanensis*, and two varieties within *P. loureiri*, var. *loureiri* and var. *humilis*. Species limits and distributions are defined, and aspects of morphology and lamina anatomy are examined in relation to ecology. Systematic analyses of the genus combine data from studies of morphology and lamina anatomy with DNA sequence data of the 5S spacer region (nuclear ribosomal DNA). The origin of *P. dactylifera* is discussed in the light of the results of the systematic analysis.

Basu-P, 1987.

An introductory botanical note on Neil Island in Andamans (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 9(1): 179-182

Abstract: The Neil Island in Andaman remained botanically unknown so far. An introductory account of this island is, therefore, presented. The plants collected from this island are enumerated.

Basu-Partha, 1992.

Brief note on the vegetational component of the Kalpong area, North Andaman, Diglipur.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (1) 85-89.

Abstract: The author visited the Diglipur area, Kalpong Micro-Hydel Project in the year 1986, March with a specific purpose. During the course of that study a synoptic idea of the vegetation of that area was derived and some commercial trees were found there which is noted herewith. Moreover on floristic point of view some botanical species were collected and a list of that species is forwarded herewith with brief ecological notes.

Basu-Partha; Mitra-B, 1992.

Preliminary notes on the climbing taxa of Andaman and Nicobar islands with special reference to their importance.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (2) 393-399.

Abstract: The present paper deals with a note on the climbing plants of Andaman & Nicobar Islands with the available taxa present in the PBL and at the same time with the recorded taxa mentioned in the Parkinson's flora of A & N Islands. This paper makes an attempt of bringing out the different types of climbing plants basing on the various types of importance of either medicinally or in other spectra. Diagnostic features of the plants for the easy recognition in the field along with the local names are inserted as far as possible.

Beniwal-B-S, 1987.

Silvical characteristics of *Duabanga grandiflora* Roxb. ex DC. (Sonneratiaceae).

Indian Forester 113(1): 44-52

Abstract: *Duabanga grandiflora* is a fast growing species occurring naturally in Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman Islands, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Earlier plantations of this species were raised by direct seed sowing and it was found that pricking out of seedling was difficult. Now, nursery technique has been developed. Seed is very minute, 54000 seeds weigh to a gram. Seed is sown in the mother beds from first week of May to first week of September. Germination is 80% under laboratory conditions and 4-6% under nursery conditions. Seed is viable for 10-12 months. Seeds germinate in about 10-12 days and seedlings are ready for pricking out when they are 2-3 cm high (in 60-65 days after germination). The species can be worked on a rotation of 30 to 35 years. By that time the crop will attain a diameter over 50 cm and it has many advantages over other species for less browsing, less damage by *Mikania* species, and managing on short rotation. It requires little care and can be grown on pool soils. There are two main pests which cause maximum damage in plantation and nursery. They are *Haltica* sp. and *Auletobius consimilis*. The former causes damage in nursery and the latter in nursery as well as in plantations.

Beu-A-G, 1986.

Taxonomy of gastropods of the families Ranellidae (equals Cymatiidae) and Bursidae: Part 2. Descriptions of 14 new modern Indo-West Pacific species and subspecies, with revisions of related taxa.

New Zealand Journal of Zoology 13(3): 273-356

Abstract: The subgenus *Cymatium* (Septa) is here restricted to species closely related to *C. rubeculum* (Linne, 1758). A lectotype is designated for *C. rubeculum*, neotypes are designated for *C. hepaticum* (Roding, 1798) and *C. flaveolum*

(Roding, 1798), *C. occidentale* (Morch, 1877) (= *blacketi* Iredale, 1936; - *beui* Garcia-Talavera, 1985) is recorded from the Indo-West Pacific, *C. (Septa) marerubrum* Garcia-Talavera, 1985 is ranked as a geographic subspecies of *C. rubeculum*, and three new taxa are named: *C. (Septa) bibbeyi* n. sp., Philippine Islands; *C. (Septa) closeli* n. sp., Indian Ocean; and *C. (Septa) peasei* n. sp., western Pacific. In the subgenus *Cymatium* (*Ranularia*), neotypes are designated for *C. gutturnium* (Roding, 1798) and its synonyms, for *C. moniliferum* (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850), and for *C. pyrulum* (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850), a lectotype is designated for *C. pseudopyrum* (Martin, 1899) (a junior synonym of *C. pyrulum*), other species distinguished are *C. encaustum* (Reeve, 1844) and *C. exile* (Reeve, 1844), and new taxa named are *C. andamanense* n. sp., Andaman Islands, *C. springsteeni* n. sp., western Pacific and Red Sea, and *C. sinense arthuri* n. subsp., Red Sea. Other *Ranellidae* named are *Sassia* (*Sassia*) *ponderi* n. sp., Queensland, and *Distorsio* (*Distorsio*) *euconstricta* n. sp., Indian Ocean and southwest Pacific. A lectotype selected for *Murex reticularis* Linne, 1758 is a specimen of the species usually known as *Distorsio reticulata* (Roding, 1978). In *Bursa* (*Bursa*), a lectotype is designated for *B. grayana* Dunker, 1862 (= *B. bufoniopsis* Maury, 1917; = *B. pacamoni* Matthews & Coelho, 1971), western Atlantic, and the similar new Oman to Philippines species *B. davidboschi* is named. Other *Bursa* taxa named are *B. (Colubrellina) quirhorai* n. sp., Philippines, and *B. (Colubrellina) latitudo fosteri* n. subsp., Philippines. In *Bufonaria* (*Bufonaria*), a lectotype designated for *Murex rana* Linne, 1758 confirms that as the name for the most common western Pacific species, a lectotype designated for *Ranella crumena* Lamarck, 1816 confirms that as the name for the most common Indian Ocean species, *B. elegans* (Beck in G. B. Sowerby II, 1836) is illustrated, and the new western Pacific species *B. perelegans* is named; the four similar species *B. nobilis* (Reeve, 1844), *B. margaritula* (Deshayes, 1832), *B. gnorima* (Melville, 1918), and *B. thersites* (Redfield, 1846) are distinguished, and the new Madagascar to Philippines species *B. ignobilis* is named. In *Tutufa* (*Tutufella*), the newly named species *T. boholic* occurs with *T. ruberta* (Linne, 1758) in deep water in the Philippine Islands. Other new taxa include: *Bursa davidboschi* sp. nov. *Bufonaria perelegans* sp. nov., *B. ignobilis* and *Tutufa boholic* sp. nov.

Bhakuni-D-S; Jain-S, 1990.

Bioactive metabolites of the marine invertebrates: Part I. Sponges, jelly fish, sea anemones, corals and bryozoans. *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research (India)* 49(7): 330-349

Abstract: Investigation of sponges, jelly fish, sea anemones and corals from worldover and the related species from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have furnished bioactive unusual sterols, steroidal alkaloids, unusual terpenoids, isoprenyl quinols, furanoid sesquiterpenoids, triphenyl phenols, compounds containing a guanino and a sulphone units. *Agelas* species have provided diterpenoids containing a purine or a 9-methyladenine unit. These compounds exhibit antimicrobial and Na, K-ATPase inhibitory activities. Biologically active sesquiterpenoid, avarol from a Mediterranean sponge, *Disidea avara* has been found active against 'AIDS'. A series of tricyclic diterpenes having isocyanate, hydroxyl, tetrahydropyran and chlorine function exhibiting antibiotic activity have been isolated from *Acanthella* species. Many species of the genus *Spongia* contain biosynthetically intriguing C-21 difuranoterpenes probably derived from linear sesterpenoid antibiotic. Several nor-sesterpene peroxide antibiotics have been obtained from the Red Sea sponges. Although sesqui-, di-, and ses-terpenes are common in sponges, however, triterpenes are rare. Puralin, a novel enzyme activator from the Okinawan marine sponge, *Cliona celata*, has yielded a series of linear peptide alkaloids. Marine sponges are also a good source of bioactive unusual nucleosides. There has been much interest in the metabolites of jelly fishes. The nematocyst venom of the organisms has been studied in several cellular and subcellular tissue preparations. A lethal toxin from the *Chrysaora quinquecirrha* affected ion permeability in lipid membranes by producing monovalent cation channels. A cardiotoxin from the sea wasp has been purified by immunochromatography. The toxins of sea anemones are generally polypeptides or proteins. The sterol composition of several soft corals and gorgonians as well as the composition of their associated symbiotic dinoflagellates have been studied. In general, highly oxygenated sterols often exhibit pharmacological activity. Pseudoterolide, an unusual diterpenoid with 12-membered ring system and having two isopropenyl functionality from the gorgonian *Pseudopterogorgia acerosa* shows unusual cytotoxic properties. *Palythoa* spp. have furnished palytoxins, the most potent toxins known, so far. *Palythoa liseia* has yielded several metabolites exhibiting antineoplastic properties. The zoanthid, *Gerardia savaglia* is found to be an unexpected new rich source of molting hormone ecdysterone. Several macrolides have been isolated from *Bugula neritina*. Some of these metabolites show high order of antineoplastic activity. The marine life of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is rich. There is hardly any work reported on the metabolites of marine invertebrates of these Islands. The potential of marine sponges, jelly fish, sea anemones, bryozoans and corals as a source of bioactive metabolites has to be explored.

Bhat-D-J {a}; Kendrick-Bryce, 1993.

Twenty-five new conidial fungi from the Western Ghats and the Andaman Islands (India).

Mycotaxon. 1993; 49 (0) 19-90.

Abstract: Twenty-five new taxa of conidial fungi are described and illustrated from forest litter in the Western Ghats in southern India, and from the Andaman Islands. They include the new anamorph-genera *Vanakripa* and *Xenoheteroconium*, and new species of *Anavirga*, *Arthrimum*, *Bahusutrabeeja*, *Beltrania*, *Cheiropolyschema*, *Craspedodidymum*, *Cryptophiale*, *Dictyochaeta*, *Dischloridium*, *Fusichalara*, *Hyphopolynema*, *Kostermansinda*, *Phialosporostilbe*, *Phragmotrichum*, *Piricaudiopsis*, *Selenodriella*, *Spadicoides*, *Sporidesmiopsis*, *Sporoschisma* and *Uberispora*. In addition, new combinations are made in *Craspedodidymum*, *Dictyochaeta*, and *Sporidesmiopsis*.

Bhattacharyya-S-K; Dutta-P-C; Bhattacharyya-S, 1985.

The migrant Oraon in the Andaman Islands (India): Some demographic aspects.

Journal of The Indian Anthropological Society 20(1): 86-92

Abstract: A population biological study of three tribal groups, namely the Oraon, Munda and Dudh Kharia, settled in the Andaman Islands was undertaken during 1977-1978. This paper discusses some of the demographic aspects of the Oraon. The number of pregnancies (6.38) and livebirths (6.05) per mother in the completed fertility are comparatively high. Mortality in this population is only 11.84%. A fairly high rate of fertility and a considerably low rate of mortality indicate a higher rate of population growth in the migrant Oraon.

Bhumannavar-B-S, 1991.

New records of Coleoptera from South Andaman.

Entomon 16(2): 163-164

Abstract: While surveying the insect pests of agri- horti-silvicultural plants during 1988-1989, it was recorded for the first time that *Hoplasoma unicolor* (Illiger) defoliated *Clerodendrum viscosum*; *Spondotriplax andamana* Arrow destroyed *Pleurotus sajor caju*; *Gonophora masoni* Baly scraped epidermis of *Curcuma* sp. leaves; *Diocalandra taitense* (Gue'rin-Meneville) bored the nuts of *Cocos nucifera*.

Bhumannavar-B-S, 1991.

New record of *Homona permutata* Meyrick (Tortricidae: Lepidoptera) on fruit crops from South Andaman.

Entomon-. 1991; 16 (4) 335-336.

Abstract: A leaf folder *Homona permutata*, is reported for the first time as a pest of mango, guava and citrus from South Andaman.

Biswas-Sas; Kukreti-Sharad, 1992.

Carpological studies: An aid to the identification of Indian trees: *Terminalia* Linn.

Indian-Forester. 1992; 118 (11) 813-821.

Abstract: For the systematic studies on the forest flora of any region it is often required to identify a fruit or seed without recourse to any other plant material. In absence of any consolidated account or manual on seed or fruit taxonomy of Indian species the correct identification of species becomes a tedious task. The present investigation is aimed at identification of 20 species (*T. manii*, *T. gelia*, *T. bellirica*, *T. chebula*, *T. citrina*, *T. catappa*, *T. procera*, *T. pallida*, *T. travencorensis*, *T. sericea*, *T. bialata*, *T. myriocarpa*, *T. pyrifolia*, *T. paniculata*, *T. oliveri*, *T. arjuna*, *T. alata*, *T. crenulata*, *T. coriacea*, *T. tripteroides*) of *Terminalia* with the aid of carpological studies. The species have mainly been categorised into five groups, viz. I-wingless (9 spp.) II-flatly-winged (1 sp), III-2-winged (3 sp.), IV- +- 3 winged (1 sp) and V-5-winged (6 spp). Studies reveal that N.E. India, South India and Andaman & Nicobar Is. regions are extremely rich in species diversity and represent wingless to 5-winged categories of fruits. Illustrations of carpological materials and a table showing distribution of species in different parts of India and adjoining countries are given. The species have been provided with carpological description, important vernacular names and phenology.

Bouchet-Philippe {a}; Perrine-Doug, 1996.

More gastropods feeding at night on parrotfishes.

Bulletin-of-Marine-Science. 1996; 59 (1) 224-228.

Bouquillon-A; Chamley-H; Frohlich-F, 1989.

Late Cenozoic clay sedimentation in the northeastern Indian Ocean.

Oceanologica Acta 12(3): 133-148

Abstract: Clay sedimentation during late Cenozoic time in the Northeastern Indian Ocean is investigated through the analysis of some 400 samples from 16 piston cores and one DSDP hole (site 218, leg 22). The main techniques employed comprise X-ray diffraction on the less than 2 μ -m fraction, infrared spectroscopy, microprobe analysis, and transmission electron microscopy. Lithological and mineralogical data permit the identification of five sedimentary provinces: 1) the Ganges deep-sea fan, where Himalayan chlorite- and illite-rich silts alternate with Al-Fe smectite-rich or Al-smectite-rich biogenic oozes; 2) the Eastern coast of India with diversified sediments; 3) the Ceylon basin in which biocalcareous oozes contain abundant Al-Fe or Fe-smectites and kaolinite; 4) the Ninetyeast Ridge where foraminiferal sands include a clay fraction with dominant Si-Fe-smectites; and 5) the Andaman Sea whose eastern part is marked by illite and kaolinite and western part by alkaline smectites. Mineralogical data from terrestrial rocks and soils as well as the distribution of aeolian and marine currents show that six areas are mainly responsible for the clay mineral input: the Indo-Gangetic plain, India, Burma, Sumatra, Arabia and Australia. The terrigenous minerals are carried by surface currents, turbidity currents and winds. In contrast with some previous observations, late Cenozoic clay sedimentation seems mainly to depend on detrital supply in the Northeastern Indian Ocean. The only significant in situ formation of marine silicates concerns amorphous Si-Fe complexes and Si-Fe smectites, identified in the southernmost part of the Ganges deep-sea fan and on the Ninetyeast Ridge. Autochthonous processes correlate to pelagic environments marked by fairly low sedimentation rates and minimal detrital inputs. Early diagenetic processes are especially characterized by the formation of lathed clays, preferentially developing at the periphery of small fleecy particles of smectites. Lathed clay particles appear to be partly controlled by organic activity and not to be associated

with appreciable mineralogical changes. Climatic variations contemporary with glacial/interglacial alternations are recorded in the clay successions during Quaternary times. The late Cenozoic structuration phases of the Himalayan mountain belts are also reflected in the marine sedimentation by turbidite- and illite-rich sequences.

Brown-B-E {a}; Ambarsari-I; Warner-M-E; Fitt-W-K; Dunne-R-P; Gibb-S-W; Cummings-D-G, 1999.

Diurnal changes in photochemical efficiency and xanthophyll concentrations in shallow water reef corals: Evidence for photoinhibition and photoprotection.

Coral-Reefs. July, 1999; 18 (2): 99-105.

Abstract: Diurnal patterns of photoinhibition have been identified in seven species of shallow water reef corals from the Andaman Sea, off the west coast of Thailand, using pulse amplitude fluorometry. Photochemical efficiency (F_v/F_m) and quantum yield ($\Delta F/F_m'$) of symbiotic dinoflagellates within the corals declined after dawn to reach a minimum between midday and early afternoon, recovering to former dawn levels by early evening. Parallel studies on the xanthophylls diadinoxanthin (Dn) and diatoxanthin (Dt), and their inter-conversion, also revealed a strong diurnal pattern as well as inverse correlations between the xanthophyll ratio $Dt/(Dn + Dt)$ and F_v/F_m and $\Delta F/F_m'$. These findings suggest a photoprotective function for these pigments.

Brown-B-E {a}; Dunne-R-P {a}; Chansang-H, 1996.

Coral bleaching relative to elevated seawater temperature in the Andaman Sea (Indian Ocean) over the last 50 years.

Coral-Reefs. 1996; 15 (3) 151-152.

Carpenter-Chris {a}; Robert-G-Lamar, 1998.

Assessment of live coral cover and recent change on the reefs of the Adang-Rawi Islands, Tarutao Marine National Park, Thailand.

Natural-History-Bulletin-of-the-Siam-Society. Summer, 1998; 46 (1) 63-78.

Abstract: During 1993 to 1995 a team from the Wildlands Studies Program (San Francisco State University, College of Extended Learning) mapped live coral cover (lcc) in the Adang-Rawi Island Group of Tarutao Marine National Park, Satun Province, Thailand. These granitic, continental-shelf islands in the Andaman Sea support intact fringing reefs in most locations. Visual estimates of lcc were made by swimmers, locations were established by means of a hand-held global positioning system and data were mapped using CAMRIS geographical information system software. Results of the Wildlands Studies survey were compared with data obtained by the Phuket Marine Biology Center 8 years earlier. In general, coral cover was well correlated between studies, establishing that methods were comparable and that coral cover is predictable on a temporal scale of years to decades. Significant increases in coral cover did occur on some reefs, however. These were mostly reefs located in sheltered places and dominated during the WS study by rapidly-growing corals of the genus *Acropora*, indicating recovery from some disturbance prior to the PMBC survey. The only reef with significantly diminished coral cover had a significantly higher proportion of massive corals, relative to the island group as a whole. The simplest model to explain this pattern of change is one in which exposed reefs are subject to high rates of disturbance, while sheltered reefs are most of the time undergoing a gradual recovery from infrequent catastrophic disturbance.

Casanova-Jean-Paul; Goto-Taichiro, 1997.

Sagitta siamensis, a new benthoplanktonic Chaetognatha living in marine meadows of the Andaman Sea, Thailand.

Cahiers-de-Biologie-Marine. 1997; 38 (1) 51-58.

Abstract: A new benthoplanktonic chaetognath, *Sagitta siamensis*, is described from near-shore waters of Phuket Island (Thailand), in the Andaman Sea, where it lives among submerged vegetation. It is related to the species of the "hispidia" group. In the laboratory, specimens have been observed swimming in the sea water but also sometimes adhering to the wall of the jars, and the eggs are benthic and attached on the substratum. Their fins are particularly thick and provided with clusters of probably adhesive cells on their ventral side and edges. This is the first mention of such fins in the genus *Sagitta* but the adhesive apparatus do not resemble that found in the benthic family Spadellidae and is less evolved. A review of the morphological characteristics of the species of the "hispidia" group is done as well as their biogeography.

Castle-P-H-J, 1995.

Alcock's congrid eels from the "Investigator" collections in Indian Seas 1888-1894.

Copeia-. 1995; 1995 (3) 706-718.

Abstract: Reexamination of most of the specimens from which A. W. Alcock described several species of Congridae from the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and the Andaman Sea a century ago has enabled their generic identities to be more correctly determined. *Congromuraena nasica* Alcock (the type species of *Bathycongrus* Ogilby) and *Congromuraena macrocerus* Alcock are congeneric with *Rhechias* Jordan and *Uranoconger* Fowler. *Bathycongrus* has priority for these and other slender-tailed congrids having also a compact cluster of sharp, vomerine teeth, prominent head pores, and wholly black visceral peritoneum. *Bathycongrus nasicus* is closely similar to but distinct from *B. retrotinctus* (Jordan and Snyder) from Japan, and *B. macrocerus* is similar to *B. guttulatus* (Gunther) otherwise known from Fiji, Hawaii, and the western Indian Ocean. *Congromuraena squaliceps* Alcock is referred to *Rhynchoconger* Jordan and Hobbs and shown to be similar to *Leptocephalus ectenurus* Jordan and Richardson from the western North

Pacific. *Congromuraena musteliceps* Alcock is provisionally referred to *Gnathopphis* Kaup. *Promyallantor purpureus* Alcock, hitherto known only from the holotype which is redescribed, is newly reported from six specimens from Sulawesi (Celebes); *Bathycongrellus* Klausewitz based on *B. adenensis* from the Gulf of Aden is referred to *Promyallantor*.

Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

A new species of *Trigonostemon* (Euphorbiaceae) from Great Nicobar Island (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(1): 203-204

Abstract: A new species, *T. nicobaricus* T. Chakrab. (Euphorbiaceae) is described with illustration from Great Nicobar Island, India.

Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

A new species of *Cleistanthus* (Euphorbiaceae) from Great Nicobar Island (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 951-954

Abstract: *C. balakrishnanii* T. Chakrab. sp. nov. is described.

Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

Mallotus penangensis, new record (Euphorbiaceae) for India.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(1): 217-218

Abstract: *M. penangensis* Muell-Arg. is recorded for the 1st time for India from Great Nicobar Island.

Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

A new species of *Bridelia* (Euphorbiaceae) from Thailand.

Journal Of Economic And Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 949-950

Abstract: *B. nooteboomii* T. Chakrab. sp. nov. is described.

Chakrabarty-T; Balakrishnan-N-P, 1990.

Genus *Dimorphocalyx* Thw. (Euphorbiaceae) in India.

Proceedings of The Indian Academy of Sciences Plant Sciences 100(5): 285-300

Abstract: A revision of the genus *Dimorphocalyx* Thw. (Euphorbiaceae) for India and adjoining countries is presented.

Three species and two varieties are recognised. *Dimorphocalyx beddomei* (Benth.) Airy Shaw is endemic to south India. *Dimorphocalyx lawianus* Hook. f., endemic to south India is reduced to a variety of *Dimorphocalyx glabellus* Thw. *Dimorphocalyx dilipianus* Balakr. and T Chakrab. is reduced to a synonym of *Dimorphocalyx balakrishnanii* T Chakrab. and Premanath, endemic to Andaman Islands. Keys to the taxa, taxonomic descriptions and illustrations are presented (*D. glabellus* var. *glabellus* is also discussed.)

Chakrabarty-T; Gangopadhyay-M, 1992.

The Flacourtiaceae of Andaman-Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (3) 715-722.

Abstract: The present treatment is based on the study of herbarium material and supplemented by field observations. 5 genera of the Flacourtiaceae, represented by 11 species, are recognized. However, some more plants are perhaps awaiting discovery. *Casearia insularis* Vasud. & T. Chakrab. is reduced to variety of *C. grewiaefolia* Vent. The earlier reports of *Casearia elliptica* Willd. *Hydnocarpus castanea* Hook. f. & Thoms. and *Hydnocarps shamae* Rao & Sreekuwar were erroneous. The material, identified and distributed as *Scolopia crenata* (Wight & Arn.) Clos may represent a hitherto unrecognized endemic species. In addition, *Casearia andamanica* King is also endemic to the islands. Of the remaining 9 species, 7 plants (except *Flacourtia indica* (Burm. f.) Merr. and *F. jangomas* (Lour.) Raeusch.) do not occur elsewhere in India but extend to SE. Asia and/or Malesia. *Pangium edule* Reinw. may be cultivated in the deforested localities of the Andamans and coastal areas of mainland India for beneficial utilization.

Chakrabarty-T; Gangopadhyay-M, 1990.

The Celastraceae of Andaman-Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 14(1): 115-130

Abstract: The genera *Hippocratea* sens. lat., *Salacia* and *Siphonodon* are included in Celastraceae in this treatment. Altogether 15 species and one variety representing 9 genera are recognized including 3 new species. *Salacia latifolia* Wall. ex Lawson is recognized as a variety of *S. chinensis* L. A description of the hitherto unknown fruits of *Hippocratea andamanica* King is provided and a lectotype for this species is also designated. The opportunity is taken to report *Glyptopetalum acuminatissimum* Merr. of Philippines from Burma. In addition, Griffith's *Hippocratea angulata* provides an earlier species epithet for *Glyptopetalum griffithii* (Kurz) Prain of Burma. (Additional species include *Bhesa robusta*, *Cassine viburnifolia*, *glyptopetalum calocarpum*, *Celastrus paniculatus*, *Euonymus javanicus*, *E. cochinchinensis*, *Siphonodon Celastrineus*, *Nicobariodendron seleumeri*, *Hippocratea macrantha*, *H. nicobarica*; three new species: *H. parkinsonii* H. majumdarii H. ding-houi).

Chakrabarty-T; Gangopadhyay-M, 1993.

A new *Phyllanthus* L. (Euphorbiaceae) from North Andaman Island.
Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1993; 90 (1) 69-70.

Chakrabarty-T; Kindo-G-S; Rao-M-K-V, 1987.

The endemic Rubiaceae of Andaman and Nicobar islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 11(1): 56-59

Abstract: The endemic taxa of Rubiaceae in the Andaman-Nicobar Islands are enumerated with notes on their habitat, habitat, flowering & fruiting period, etc., on the basis of study of available material in herb. PBL and field observations.

Chakrabarty-T; Rao-M-K-V, 1984.

A new variety of *Nothaphoebe panduriformis* (Lauraceae) from Great Nicobar Island (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 997-998

Abstract: *N. panduriformis* (Hook.f.) Gamble var. *paucinervia* T. Chakrab. et Vasud. var. nov. is described.

Chakrabarty-T; Rao-M-K-V, 1984.

A new species of *Bridelia* (Euphorbiaceae) from Car Nicobar Island (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 945-948

Abstract: *B. nicobarica* T. Chakrab. et Vasud. sp. nov. is described.

Chakrabarty-T; Rao-M-K-V, 1984.

A new species of *Sphyrnthera* (Euphorbiaceae) from North Andaman Island (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 959-961

Abstract: A second species of the genus *Sphyrnthera* Hook. f. (*S. airyshawii* sp. nov.), named in honor of Dr. H.K. Airy Shaw, is described from North Andaman Island, India.

Chakrabarty-T; Roy-A-K, 1984.

Range-extension of *Antidesma tetrandrum*, new record (Stilaginaceae).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(1): 168

Abstract: *A. tetrandrum* Bl. (Stilaginaceae) is recorded for the 1st time for India from Great Nicobar Island.

Chandra-Kailash, 1996.

Bolboceras quadridens (Fabricius), a beetle new to the Andaman Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 107-108.

Chandra-Kailash, 1996.

A seaweed of ornamental value among the Jarawa people of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 97-98.

Abstract: A marine green alga *Caulerpa peltata* (Turner) Lamouroux is reported for the first time as an ornamental article by the Jarawa tribe of Andaman Islands.

Chandra-Kailash, 1996.

Moths of Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 109-116.

Abstract: This paper presents a comprehensive list of 118 species of moths belonging to 96 genera and 11 families recorded from Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve (India). Out of them, 50 species are recorded for the first time from Great Nicobar, while 12 species are new records to the Andaman and Nicobar moth fauna. Three species *Aegilia sundacribens* Holloway, *Callopostria emiliusalis* Walker and *Ercheia kebia* Benthune-Baker are new records to India.

Chandra-Kailash {a}; Rajan-P-T, 1996.

Observations on the avifauna of Mount Harriett National Park, South Andaman, (A and N Islands).

Indian-Forester. 1996; 122 (10) 965-968.

Abstract: The present paper reports the occurrence of 88 species of birds from different localities of Mount Harriett National Park, South Andamans.

Chang-Cheon-Young {a}; Rho-Hyun-Soo, 1998.

Three new tardigrade species associated with barnacles from the Thai coast of Andaman Sea.

Korean-Journal-of-Biological-Sciences. Sept., 1998; 2 (3) 323-331.

Abstract: Three new marine heterotardigrades, *Archechiniscus symbalanus*, and *Styraconyx craticuliformis* of the family Halechiniscidae and *Echiniscoides andamanensis* of the family Echiniscoididae, are reported on the basis of the specimens sieved from intertidal barnacles in the Thai coast of the Andaman Sea. *Archechiniscus symbalanus* n. sp. is related to *Archechiniscus minutus* Grimaldi De Zio and D'Addabbo Gallo, but discernible from it by possessing median cirrus, stylet sheath, sensory spine of leg 1, prominent basal processes on all leg pairs, and S-shaped seminal receptacles. *Styraconyx craticuliformis* n. sp. is similar to *S. craticulus* (Pollock) in bearing the grid-like dorsal cuticle,

but distinguished from it by the shape of claws and cirrophore of primary clava. *Ediniscoides andamanensis* n. sp. is related to *Echiniscoides pollocki* Hallas and Kristensen and *E. sigismundi sigismundi* (M. Schultze) in sharing the same patterns of sensory leg appendages and the claw configuration of 8-8-8-7, but characterized by the shape of cirri, pharyngeal apparatus and female gonopore.

Charuchinda-M; Hylleberg-J, 1984.

Skeletal extension of *Acropora formosa* at a fringing reef in the Andaman Sea (Thailand).

Coral Reefs 3(4): 215-220

Abstract: A growth study of *A. formosa* (Dana) was conducted in situ at a fringing reef in front of Phuket Marine Biological Center, The Andaman Sea, southern Thailand. Monthly extensions of branches tagged with wire were measured in addition to sunshine, rainfall, settlement of sediment, turbidity, salinity, and temperature. The average extension of coral branches was 8 cm in 344 days. Growth was approximately 2 times faster during the dry northeast monsoon compared with the wet southwest monsoon. Factors which can cause the observed pattern of growth are discussed.

Chattopadhyay-Madhumaia; Prasad-B-V-Ravi, 1995.

Palmar C-line variation among the Great Andamanese of Strait Island, India.

Journal-of-Human-Ecology. 1995; 6 (2) 159-160.

Chattopadhyay-Madhumaia; Prasad-B-V-Ravi {a}, 1995.

Nutritional status of the Nicobarese tribal children of Harminder Bay, Little Andaman.

Journal-of-Human-Ecology. 1995; 6 (1) 59-61.

Chaudhry-Pradeep {a}, 1998.

Striking features of Andaman forestry.

Indian-Forester. June, 1998; 124 (6) 463-472.

Abstract: The paper deals with certain unique features of timber harvesting operations in Andaman group of Islands and its related consequences on fragile ecosystem of these Islands. An integrated approach involving improvement in land use pattern, cattle-management, local people - Industry Administration interface has been stressed upon.

Chavan-S-J; Joshi-D-Y; Wani-D-D, 1993.

On the occurrence of *Lopholejeunea eulopha* (Tayl.) Schiffn. from Andaman Islands, India.

Advances-in-Plant-Sciences. 1993; 6 (1) 86-90.

Abstract: The corticolous species of *Lopholejeunea eulopha* (Tayl.) Schiffn. has been described for the first time from the tropical rain forests of Andaman Islands, India. It is characterised by the presence of leaf-lobe imbricate, oblong, ovate apex with rarely recurved; thin walled leaf-cells with distinct trigones and intermediate nodular thickenings; Leaf-lobule inflated, 1/4 - 1/3 as long as leaf-lobe, apical tooth blunt and additional tooth with 1 - 3 cells long and 1 - 2 cells wide present at distal edge of free margin. Underleaf as long as or larger than leaf-lobe, insertion sinuate. Dioecious, male inflorescence on short or long branch with apical innovation, female inflorescence on short branches with subfloral innovating female bracteole orbicular, apex rounded and recurved. Perianth obovate, 4-densely or sparsely ciliate keels.

Chinnaraj-S, 1993.

Higher marine fungi from mangroves of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Sydowia-. 1993; 45 (1) 109-115.

Abstract: Intertidal wood samples collected from six mangrove tree species in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were examined for fungal colonization. Sixty-three species of higher marine fungi were recorded. Of these, *Ascomcratera manglicola*, *Biatrispora marina*, *Dactylospora haliotrepha*, *Hypoxylon oceanicum*, *Lophiostoma mangrovei*, *Lulworthia grandispora*, *Verruculina enalia*, *Halocyphina villosa* and *Trichocladium achrasporum* were commonly observed.

Culberson-C-F; Johnson-A; Patwardhan-P-G; Makhija-U, 1990.

New depsides in *Stirtonia ramosa* (Ascomycotina, Arthoniaceae).

Bryologist 93(3): 279-282

Abstract: *Stirtonia ramosa*, a corticolous crustose lichen from the Andaman Islands, contains two new para-depsides, 4-O-demethylsuperconfluent and 2'-O-methylnorsuperphyllinic acids. Chemical structures are proposed from microchemical identification of the hydrolysis products of the depsides and their methyl esters. Both depsides require a phenolic acid precursor with a 9-carbon sidechain, a structural feature only recently discovered in lichen products and now known in the secondary compounds of four species, all of which are crustose.

Dagar-H-S, 1989.

Plant folk medicines among Nicobarese tribals of Car Nicobar Island, India.

Economic Botany 43(2): 215-224

Abstract: The present paper deals with investigations of less known medicinal plant lore among the aboriginal Nicobarese tribe of Car Nicobar island, India. Information on 73 species and their therapeutic applications and manner of use are initially documented and described as remedies in folkloric tradition and popular domestic medicine. No chemical principles are identified; no putative herbal remedies are pharmaceutically and medically evaluated. The aim of this paper is to gather information concerning medicinal plants and to provide access to specialists in search of their applications in modern medicine. A brief account of geography, climate, ethnology, and methodology adopted is given. Vernacular name(s) of the plants in the Nicobarese language are incorporated for the first time in the literature.

Dagar-H-S, 1989.

Some pteridophytes in the ethnology and life of the Nicobarese.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 13(2): 395-397

Abstract: The paper deals with some interesting information about the use of ten pteridophytic species collected through personal contacts with the tribal people as well as the traditional medicine practitioners, during ethnobotanical survey among the Nicobarese tribals. The 10 spp. are the following: *Acrostichum aureum*, *Cyathea albo-setacea*, *Dicranopteris linearis*, *Drynaria quercifolia*, *Lygodium circinatum*, *Microlepia speluncae*, *Microsorium punctatum*, *Phymatodes scolopendria*, *Stenochlaena palustris*, and *Vittaria elongata*.

Dagar-H-S; Basu-P, 1985 (1986).

Bruguiera cylindrica (Rhizophoraceae) a rare mangrove in the Andaman, Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 7(3): 653-654

Abstract: This paper deals with a short description of *Bruguiera cylindrica* (L.) Bl. An indication for its rare occurrence and conservation is given. A key for distinguishing it with the other two species of *Bruguiera* (*B. parviflora* and *B. gymnorrhiza*) is also given.

Dagar-H-S; Dagar-J-C, 1986.

Some observations of the ethnology of the Nicobarese with special reference to *Cocos nucifera* Linn.

Journal of The Bombay Natural History Society 83(2): 306-310

Abstract: *Cocos nucifera* Linn. grows wild and is also cultivated in the Nicobar group of islands. Various ethnobotanical uses by the Nicobarese aboriginals have been described. The uses of 44 other plant species in combination with coconut palm as ingredients in medicine have been explored. The tree has been assessed as "tree of life" among Nicobarese.

Dagar-J-C, 1993.

Structure of vegetation and litter fall in tropical rain forests of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Asia-Life-Sciences. 1993; 2 (1) 43-70.

Abstract: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, situated in the Bay of Bengal, are at the fringe of typical equatorial tropical humid climate possessing a climatic climax of humid tropical forests. The islands are blessed with lush green evergreen, semi-evergreen, deciduous and mangrove forests covering about 86% of total land area. Although botanical exploration of these islands is incomplete but the biological diversity is so rich that by now 2395 species of vascular plants have been reported out of which 292 taxa are endemic to these islands. Phytosociology of typical rain forests has been dealt with. Mangrove forests of these islands are one of the most luxuriant stands represented by 34 species. Litter fall under evergreen rain forests ranged 7.89 t ha⁻¹ year⁻¹ at top of slope to 9.58 t ha⁻¹ at bottom of slope. The physico-chemical characteristics of forest soil were worked out and it was observed that all the soils are acidic in nature. The bulk density, organic carbon content, available P & K were highest under evergreen forests and lowest under deciduous forests. The range of other elements varied in different types of forests. The management of rain forests must be handled carefully as wherever these forests were cleared in these islands and arable farming was taken up the fertility status of soils started declining as a result of soil erosion, leaching of soil nutrients and loss of organic matter.

Dagar-J-C; Balakrishnan-N-P, 1984 (1986).

Form and biological spectrum of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Bay of Bengal, India).

Bulletin of The Botanical Survey of India 26(3-4): 154-159

Abstract: In the present paper, the vascular plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, belonging to 204 families, 1045 genera and 2315 species have been put to their exact life forms and percentage belonging to each life form class. The same has been compared with Raunkiaer's normal and other spectra determined in different parts of the country. Phanerophytes, Chamaephytes, Hemicytrophytes, Geophytes or Cryptophytes, Therophytes, Lianas and Epiphytes represent 49.40, 12.14, 7.48, 3.37, 12.31, 9.49 and 5.81 percentage respectively and it has been found that the phyto-climate of these islands is typical phanerophytic which is characteristic of the humid tropics and subtropics.

Dagar-J-C; Dagar-H-S, 1987.

Ethnobotanical and other uses of some gymnosperms found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 9(1): 201-204

Abstract: In the present paper, the economic uses of eight species of gymnosperms, found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, have been dealt with. Ethnobotanical uses of these species among the aboriginals of these Islands have also been included. (The 8 spp. are the following: *Araucaria Cunninghamii*, *Cycas rumphii*, *Gnetum gnemon*, *G. latifolium*, *G. montanum*, *Podocarpus nerilgolius*, *P. wallichianus* and *Thuja plicata*).

Dagar-J-C; Dagar-H-S, 1987.

Some useful Pteridophytes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 9(2): 317-324

Abstract: The paper deals with the uses of 46 Pteridophytic species which are distributed in various habitats of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Ethnobotanical uses among Nicobarese tribals have also been included.

Dagar-J-C; Jeyamurthy-A, 1990.

Ordination of dependent synusia in Tropical Rain Forests of South Andaman (India) with special reference to host trees.

Indian Forester 116(5): 381-389

Abstract: The studies were carried out on the distribution of dependent vascular plants on their host in the tropical rain forests of South Andaman which is the longest island with maximum human activities. The results showed that the large woody climbers or lianes are the most impressive feature. Most of the epiphytic orchids are rare and endemic.

Dagar-J-C; Jeyamurthy-A; Sharma-A-K, 1988.

An endeavour towards the utility of a common wasteland weed *Crotalaria mucronata* Desv. from Andaman (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 12(2): 489-490

Abstract: *Crotalaria mucronata* Desv. is frequent on wastelands and in grasslands of Andamans. The uses of the plant in the form of fibre, green manure and fuel were traced out. The plant yielded 6.4 g fibre, 56.6 g leaves, about 168 g of straw which could be used as fibre, green manure and fuel, respectively. Various parameters of the plant were measured.

Dagar-J-C; Mongia-A-D; Singh-N-T, 1995.

Degradation of tropical rain forest soils upon replacement with plantations and arable crops in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India.

Tropical-Ecology. 1995; 36 (1) 89-101.

Abstract: A part of the tropical rain forests of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been cleared for commercial plantation and agricultural use. These areas have been severely degraded. There have been adverse changes in the physical conditions and the nutrient status of the soil under arable crops and tree plantations. There is significant decrease in pH, organic matter and extractable P and exchangeable K contents and increase in the bulk density of the soil. The exchangeable Ca and Mu contents under arable crops have declined. Whereas the cumulative water intake rate was highest in the soils of the evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, it declined under plantation and arable crop conditions. It is concluded that tropical rain forest soils in Andaman Islands are considerably degraded upon replacement with monoculture of plantation and arable crops.

Daniels-R-J-Ranjit, 1996.

The vanishing aborigines of the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Current-Science-Bangalore. 1996; 70 (9) 775-776.

Das-H-S {a}; Dey-S-C, 1999.

Observations on the dugong, *Dugong dugon* (Muller), in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. Aug., 1999; 96 (2): 195-198.

Abstract: The paper presents records of dugongs in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Morphological description of an adult female caught dead in a fishing net near Hut Bay in the Little Andamans is also given. It is concluded that the population of dugong in the islands, though not very high, is significant and can be conserved by protecting its potential feeding grounds.

Das-Indraneil {a}, 1999.

A noteworthy collection of mammals from Mount Harriet, Andaman Islands, India.

Journal-of-South-Asian-Natural-History. Oct., 1999; 4 (2): 181-185.

Abstract: The results of a rapid assessment of the mammalian species diversity of Mount Harriet National Park, South Andaman Island, in the Bay of Bengal, India, are presented. Ecological data as well as systematic notes, where relevant, have been provided for the following species: *Cynopterus brachyotis*, *Rhinolophus affinis*, *Myotis horsfieldii*, *Crociodura andamanensis*, *C. jenkinsi* and *Rattus rattus andamanensis*. The single example of *Crociodura andamanensis* collected was observed climbing walls, a behaviour previously unreported in these insectivores.

Das-M-K {a}; Adak-T; Sharma-V-P, 1997.

Genetic analysis of a larval color mutant, yellow larva, in *Anopheles sundanicus*.

Journal-of-the-American-Mosquito-Control-Association. 1997; 13 (2) 203-204.

Abstract: One larval body color mutant, yellow larva (yl), was isolated from a newly established cyclic colony of *Anopheles sundaicus*. The inheritance pattern revealed that yellow larva was an autosomal recessive mutant.

Datta-S; Kumar-R; Chaudhuri-D-K; Pal-S-C, 1987.

Epidemiological aspects of plasmid profiles in *Shigella dysenteriae* type 1 strains isolated from Burma and India.

Indian Journal of Medical Research 86(NOV.): 568-570

Abstract: Investigation of outbreaks of dysentery caused by *Shigella dysenteriae* type 1 in Burma and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India) in 1985 and 1986 respectively, showed that in general the Andaman and Nicobar isolates were resistant to ampicillin while the strains isolated from Burma were sensitive to ampicillin. There were no similarities in the plasmid profiles among the strains isolated during the epidemics in Burma (1985), and in Indian Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1986) and West Bengal, 1984.

Davidar-Priya, 1996.

Conservation priorities for the Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1996; 93 (3) 555-558.

Abstract: A survey was conducted in the Andaman Islands to look at the distributional patterns of forest birds and butterflies. These two taxa were used as indicators to see what type of reserves would best conserve the biodiversity. This study showed that forests on large islands and undisturbed evergreen forests are important reservoirs of biodiversity to the Andaman islands.

Dawson-C-E, 1984.

Revision of the genus *Microphis* (Pisces: Syngnathidae).

Bulletin of Marine Science 35(2): 117-181

Abstract: The gastrophorine (trunk-pouch) pipefish genus *Microphis* Kaup is reviewed and 5 subgenera and 21 subordinate taxa are recognized. All are restricted to the Indo-Pacific region, except for 2 Atlantic subspecies of *M. brachyurus*. The genus is characterized by discontinuous superior trunk and tail ridges, by having the lateral trunk ridge confluent with the inferior tail ridge, 9 caudal-fin rays, presence of brood-pouch plates and absence of pouch folds. Juveniles and subadults of some species occur in marine waters but brooding fish and most others are best represented in freshwaters or low salinity habitats; maximum size approx 200 mm SL (standard length). The subgenus *Coelonotus* Peters (without ridges on opercle, with or without supplemental body ridges and keeled scutella, with fewer than 5 subdorsal trunk rings) includes *Syngnathus argulus* Peters (Comoro Is (island) to Marquesas Is.) and *S. leiaspis* Bleeker (Madagascar to Japan). The subgenus *Belonichthys* Peters (with or without keeled scutella; with longitudinal opercular ridge, supplemental body ridges and more than 5 subdorsal trunk rings) includes *S. fluviatilis* Peters (eastern Africa, Madagascar), *S. mento* Bleeker (Celebes and Philippine Is.) and *Doryichthys spinachioides* Duncker (Papua New Guinea). The subgenus *Microphis* Kaup (with longitudinal opercular ridge and fewer than 4 subdorsal trunk rings; without keeled scutella, supplemental opercular ridges or supplemental body ridges) includes *S. deocata* Hamilton Buchanan, type-species of the genus *Microphis* (northern India and Bangladesh), *S. cuncalus* Hamilton Buchanan (India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh), *Doryichthys dunckeri* Prasad and Mukerji (Irrawaddy R. drainage, Burma) and *M. cruentus* Dawson and Fourmanoir (New Caledonia). The subgenus *Oostethus* Hubbs (with longitudinal and supplemental opercular ridges, long snout and fewer than 5 subdorsal trunk rings but without supplemental body ridges or keeled scutella) includes *S. manadensis* Bleeker (Indonesia to Taiwan and Solomon Is.), *M. pleurostictus* Peters and *M. jagorii* Peters (Philippine Is. endemics), *Doryichthys insularis* Hora (Andaman Is.) and the widespread *S. brachyurus* Bleeker. Four subspecies of *M. brachyurus* are recognized: *M. brachyurus brachyurus* (central Indian Ocean to Japan and Society Is.), *M. b. millepunctatus* (western Indian Ocean), *M. b. aculeatus* (tropical eastern Atlantic) and *M. b. lineatus* (western Atlantic and Pacific terminus of Panama Canal). *LOPHOCAMPUS* subgen. nov. (with longitudinal and supplemental opercular ridges, short snout, fewer than 2.5 subdorsal trunk rings and usually with supplemental body ridges and/or keeled scutella) is proposed for the accommodation of *S. retzii* Bleeker, the type-species (Indonesia, Philippine Is. to Samoa), *Doryrhampus brevadorsalis* de Beaufort (Indonesia, western Caroline Is. to Fiji), *Doryichthys ocellatus* Duncker (Sri Lanka, Indonesia) and *D. caudocarinatus* Weber (Irian Jaya). Included taxa are diagnosed, most are illustrated, complete synonymies are given for all subordinate taxa except *M. b. lineatus* (published elsewhere), distribution maps (based on material examined) are given for Indo-Pacific forms and a key to subgenera and subordinate taxa is provided.

De-Leon-Gonzalez-J-A; Gongora-Garza-G, 1992.

Soft-bottom polychaetes from the western coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico: 3. A new species of *Ceratocephale* (Nereididae).

Cahiers-de-Biologie-Marine. 1992; 33 (4) 417-424.

Abstract: A new species of *Ceratocephale* is described on the basis of 155 specimens collected from the western coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico at 55-220 m. This new species (*C. papillata*) differs by the presence of a middorsal papillae, previously known in *C. hartmanae*, and sometimes in *C. andaman*; from *C. hartmanae* the new species differ in the presence of eyes, and in the start of the double neuropodial cirri; from *C. andaman* the new species differ by the

start and development of the middorsal papillae, furthermore by the presence of sesquigomph spinigers. A key of all Ceratocephale species is given.

Debnath-H-S; Sreekumar-P-V, 1992.

A new species of *Chisocheton* (Meliaceae) from great Nicobar.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (3) 553-555.

Abstract: *Chisocheton nicobarianus* a new species allied to *C. sarawakanus* of the Malay peninsula is described from the Great Nicobar Island, India.

Debnath-H-S; Sreekumar-P-V, 1992.

Additions to the Meliaceae of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (1) 219-220.

Debnath-H-S; Sreekumar-P-V, 1993.

Chisocheton longistipitatus (F.M. Bailey) L.S. Smith (Meliaceae): A new record for Indian flora.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1993; 90 (1) 123.

Debnath-H-S; Vasudeva-Rao-M-K, 1992.

A note of *Rhizophora lamarckii* Montr. in Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (1) 228-229.

Deorani-V-P-S; Rao-J-R, 1989.

Control of stephanofilarial dermatitis in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Indian Journal of Animal Sciences 59(5): 506-509

Abstract: All animals affected with stephanofilarial-sore in an area were treated simultaneously with 0,0-dimethyl 0-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate ointment twice daily till healed. Simultaneously every fortnight 0.5% aqueous dimethyl-s-dicarboethoxyethyl phosphorodithioate was sprayed at the vector-breeding sites. After 5 such successive operations among experimental animals, twice per year, reappearance of sore cases decreased from the initial 48.9% cases to 0% after fifth operation. Among control animals the percentage re-occurrence increased from 64.8 to 122.2 during the same period of observations. These results could serve as module for any similar future operation in other places in this country.

Desikachary-T-V; Prasad-A-K-S-K; Prema-P, 1989.

Valve morphology of the marine diatom *Neofragilaria nicobarica* (Bacillariophyceae: Fragilariaceae).

Cryptogamie Algologie 10(4): 305-312

Abstract: Valve morphology of *Neofragilaria nicobarica* Desik. et al. collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India) is studied with scanning electron microscope. The distinctive features of this diatom include the presence of apical slit fields, consisting of narrow slits, separated by longitudinal bars of silica, rather than rows of porelli, transverse striae with orderly rows of areolae that are not aligned across the sternum but alternate with each other, and the absence of rimoportulae. Its affinities are discussed.

Devy-M-Soubadra; Ganesh-T; Davidar-Priya {a}, 1998.

Patterns of butterfly distribution in the Andaman islands: Implications for conservation.

Acta-Oecologica. Nov.-Dec., 1998; 19 (6) 527-534.

Abstract: Twenty-five islands of different sizes were rapidly surveyed in the Andaman islands for patterns of butterfly distribution and abundance. The surveys were conducted in the dry seasons of 1992 in the South Andaman islands, 1994 in the North Andaman islands and on both these years on the Little Andaman Island. Different habitat types were identified on each island and butterflies were sampled by the line transect method in each habitat type. Sixty-five species of butterflies were recorded from six families. Fifty-one species were less common and contributed to 25% of the total count. Six species were very common. The overall distribution patterns of the species were nested. This suggests that small islands share their species with the larger islands but not vice versa. Many uncommon species were found exclusively on large islands. The presence of evergreen forest on islands significantly influenced the species encountered. Small and medium sized islands with evergreen forests had significantly more species than those without evergreen forests. Loss of primary forests due to logging and encroachment will result in the loss of many butterfly species. It is recommended that the large patches of primary evergreen forests be protected on a priority basis on large islands.

Dinesh-R {a}; Dubey-R-P; Prasad-G-Shyam, 1998.

Soil microbial biomass and enzyme activities as influenced by organic manure incorporation into soils of a rice-rice system.

Journal-of-Agronomy-and-Crop-Science. Oct., 1998; 181 (3) 173-178.

Abstract: A fertilizer management study involving incorporation of poultry manure, farm yard manure, sesbania and gliricidia into soils of a rice-rice system was initiated in May 1993. In order to determine the effects of organic manure

incorporation on soil microbial biomass and enzyme activity, soils were collected from the respective plots at the end of the second rice crop in February 1996, and were incubated with and without the respective organic manure at the rate of 15 Mg ha⁻¹ at 25degree C, under submergence. The total viable microbial counts, bacteria, actinomycetes, N flush, biomass C and activities of urease, amidase, acid and alkaline phosphatase, dehydrogenase and L-glutaminase were determined after 60 days of incubation. Soils freshly amended and soils previously amended with organic manures registered significantly greater microbial biomass and enzyme activity than the unamended control. The microbial biomass and enzyme activity, however, varied with the type of organic manure incorporated into the soil. Except for acid phosphatase, which showed slight inhibition, all the other enzymes were activated to different degrees by organic manure incorporation. A significant and positive relationship of enzyme activity with organic C and total N suggested that the addition of organic manure to soils increased C turnover, N availability and microbial activity which in turn led to greater enzyme synthesis and accumulation in the soil matrix.

Dinesh-R {a}; Ramanathan-G; Singh-Harjit {a}, 1995.

Influence of chloride and sulphate ions on soil enzymes.

Journal-of-Agronomy-and-Crop-Science. 1995; 175 (2) 129-133.

Abstract: Ammonium chloride (AC) and ammonium sulphate (AS) are commonly used nitrogen fertilizers. But the effect of chloride and sulphate ions from these fertilizers on soil enzyme activity has received scant attention. Hence, we conducted a pot culture study to assess the influence of chloride (as AC) and sulphate (as AS) on the activities of urease, amidase, phosphatase and dehydrogenase in soil using rice as the test crop. Chloride and sulphate levels were fixed at 132, 264 and 396 kg ha⁻¹ respectively. Controls were also performed. The enzymes were assayed at three stages of the crop growth viz., active tillering, panicle initiation and harvest. The enzyme activities decreased with increasing chloride and sulphate levels; however, the degree of inhibition varied among the enzymes assayed and the nature and amounts of salts added. The inhibition may be due to the specific effects of chloride and sulphate ions on microbial growth and subsequent enzyme synthesis, osmotic desiccation leading to microbial cell lysis, and a salting-out effect modifying the ionic conformation of the active site of the enzyme protein.

Dinesh-R; Dubey-R-P, 1998.

Nitrogen mineralization rates and kinetics in soils freshly amended with green manures.

Journal-of-Agronomy-and-Crop-Science. July, 1998; 181 (1) 49-53.

Abstract: Long term incubation studies to determine the nitrogen (N) mineralization rates and kinetics in soils freshly amended with some commonly used green manures such as *Sesbania rostrata*, *Gliricidia maculata*, *Leucaena leucocephala* and *Azolla pinnata* are scarce. A long term aerobic study was, therefore, conducted by incubating soils freshly amended with the above-mentioned green manures in PVC columns at 35 ± 1degreeC and with 0.01 Mpa moisture content. The soils were then leached at periodic intervals for up to 36 weeks. The N-mineralization rates were greatest during the first week and decreased with time in all soils. The green manure amended soils leached 247 mg kg⁻¹ more NO₃ + NO₂- N than the unamended control. In general, the total N mineralized (mean 61%) was almost twice that of net N mineralized (mean 30%) in the amended soils. The percent N mineralized (total and net), however, varied with the nature of green manure incorporated into the soil. It was greatest in the soil amended with *Sesbania* and lowest in the soil amended with *Azolla*. The kinetic parameters derived using the double exponential model indicated that green manure amended soils possessed significantly higher N-mineralization potentials and rate constants compared to the unamended control. The kinetic parameters also varied with the nature of green manure incorporated into the soil. Among the various parameters lignin content, lignin to N ratio and lignin + polyphenol to N ratio of the green manures were the key factors governing the rate of decomposition and subsequent N mineralization from the amended soils.

Dixit-R-D {a}; Balkrishna, 1993.

Studies in the family Thelypteridaceae: VI. Phytogeographic census of the Indian species and their conservation strategies.

Indian-Fern-Journal. 1993; 10 (1-2) 139-145.

Abstract: Holttum (1971) recognized 23 genera in the family Thelypteridaceae from the old world, of which about 21 genera and 105 species occur within the Indian region. Barring Khullar et al. (1983) detailed account of 14 genera and 23 species on the family Thelypteridaceae of Western Himalayas, and Kaur & Chandra's (1985) enumeration of Indian Thelypteridaceae no serious attempt has been made. Keeping in view of the inadequate knowledge about these taxa, the preliminary efforts have been made to summarize and analyse available data showing distributional pattern in to nine Botanical Phytogeographical regions as suggested by Jain (1983) within India i.e., North-West Himalayas: 11 genera, 23 species; Eastern Himalayas: 16 genera, 37 species; Western dry regions: 3 genera, 3 species; Gangetic plains: 4 genera, 5 species; Eastern India: 17 genera, 63 species; Deccan plateau: 13 genera, 24 species; Western Ghats: 9 genera and 13 species; Eastern Ghats: 4 genera, 5 species and Andaman & Nicobar Islands: 6 genera, 13 species. It is hoped that the present exhaustive phytogeographic account would provide suitable material for the correct assessment of abundance, rarity and of the extinction species etc. as well as work as a pointer towards the conservation strategies to be adopted. It would further encourage evaluation of Thelypteroid ferns occurring in a particular habitat and their subsequent trials for ex-situ conservation in the Botanical Gardens on priority.

Dubey-R-P {a}; Verma-B-S, 1999.

Integrated nutrient management in rice (*Oryza sativa*) - rice - cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*) sequence under humid tropical Andaman Islands.

Indian-Journal-of-Agronomy. March, 1999; 44 (1): 73-76.

Abstract: A field experiment was conducted during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 to study the effects of integrated nutrient management in a rice (*Oryza sativa*) - rice - cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp.) sequence on crop productivity, soil fertility and economics. Combined use of 50% NPK + 50% poultry manure significantly increased the grain yield of first rice crop (74%) and second rice crop (79.8%) over the control. The effect of 50% NPK + 50% FYM and NPK dose alone was also comparable. Application of FYM and poultry manure alone or combined with 50% NPK had significant residual effect on the pod yield of cowpea. The pH and EC values did not change significantly. The highest increase in soil organic carbon (0.68%) was obtained from FYM application over initial value of 0.45%. The available N increased to 276 kg/ha under 50% NPK + 50% poultry manure treatment over initial value of 220 kg/ha. The application of poultry manure alone increased the available P (15 kg) and K (121 kg) over initial status, 11 and 112 kg/ha respectively. Highest net returns (Rs 23,083/ha) and benefit: cost ratio (1.67) were obtained from application of 50% NPK+ 50% poultry manure.

Dunne-Richard-P; Brown-Barbara-E {a}, 1996.

Penetration of solar UVB radiation in shallow tropical waters and its potential biological effects on coral reefs; results from the central Indian Ocean and Andaman Sea.

Marine-Ecology-Progress-Series. 1996; 144 (1-3) 109-118.

Abstract: This paper presents the first complete data of global downwelling irradiance (E-d) and the diffuse attenuation coefficient (K-d) for solar ultraviolet-B (UVB; 280 to 320 nm) in tropical waters. The penetration of solar UVB into shallow (0 to 5 m) seawater at 3 sites in the central Indian Ocean and Andaman Sea, adjacent to areas of coral reefs, was studied using a semi-submersible scanning spectroradiometer. Downwelling global spectral irradiance (E-d) was measured at 2 nm intervals over the wavebands 280-320 nm (UVB), 320-400 nm (UVA) and 400-700 nm (PAR) above the sea surface (0+ m) and at each of 5 depths (1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 m). The 3 sites consisted of an ocean atoll in the Maldives (central Indian Ocean), a small (8 km²) high island 11 km off the continental coastline at Phuket, Thailand (Andaman Sea), and an inshore reef at Phuket. E-d at each of the depths was integrated over the wavebands as a percentage of the above-water irradiance. E-d(UVB) at 5 m depth was found to decrease to 12% of incident irradiance at the mid-ocean atoll, to 2% for the high island site, and to 0.4% in the turbid waters of the inshore reef. A 1% E-d(UVB) depth was computed for each site and found to be 11, 6, and 3 m respectively. The diffuse attenuation for downwelling irradiance (K-d) for the depth range 0- m (just below the surface) to 5 m showed a very rapid attenuation with decreasing wavelength in the UVB at all sites. Biological damage potential, as weighted by the DNA-damage action spectrum, showed a more rapid attenuation with depth than E-d(UVB), with a 1% E-DNA depth of 9 m for the ocean atoll, 4.7 m for the coastal island, and 2.6 m for the inshore reef.

Dutta-J; Rathore-B-S; Mullick-S-G, 1991.

Status of rinderpest in India: An epidemiological study.

Indian Veterinary Journal 68(2): 99-103

Abstract: With a view to describe the pattern of occurrence of rinderpest in cattle and buffaloes, official surveillance data for fifteen years (1974-88) were processed and analysed. Among the five epizootic diseases namely foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarter and anthrax, rinderpest, was placed at 4th and 2nd place, respectively on the basis of proportional morbidity and mortality rates. The States of Manipur, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Dweep and Chandigarh, remained disease free throughout 1974-88. The overall relative risk for its occurrence was highest for Delhi (133.49) and lowest for Jammu and Kashmir (0.02). Time series analysis indicated that occurrence of RP was significantly increased during the months, January to June.

Dutta-J; Rathore-B-S; Mullick-S-G; Singh-R; Sharma-G-C, 1990.

Epidemiological studies on occurrence of hemorrhagic septicemia in India.

Indian Veterinary Journal 67(10): 893-899

Abstract: Mortality and morbidity-wise haemorrhagic septicaemia was placed, respectively at first and second position as compared to other four epizootic diseases namely Foot and Mouth Disease, Rinderpest, Anthrax and Black Quarter. The overall state-wise relative risks due to HS was highest for Manipur (18.57) and lowest for Dadra Nagar Haveli (0.03). Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh were classified as high risk areas whereas Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Nagaland and Sikkim were classified as medium risk areas and Andaman, Lakshadweep and Mizoram had the disease free status. Year to year fluctuations on the occurrences were observed. The time series analysis indicated that the occurrence of the disease was maximum during rainy season and it had clear cut seasonal pattern.

Dutta-T-R; Ahmed-R; Abbas-S-R; Rao-M-K-V, 1985.

Plants used by Andaman aborigines in gathering rock bee (*Apis dorsata*) honey.

Economic Botany 39(2): 130-138

Abstract: The giant rock bee, *A. dorsata*, of Asia is a migratory and ferocious wild bee, which has not yet been tamed. It is the chief source of honey and beeswax in the Andaman region besides being an important pollinating agent. Smoking the nests, which destroys the bees and their brood, has been the only method of honey extraction practised from ancient times. The negrito Onge tribals of Little Andaman use the sap of *Orophea katschallica* to repel the bees while extracting honey from the hives. Dutta and associates (1983) reported that the sap of *Amomum aculeatum*, an herb growing in dense tropical forests of South Andaman, acts as a tranquilizer for these bees; with the aid of this sap, honey can be harvested from their hives by natives without protective apparel while the bees remain docile. The hives can be bagged in nylon nettings and transported to desired sites to establish apiaries. A second discovery of similar bee-tranquilizing properties in the sap of *Zingiber squarrosus* of the same habitat is reported here. The pheromone-allomone relationships and economic implications are briefly discussed.

Elkunchwar-Satish {a}; Savant-P-V; Rai-S-N, 1997.

Status of natural regeneration in tropical forests of the Andaman islands.

Indian-Forester. Dec., 1997; 123 (12) 1091-1108.

Abstract: The Tropical Evergreen Forests are highly sensitive to disturbance in the original crop composition under natural environment. Proper manipulation of canopy and judicious application of silvicultural systems may maintain the balanced composition. The regeneration survey revealed that though the regeneration status as such is satisfactory in the tropical forests of Andamans, change in stocking under the present management practices indicate decline of ornamental and softwood species in some Forest Divisions and fall in ply species in some localities. A conservative approach in exploitation schedule and improving future crop by adequate regeneration of desired species compatible to ecosystem needs should be adopted in such areas. Overall position of total seedlings per ha shows marginal improvement in worked areas than in unworked areas, most of which are from miscellaneous category. Although the silvicultural system practised in Andaman forests primarily aims at conversion to uniform crop by few identified economic tree species it is more than four decades old and hence the system needs immediate critical review in the context of ground reality obtained thereon.

Ellis-J-L, 1994.

Oryza indandamanica Ellis: The wild Andaman rice.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994; 18 (1) 245-246.

Ellis-J-L; Ray-L-N, 1991.

Grewia indandamanica, new species Ellis and Ray from Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, India.

Candollea 46(2): 341-344

Abstract: A new species, *Grewia indandamanica*, has been described from Saddle Peak in North Andaman Islands, Andaman Islands.

Emerson-W-K, 1986.

A new species of *Morum* from the Andaman Sea (Gastropoda: Volutacea).

Nautilus 100(3): 96-98

Abstract: *Morum* (*Oniscidia*) *ninomiyai*, new species, is described from off Thailand in the Andaman Sea and is compared with closely related congeners.

Fegan-D-F; Flegel-T-W; Sriurairatana-S; Waiyakruttha-M, 1991.

The occurrence, development and histopathology of monodon baculovirus in *Penaeus monodon* in southern Thailand.

Aquaculture 96(3-4): 205-218

Abstract: The occurrence, development and histopathology of monodon baculovirus (MBV) in larvae, post-larvae (PL) and broodstock of *Penaeus monodon* was studied over a period of 1 year in southern Thailand. In histological samples of captured male and female broodstock obtained from the Andaman Sea, the incidence of individuals with MBV occlusion bodies (OB's) was approximately 5.7% during the period. Absence of MBV virions in electron micrographs of oocytes of MBV-infected females, mature eggs and nauplii indicated that the virus may not be transmitted transovarially. Together, these facts suggest that elimination of MBV from hatcheries by screening of aquarantined wild broodstock would be feasible. In the hatchery, baculovirus OB's began to be clearly identifiable in the hepatopancreas of larvae at the third zoeal stage. During all subsequent larval and PL developmental stages, there was a high incidence of infected individuals, some with extremely large numbers of OB's. The average incidence of PL positive for OB's in histological specimens approach 100% during the period of the study in a survey that included eight commercial PL producers on both the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. However, the incidence of OB-positive animals gradually fell as the shrimp grew older and OB's were often undetectable in healthy juveniles derived from infected PL within approximately 2 weeks of stocking in grow-out ponds. In some instances, it was possible to follow groups of PL from the nursery stage through to harvest of market-size shrimp. Average survival data for such shrimp followed in a large number of ponds over a period of 1 year indicated that MBV was well tolerated by *Penaeus monodon* if other rearing conditions were optimal. However, in the event of environmental or other stress, the incidence of animals showing large numbers of MBV particles increased dramatically.

Fiers-F, 1986.

Feregastes wellensi, new genus new species of the family Tegastidae (Copepoda, Harpacticoida) from the Andaman Islands (India).

Crustaceana (Leiden) 51(3): 277-285

Abstract: *Feregastes wellensi* gen. nov., sp. nov. from the family Tegastidae was proposed and described from the intertidal zone of the Andaman Islands. Scanning electron microscopic observations of the tegumental structures were also provided.

Fontugne-M-R; Duplessy-J-C, 1986.

Variations of the monsoon regime during the Upper Quaternary: Evidence from carbon isotopic record of organic matter in North Indian Ocean sediment cores.

Palaeogeography Palaeoclimatology Palaeoecology 56(1-2): 69-88

Abstract: The $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ ratios and contents of organic carbon in deep sea sediment cores of the North Indian Ocean have been compared for the different climatic stages as determined by oxygen isotope stratigraphy. Using the difference in the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values between marine and terrestrial organic matter, the terrestrial contribution to the eastern Gulf of Bengal and the Andaman Sea has been determined for modern and glacial times. The geographical distribution of the terrestrial organic carbon linked to sea surface circulation shows that during the last glacial period, the NE monsoon circulation was the dominant feature. The organic carbon abundance within the sediment, which is related to local productivity, was greater during glacial times in the areas where production depends on the NE monsoon strength (coast of North India in the Arabian sea and Andaman sea) suggesting its reinforcement.

Ganeshamurthy-A-N {a}; Singh-Ganauri; Singh-N-T, 1995.

Sulphur status and response to rice to sulphur on some soils of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1995; 43 (4) 637-641.

Gangopadhyay-M; Chakrabarty-T, 1989.

New and noteworthy Asiatic Rubiaceae.

Journal Of Economic And Taxonomic Botany 13(1): 85-88

Abstract: A new species, *Canthium andamanicum* Gang. et T. Chakrab, is described from South Andaman Island, India while another new species, *Diplospora majumdarii* Gang. et T. Chakrab. is described from Perak, Malay Peninsula. A new combination is also made *Diplospora bilocularis* (*Urophyllum biloculare* Kurz).

Gangopadhyay-M; Chakrabarty-T, 1992.

Two new species of *Terminalia* L. (Combretaceae) from Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (1) 237-240.

Gangopadhyay-M; Chakraborty-T, 1992.

The family Apocynaceae of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (1) 27-59.

Abstract: A systematic account of the family Apocynaceae of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands is presented. 30 indigenous species belonging to 23 genera are treated in addition to 6 cultivated species representing 6 genera. A new species of the South-East Asian genus *Winchia* DC. (i.e. *W. parkinsonii* Gang & T. Chakrab.) is described. Two more new species, *Micrechites andamanica* Gang. & T. Chakrab and *M. parkinsonii* Gang. & T. Chakrab. are also described. A new variety, *Chilocarpus denudatus* Bl. var. *nicobaricus* Gang. & T. Chakrab. is proposed. *Kopsia scortechinii* King & Gamble and *Parsonsia penangiana* King & Gamble are additions to the Flora of India. The latter is also recorded for Myanmar (former y Burma) and is reduced to a variety of *Parsonsia alboflavescens* (Dennst.) Mabberley. Two species of *Parsonsia* R. Br. remain imperfectly known. *Rauvolfia sumatrana* Jack is reported from Myanmar.

Garth-J-S, 1987.

Platypilumnus soelae, new species of goneplacid crab from the North West Shelf of Australia (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura).

Beagle 4(1): 35-38

Abstract: *Platypilumnus soelae* sp. nov. is described from specimens taken in from 178 to 454m from the North West Shelf of Australia. The new species is differentiated from *P. gracilipes* Alcock, 1894, Andaman Sea, and from *P. inermis* Guinot, 1985, Reunion Island, western Indian Ocean.

Gedde-Anne-Dorte {a}, 1999.

Thalassiosira andamanica sp. nov. (Bacillariophyceae), a new diatom from the Andaman Sea (Thailand).

Journal-of-Phycology. Feb., 1999; 35 (1) 198-205.

Abstract: A new marine diatom, *Thalassiosira andamanica*, is described from light and electron microscopy. The specimens were collected in the vicinity of Phuket Marine Biological Center, Thailand, and later brought into clonal culture. *Thalassiosira andamanica* possess a rimoportula with a pronounced outer extension, one marginal ring of fuloportulae, and three rings of fuloportulae on the valve face. Cells are united into colonies by a single thread

secreted through a central fulcportula. Marginal fulcportulae extensions are shortest on the inside of the valve. The areolae are arranged in sectors, and the valve margin is ribbed with approximately 38 ribs in 10 μm . The valvocopula and copula have rows of pores, four to six pores in 1 μm . Apparently, the pleurae are hyaline. Experiments with a clonal culture isolated at Phuket, Thailand, showed that growth (cell divisions $\cdot 24 \text{ h}^{-1}$) was reduced for cultures grown at 14°C compared to those grown at 19°C, 24°C or 30°C. The maximum growth rate (2.2 divisions $\cdot 24 \text{ h}^{-1}$) was at 30°C. *Thalassiosira andamanica* is compared with morphologically similar taxa. On the basis of morphological features and the response to different temperature regimens, it is concluded that this taxon must be recognized as a new warm-water species. In addition, *T. andamanica* does not clearly belong to any of the two subgroups of species of *Thalassiosira*. To accommodate the morphological characteristics of *T. andamanica*, the establishment of a possible third subgroup is discussed.

Ghai-S; Chandra-K; Ramamurthy-V-V, 1988.

A new genus *Subpeltonotus*, new genus and a new species *Subpeltonotus andamanae*, new species from India: (Insecta, Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: Rutelinae).

Reichenbachia 26(5): 19-24

Abstract: The present paper describes a new genus *Subpeltonotus* and a new species *Subpeltonotus andamanae* belonging to the tribe Rutelini of the subfamily Rutelinae of the family Scarabaeidae from Andaman Islands of India. The diagnostic characters and male genitalia are illustrated.

Ghosh-A-R; Sehgal-S-C, 1998.

Shigella infections among children in Andaman - an archipelago of tropical islands in Bay of Bengal.

Epidemiology-and-Infection. Aug., 1998; 121 (1) 43-48.

Abstract: Shigellosis is common among children in the Andaman and Nicobar islands. Our experience showed two distinct features of shigellosis within a span of 3 years in 1994-6: (i) changing patterns of serotype or subtype specific shigellosis and (ii) emergence of multidrug resistant isolates with changing R-patterns. The rate of isolation was 10.4-27.9% with the rate of isolation of *Shigella flexneri* interchanging with *S. dysenteriae* alternately. In 1994, *S. flexneri* superseded *S. dysenteriae* (48.6% vs. 33.3%; $P < 0.05$) while *S. dysenteriae* dominated over *S. flexneri* in 1995 (54.7% vs. 34.0%; $P < 0.05$). The picture reversed again in 1996 (63.0% vs. 22.2 %; $P < 0.05$). Among shigellae isolates, the commonest serotypes were *S. dysenteriae* type 1 and *S. flexneri* type 2a. Isolated shigellae were of multidrug resistant type. Seven R-patterns were observed in 1994, while 8R-patterns were observed during the next year with the emergence of nalidixic acid resistance. In 1996, emergence of gentamicin resistance was also observed. All isolates were resistant to ampicillin and sensitive to quinolones. The MIC of nalidixic acid and gentamicin are $\geq 128 \text{ mg/ml}$ and $\geq 64 \text{ mg/ml}$ respectively. These changing trends in shigellosis has important public health significance.

Ghosh-A-R; Sehgal-S-C {a}, 1998.

Detection of *tdh* and *trh* genes in a urea-hydrolysing environmental isolate of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* from the Andamans.

Journal-of-Diarrhoeal-Diseases-Research. June, 1998; 16 (2) 87-90.

Abstract: Co-existence of *trh* gene and urea-hydrolysing property in one of 44 marine water isolates of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* correlates strongly with both genotypic and phenotypic characteristics of the bacterium. Thus, urease-producing phenotype can be considered a marker of virulence for the production of thermostable direct haemolysin-related haemolysin (TRH) (i.e. possession of *trh* gene). The same isolate also possessed the *tdh* gene. An environmental isolate possessing all the characteristics of a pathogenic *V. parahaemolyticus* in this marine environment suggest that there is a likelihood of the occurrence of clinical cases of gastroenteritis caused by *V. parahaemolyticus* in the Andamans.

Ghosh-A-R; Sehgal-S-C {a}, 1996.

Existing status of shigellosis in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Indian-Journal-of-Medical-Research. 1996; 103 (MARCH) 134-137.

Abstract: A total of 691 children below five years of age, who were suffering from acute diarrhoea, were investigated. Conventional bacterial pathogens were isolated in 133 (19.2%) cases. *Shigella* sp. was the most common isolate being positive in 72 (10.4%) faecal specimens. No isolation of *Shigella* sp. was observed in paediatric patients less than 6 months of age while the maximum isolations were observed among 7-12 month old children. All isolates were sensitive to ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin, gentamycin and nalidixic acid and resistant to ampicillin. Multiple drug resistant isolates were observed during the study also. In all, 7 antibiograms were observed.

Ghosh-Barin, 1993.

A contribution to the flora of Little Andaman Island.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1993; 17 (3) 601-614.

Abstract: Altogether 329 species of vascular plants occurring on the Little Andaman Island are enumerated. The voucher specimens are deposited in CAL and PBL. The rare and threatened plants as well as those having medicinal or other economic values are marked out. Need for immediate conservation activities are emphasized.

Gill-B-S; Balakrishnan-P; Hossain-M; Singh-J, 1988.

Treatment of "humpsore", stephanofilariasis of cattle, with ivermectin.

Indian Journal of Animal Sciences 58(5): 552-560

Abstract: Humpsore, *Stephanofilaria assamensis* infection, is an economically important disease of cattle in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, on eastern seaboard and north-east of India, and in Bangladesh. Despite extensive drug trials, therapy of far humpsore leaves much to be desired. Ivermectin possessing outstanding and wide spectrum of activity against most of the nematodes of cattle tested was against humpsore. Forty bulls at Guwahati, and 36 cows and 2 bulls at Port Blair, showing typical lesions of humpsore were used to evaluate the efficacy of ivermectin 1% w/v injectable solution administered subcutaneously once at 200 μ -g/kg body weight, against humpsore. Half the number of cattle at the two places were treated and the other half left as untreated controls. The trial terminated on day 28 and the result read. However, at Port Blair the animals were given 3 doses more at 28-day intervals and the results read on day 126. On day 28 no adult worms were found in any of the treated 39 cattle whereas all the untreated animals still showed adult worms and unaltered humpsore dermatitis. The lesions in 16 out of the 20 treated bulls at Guwahati (80%) were completely healed. Lesions of the remaining 4 bulls were distinctly reduced in size. The healing process in the 19 treated cattle at Port Blair was good. The lesions of 2 animals were completely healed by day 28. Four treatments completely healed the sores of 15 out of the 16 surviving animals (94%). The longer time and retreatment needed for full recovery by the animals at Port Blair, was due to the reinfections taking place as its climate was most conducive to vector breeding. The vectors, indeed, were active on the farm. It was concluded that ivermectin at 200 μ -g/kg body weight was effective in the treatment of humpsore. One dose would cure most of the animals in environments of reduced challenge, whereas repeated doses would be required to obtain matching cure-rates in herds exposed to reinfections. The drug offers the additional advantages of ease of administration, and of protecting the animals from other common nematodes and ectoparasites.

Goel-A-K; Mehrotra-B-N, 1986.

Symplocos oxyphylla (Symplocaceae): Rediscovered from South Andamans (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 8(1): 198-200

Abstract: *Symplocos oxyphylla* Wallich ex DC. has been recollected after a lapse of 10 decades from the South Andaman Islands.

Goel-A-K; Rao-M-K-V, 1988.

A new species of *Secamone* (Asclepiadaceae) from South Andamans (India).

Journal of The Bombay Natural History Society 85(1): 161-163

Abstract: The genus *Secamone* R. Br. is recorded for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with a new species *S. andamanica* sp. nov. from South Andamans.

Goel-A-K; Rao-M-K-V; Mehrotra-B-N, 1985 (1986).

Ligustrum glomeratum, new record (Oleaceae) for India from South Andamans.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 7(2): 484-486

Abstract: The genus *Ligustrum* L. has been recorded for the first time for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the species *L. glomeratum* Bl. for India.

Goel-A-K; Sharma-S-C, 1991.

A new species of *Miliusa* (Annonaceae) from Andaman Islands, India.

Nordic Journal of Botany 10(6): 629-632

Abstract: A new species *Miliusa jainii* (Annonaceae) from South Andamans, India, is described and illustrated.

Gomes-Helga-Do-R; Goes-Joaquim-I; Parulekar-A-H, 1992.

Size-fractionated biomass, photosynthesis and dark carbon dioxide fixation in a tropical oceanic environment.

Journal-of-Plankton-Research. 1992; 14 (9) 1307-1329.

Abstract: This study examines the spatial distribution and size structure of phytoplankton biomass and productivity in relation to the vertical structure of the Andaman Sea (northeastern Indian Ocean). This region was characterized by low concentrations of nutrients and high levels of isolation. Nitrogen availability appeared to control overall productivity with nitrate-based 'new' production accounting for 8-24% of the total primary production. Euphotic column chlorophyll (chl a) averaged 52.5 mg m⁻², of which a major portion was located as a subsurface chl a maximum (SCM) at approx 60-80 m. Net, nano and picoplankton contributed an average of 39, 24 and 37% to euphotic column chl a, respectively. An inverse relationship was observed between the percentages of picoplankton and total chl a. On the other hand, net phytoplankton showed a decreasing trend with increasingly oligotrophic conditions. Of the total mean euphotic column production (0.17 g C m⁻² day⁻¹), 37% was attributable to picoplankton, whereas nano and net phytoplankton contributed 40 and 23%, respectively. In contrast to the generally accepted view that picoplankton are low-light adapted, no signs of photoinhibition were observed in surface populations of picoplankton photosynthesizing at high light intensities of approx 1500 μ -E m⁻² s⁻¹. Below the euphotic zone (100-200 m), dark fixation of CO₂ was quite significant. The average column dark fixation of CO₂ was 0.045 g C m⁻² day⁻¹, which is approx 19% of the euphotic

column production. A substantial percentage of dark fixation of CO₂ was attributable to organisms in the picoplankton size class. Despite their low sinking rates, picoplankton may be the dominant contributors to organic carbon fluxes to deeper depth through the formation of aggregates with river-derived mineral particles.

Gosliner-Terrence-M; Behrens-David-W, 1998.

Five new species of *Chromodoris* (Mollusca: Nudibranchia: Chromodorididae) from the tropical Indo-Pacific ocean. *Proceedings-of-the-California-Academy-of-Sciences*. Feb. 11, 1998; 50 (5) 139-165.

Abstract: Five new species of *Chromodoris* are described from the tropical Indo-Pacific. Three of these, *Chromodoris joshi*, *C. diana* and *C. michaeli*, are members of the *Chromodoris quadricolor* complex. *Chromodoris joshi* is known from the Philippines, Indonesia and the Andaman Sea, Thailand. *Chromodoris diana* is commonly found in the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia. *Chromodoris michaeli* is known from the Philippine Islands of Luzon, Cebu and Mindanao. *Chromodoris hintuanensis* is known from the Ryukyu Islands, the Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Thailand. It is compared to two similar species, *C. geometrica* and *C. conchylata*. *Chromodoris roboi* is known from the Ryukyu Islands and Lord Howe Island and Western Australia and is similar in color pattern to *C. vibrato* and *C. aureopurpurea*. Consistent patterns of radular morphology, mantle gland arrangement and reproductive anatomy suggest that members of the *Chromodoris quadricolor* complex may be closely related phylogenetically in addition to having a similar color pattern.

Grygier-M-J, 1991.

Additions to the ascothoracidan Fauna of Australia and South-east Asia (Crustacea, Maxillopoda): Synagogidae (part), Lauridae and Petraridae.

Records of The Australian Museum 43(1): 1-46

Abstract: Previous Australian records of Ascothoracida are summarised. In the Synagogidae, three new species of *Gorgonolaureus* (*G. decurvatus*, *G. vietnamensis*, *G. tricornutus*) Utinomi are described from primnoid (*Pterostenella plumatilis* (Rousseau)), paramuriceid (unidentified), and gorgoniid (*Eunicella* sp.) gorgonacean hosts off Western Australia, Vietnam, and New Caledonia, respectively. The first two species are from unusually shallow depths, 80 to 100 m, the third from bathyal depths. *FLATSIA walcoochorum* n. gen., n. spec. with one species from 73 to 82 m depth off New South Wales, host unknown, is provisionally assigned to the Synagogidae. In the Lauridae, two new species of *Baccalaureus* (*B. isauricola*, *B. cannoni*) Broch is described from the subtidal zoanthid *Isaurus tuberculatus* Gray on the Great Barrier Reef and the solitary zoanthid *Sphenopus marsupialis* Steenstrup at several shallow sites (40-86 m) off Queensland and Western Australia and in the Andaman Sea. In the Petraridae, morphological and ecological notes on *Petrarca okadai* Grygier infesting the coral *Heteropsammia cochlea* (Spengler) at Lizard Island, Queensland, are presented. Two new species of *Petrarca* (*P. sensoria*, *P. goanna*) Fowler are described infesting the solitary coral *Fungiacyathus* sp. off Moreton Bay, Queensland, and the hermatypic reef coral *Turbinaria reniformis* Bernard at Lizard Island. An unnamed species of *Petrarca* from the solitary coral *Anthemiphyllia dentata* Alcock collected between 110 and 350 m off Queensland is partly described. A list and some photographs of other new records of galls caused by petracrid ascothoracidans in various Indo-Pacific scleractinians, especially *Turbinaria* spp. and other dendrophylliids, are presented.

Guha-D-K; Das-S-K; Chaudhuri-P-K; Choudhuri-D-K, 1985.

Chironomid midges of the Andaman islands, (Italy) (Diptera: Chironomidae).

Proceedings of The National Academy of Sciences India Section B (Biological Sciences) 55(1): 22-38

Abstract: Eleven new species of Chironomidae are recognised in a collection from the Andaman islands: *Chironomus brevistylus*, *Cryptochironomus bulbosus*, *Cr. calyxus*; *Dicrotendipes arcisylus*, *D. canitibialis*; *Trichotendipes insulus*; *Cladotanytarsus multispinulus*; *Tanytarsus flaviradialis*, *T. fuscibdominalis*, *T. magnituberculus* and *T. minimus*. A new monotypic genus, *Trichotendipes* is proposed.

Guinot-D, 1990.

Crustacea Decapoda: The genus *Psophteticus* Wood-Mason, 1892 (Goneplacidae).

Memoires du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle Serie A Zoologie 145(0): 331-368

Abstract: This paper contains a study of the genus *Psophteticus* based on collections from the area around Madagascar (leg. Crosnier & Cleve, Benthedi Exp.); from Reunion (Marion-Dufresne 1982, MD32); from the Philippines (Musrstom 1-3), from the Makassar Strait (Corindon 2, 1980); and from New Caledonia (Biocal and Musrstom 4, 1985). The type species *P. stridulans* Wood-Mason, 1892, is redescribed, based on a topotype, from the Andaman Sea. In addition the genus contains *P. insignis* Alcock, 1900 and *P. hughi* Rathbun, 1914, both of which are redescribed, and *P. vocans* Guinot, 1985. Three new species are erected: *P. crosnieri* from Madagascar; *P. musicus* from the Philippines; and *P. insolitus* from the Makassar Strait. Specimens previously reported as *P. stridulans* by Guinot, from Reunion, have been reexamined and are considered of uncertain status but close to *P. stridulans*. A key is provided for identification of the species. The armature of the ambulatory legs was found to be a reliable and complex specific character, independent of sex and age, and is described for each species. A large series of *P. insignis* evidenced pronounced allometry in the growth pattern of the anterolateral edge of the carapace and a sexual dimorphism with longer chelipeds in the male.

Haitlinger-R, 1996.

New heterocoptid mites (Acari, Astigmata, Heterocoptidae) associated with Cassidinae and Hispinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) from Africa and Asia.

Linzer-Biologische-Beitraege. 1996; 28 (2) 979-998.

Abstract: Three new genera, *Cassiocoptes* n. gen., *Nolaecoptes* n. gen., *Abboticoptes* n. gen., and eight new species of the Heterocoptidae (*Erotylocoptes helenae* n. sp. found in Republic of South Africa and Mozambique on *Lacoptera rugosicollis* and *L. corrugata* (Cassidinae), *E. taorettae* n. sp. found in Tanzania on *L. aurosa*, *E. verenae* n. sp. found in Congo Brazzaville on *L. caduca*, *Heterocoptes nolae* n. sp. found in Andaman Isl. on *Aspidomorpha inquinata*, *H. lottae* n. sp. found in North Vietnam on *Lacoptera hospita*, *Cassiocoptes mikki* n. sp. found in Sumatra on *Lasiochila fallax* (Hispinae), *Nolaecoptes vonettae* n. sp. found in Sikkim, India on *Aspidomorpha sanctaecrusis* and *Abboticoptes eddae* n. sp. found in Philippines on *A. quadrilobata* are described. A key to all genera of Heterocoptidae and keys for determining species of the genera *Erotylocoptes* and *Heterocoptes* are given.

Hallfors-S; Thomsen-H-A, 1985.

Chrysochromulina brachycylindra, new species (Prymnesiophyceae) from Finnish coastal waters.

Nordic Journal of Botany 5(5): 499-504

Abstract: *Chrysochromulina brachycylindra* sp. nov. is described by means of transmission electron microscopy of shadowcast whole mounts prepared from wild material collected from Finnish coastal waters. The subspherical cell carries plate-scales and cylinder-scales. The scales are large enough to render possible a light microscopical identification of this species from dry preparations. Based on scale morphology it is evident that *C. brachycylindra* is closely related to *C. pachycylindra* Manton, Oates & Course. In addition to the findings from the Baltic Sea the new species is also reported from the Andaman Sea, SW Thailand.

Hamalainen-M {a}; Prashanth-Mohanraj; Veenakumari-K, 1999.

Additions to the odonate fauna of the Andaman and Nicobar islands, Indian Ocean.

Notulae-Odonatologicae. June 1, 1999; 5 (3): 27-29.

Abstract: 9 spp. are recorded for the first time from the Andaman and Nicobar islands, of which *Neurothemis r. ramburii* and *Zyxomma obtusum* are new for the fauna of the territories of the Indian Union. New spp. for the fauna of each of the 2 island groups, the Andamans and the Nicobars, are also presented.

Harold-Antony-S, 1994.

A taxonomic revision of the sternoptychid genus *Polyipnus* (Teleostei: Stomiiformes) with an analysis of phylogenetic relationships.

Bulletin-of-Marine-Science. 1994; 54 (2) 428-534.

Abstract: The benthopelagic fish genus *Polyipnus* (Family Sternoptychidae Gunther) is taxonomically revised and the phylogenetic relationships of the species investigated. Examination of specimens from most major world collections leads to recognition of 30 species for which a key is provided. New species are described from the South China Sea, off the northwestern coast of Australia, the Andaman Sea (eastern Indian Ocean), the western Indian Ocean off Kenya, and the western North Atlantic. A study of phylogenetic relationships, based on mainly osteology and photophores, resulted in a well-resolved phylogeny. Monophyly of the genus and four species groups is indicated; species complexes of earlier authors, not defined on the basis of shared, derived characters, are abandoned. Species that were previously members of the *laternatus* species complex do not constitute a monophyletic group and are now placed in the *asteroides* and *omphus* species groups with their respective closest relatives. The remaining *meteori* and *spinosus* groups contain species previously referred to the *asteroides* and *spinosus* complexes. Many new records are reported for most previously recognized species. *Polyipnus meteori* and *P. omphus* which were previously thought endemic to the western Indian Ocean are found to be widespread in the Indo-Pacific. Most species distributions remain limited even with the advent of the new material.

Hemavathy-J; Prabhakar-J-V, 1990.

Lipid composition of *Calophyllum inophyllum* kernel.

Journal of The American Oil Chemists' Society 67(12): 955-957

Abstract: Total kernel lipids extracted from *Calophyllum inophyllum*, Guttiferae amounted to 60.1% of the dry kernel. The total lipids consisted of 92.0% of neutral lipids, 6.4% glycolipids and 1.6% phospholipids. Neutral lipids consisted of triacylglycerols, monoacylglycerols and sterols. At least four glycolipids and five phospholipids were identified. Acylmonogalactosyldiacylglycerol and monogalactosyl-monoacylglycerol were major glycolipids; while monogalactosyldiacylglycerol and an acylated sterolglucoside were present in small amounts. The phospholipids consisted of phosphatidylethanolamine and phosphatidylcholine as major phospholipids, and minor amounts of phosphatidic acid, phosphatidylserine and lysophosphatidylcholine. The fatty acid composition of these different neutral lipids, glycolipids and phospholipids was determined.

Hensley-D-A; Amaoka-K, 1989.

A redescription of *Pseudorhombus megalops*, with comments on *Cephalopsetta ventrocellata* (Osteichthyes: Pleuronectiformes: Paralichthyidae).

Proceedings of The Biological Society of Washington 102(3): 577-585

Abstract: *Pseudorhombus megalops* has not been recorded in the literature since first described by Fowler (1934) from the Philippine Islands. The species is redescribed from the type specimens and additional material from the Philippine Islands, eastern Indian Ocean, Bali Strait, and Arafura Sea. *Pseudorhombus megalops* has a very distinct black spot or ocellus on the left pelvic fin. The only other Indo-Pacific paralichthyid with a similar character is *Cephalopsetta ventrocellata*. These species are compared and characters are given for their separation. *Cephalopsetta ventrocellata*, previously known from the east and west coasts of India and Pakistan, is shown to range to the Andaman Sea and Gulf of Oman. *Cephalopsetta* has been considered a close relative of *Ancylopsetta* (western Atlantic and eastern Pacific) and *Gastropsetta* (western Atlantic) because they share an elongate left pelvic fin. Osteological characters of the caudal fin, however, support placement of *Cephalopsetta* in with the Indo-Pacific genera *Pseudorhombus* and *Tarphops*.

Het-Ram; Sinha-A-K; Misra-J-P, 1993.

Behavioural studies on Nicobar crab eating macaques in captivity.

Indian-Forester. 1993; 119 (10) 845-848.

Het-Ram; Sinha-A-K; Misra-J-P, 1993.

Behavioural studies on Andaman green imperial pigeon in captivity.

Indian-Forester. 1993; 119 (10) 863-865.

Hore-D-K, 1985.

Distribution status of *Symplocos oxyphylla* Wall. ex DC. in Indian flora.

Indian Journal of Forestry 8(2): 147-150

Abstract: Detailed studies on *Symplocos oxyphylla* have been made in this paper regarding its distribution in India, Bangladesh, Burma and Thailand. The causes of its extinction from Andaman Islands and measures for its conservation have been proposed.

Houart-Roland {a}; Rao-K-V-Surya, 1996.

Description of a new species of Muricopsinae (Gastropoda: Muricidae) from the Andaman Islands.

Apex-Brussels. 1996; 11 (2) 55-57.

Abstract: *Murexiella andamanensis* n.sp. is described. It is compared with *Murexiella interserratus* (Sowerby, 1879) and ?*Muricopsis* (?*Murexsul*) *multispinosus* (Sowerby, 1904).

Husain-T; Paul-S-R, 1984.

A new species of *Ixora* (Rubiaceae) from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Blumea 30(1): 153-156

Abstract: A new species of *Ixora*, *I. katchalensis*, from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is described and illustrated. It belongs to section *Otobactrum* Brem. (group C).

Imamura-Hisashi {a}; Knapp-Leslie-W, 1999.

Thysanophrys papillaris, a new species of flathead from the Andaman Sea and northern Australia (Scorpaeniformes: Platycephalidae).

Ichthyological-Research. May 25, 1999; 46 (2): 179-183.

Abstract: A new platycephalid, *Thysanophrys papillaris*, is described on the basis of six specimens (78-121 mm SL) collected from the Andaman Sea and off northern Australia (Timor and Arafura Seas). This new species can be distinguished from other congeners by the following combination of characters: presence of a single short papilla on upper surface of eye, longer snout, smaller body scales, 11 second dorsal-fin rays and 12 anal-fin rays, presence of four or more suborbital spines usually, branched short iris lappet, ctenoid lateral-line scales and interopercle not extended posteroventrally.

Ishwar-N-M {a}; Das-Indraneil, 1998.

Rediscovery of *Calotes andamanensis* Boulenger 1891 and a reassessment of the type locality.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. Dec., 1998; 95 (3): 513-514.

Iwatsuki-Yukio {a}; Kimura-Seishi; Yoshino-Tetsuo, 1999.

Description of *Gerres chrysops* sp. nov. from Thailand and redescription of *Gerres setifer* (Hamilton, 1822) and *G. decacanthus* (Bleeker, 1865) (Perciformes: Gerreidae).

Ichthyological-Research. Feb. 15, 1999; 46 (1) 27-41.

Abstract: *Gerres chrysops*, a new gerreid species from the Gulf of Thailand, is described on the basis of 29 specimens, 58-83 mm in standard length (SL). A small-sized species (less than 100 mm SL), it is characterized by a silvery-gold sheen on the head and trunk, vivid yellow or yellowish-hyaline fins in life, two supraneural bones (formula 0/0/2/) and dorsal fin rays usually IX, 10. The new species is similar to *G. decacanthus* (Bleeker, 1865) and *G. setifer* (Hamilton, 1822), which are redescribed, being similarly small valid gerreid species characterized by two supraneural bones. Together, the three species comprise "the *Gerres setifer* complex." *Gerres chrysops* differs from both *G. decacanthus*

and *G. setifer* in life and fresh colors, the body being silvery-gold with vivid yellow or yellowish dorsal, caudal, anal and pelvic fins, and yellowish-hyaline pectoral fins (vs. silver body with hyaline fins in the latter two species). *Gerres setifer* differs from *G. chrysops* and *G. decacanthus* in having the last dorsal fin spine longer than the penultimate spine (vs. almost same length or shorter), usually ten dorsal fin spines and nine soft dorsal rays (vs. usually IX, 10), and 8 or 9 lower series gill rakers (vs. usually 7). *Gerres decacanthus* differs from *G. chrysops* and *G. setifer* in having a shorter head, lesser body depth at the first anal fin spine base, lesser body width at the pectoral fin base, and shorter second dorsal and third anal fin spines. The new species is currently known only from Angsilla, near Bangsaen, and around Si Chang Island, northeastern Gulf of Thailand. *Gerres decacanthus* inhabits southern Chinese waters and *G. setifer* is currently known from the Bay of Bengal to the Andaman Sea.

Jacob-T-K, 1996.

Introduction and establishment of baculovirus for the control of rhinoceros beetle *Oryctes rhinoceros* (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) in the Andaman Islands (India).

Bulletin-of-Entomological-Research. 1996; 86 (3) 257-262.

Abstract: The Kerala isolate of *Oryctes baculovirus* (OBV-KI) was introduced into the Andaman Islands in May 1987 for the population suppression of *Oryctes rhinoceros* (Linnaeus). The virus was released initially at four locations along the island chain. In all the places of virus release, damage to coconut palms was reduced by about 90% within 43 months of release. At one place of virus release, Sipighat, the adult beetle population in the field was reduced by 80% within 18 months and by 96% by the end of 55th month of release. Sixty per cent of the adult beetle population in the field showed symptoms of infection 30 months after virus release. The decline in the numbers of breeding sites at Viper Island and Sipighat were 100% and 98% respectively at the end of 43 months of virus release. The rate of spread of the virus in the field was estimated to be about 1 km/month. The beetle population remained at low levels after the establishment of the virus in these islands.

Jacob-T-K; Bhumannavar-B-S, 1991.

The coconut rhinoceros beetle *Oryctes rhinoceros* L.: Its incidence and extent of palm damage in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India).

Tropical Pest Management 37(1): 80-84

Abstract: The level of incidence of the coconut rhinoceros beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros* L. and the damage caused to the coconut palms by them in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were studied. The Andaman Group recorded an average of 61.9% beetle incidence, 53.1% and 52.1% frond and crown damage, respectively. The Nicobar Group registered 37.6% beetle incidence, 17.2% and 21.4% frond and crown damage, respectively. A high and significant correlation was found between the beetle population and average annual rainfall ($r = 0.876$, $P < 0.001$). The other major climatic and non-climatic factors that contribute to the high level incidence of the beetles and the palm damage in the islands are reported here.

Jafar-S-A, 1985.

Discovery of mixed coccoliths from mud volcanoes of Baratang Island, Andamans, India.

Current Science (Bangalore) 54(4): 170-173

Abstract: The coccoliths of samples recovered from the mud volcanoes suggest the presence of more or less uninterrupted marine Campanian-Danian sequence of rocks containing Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary in Andaman basin. Marker Nannofloral elements for Upper Palaeocene, Lower-Middle Eocene were not found, whereas latest Eocene is confirmed and denotes the youngest elements of the assemblage. Significant transgressive event of early Campanian age is suggested for the basins of Assam, Meghalaya, Bengal and Andamans. Palynological productivity of mud volcano material offers for the first time a new tool to exploration geologist for deciphering subsurface data in absence of direct drilling.

Jafri-S-H, 1986.

Occurrence of hagiastriids in chert associated with Port Blair Series, South Andaman, India.

Journal of The Geological Society of India 28(1): 41-44

Abstract: Hagiastriids in chert (Radiolarian chert) associated with Port Blair Series of South Andaman is reported. A rich diversified and fairly well preserved assemblage of Hagiastriids representing 18 species are noticed. Comparison of these Hagiastriids assemblage of the chert from South Andaman with similar Hagiastriids from DSDP (Deep Sea Drilling Project) data suggest an early Cretaceous age for the former. Presence of chert as an inlier within the predominantly sedimentary sequence of Port Blair Series of Eocene age suggests major uplift/tectonic movement in Andaman-Nicobar basin during Eocene time.

Jagtap-T-G, 1992.

Marine flora of Nicobar group of islands in Andaman Sea.

Indian Journal of Marine Sciences 21(1): 56-58

Abstract: The marine flora of 4 islands comprised 66 species of marine algae, 7 of seagrasses, and 10 of mangroves. Maximum number of marine algae (61) and mangroves (9) were reported from Great Nicobar Island (Indian Ocean), whereas more (7) species of seagrasses were observed from Nancowry and Katchall islands. Mangroves were

dominated by *Rhizophora stylosa* and *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* whereas seagrasses were dominated by *Cymodocea rotundata* and *Enhalus acoroides*. The most common seaweeds observed were *Boodlea composita*, *Caulerpa* spp., *Cladophora patentiramia*, *Halimeda* spp., *Padina gymnospora*, *Turbinaria ornata*, and *Amphiroa* spp.

Jagtap-T-G, 1991.

Distribution of seagrasses along the Indian coast.

Aquatic Botany 40(4): 379-386

Abstract: Seagrass environments, from the main coast of India. Lakshadweep and Andaman Islands, were surveyed for seagrass and marine algal composition. Extensive seagrass meadows and the maximum number of species (seven genera and 12 species) occurred along the Tamil Nadu coast. Seagrasses were observed from intertidal to subtidal regions down to 8 m depth. *Thalassia hemprichii* (Ehrenberg) Aschers. and *Cymodocea serrulata* (R. Brown) Aschers. & Magnus were the dominant seagrasses in the subtidal zones. *Halophila beccarii* Aschers. was restricted to the intertidal mudflats in association with mangroves. The rich growth of seagrasses along the Tamil Nadu coast and Lakshadweep can be attributed mainly to high salinity, clarity of the water and sandy substratum. One hundred species of marine algae were recorded from the seagrass environments of India.

Jagtap-T-G; Chaugule-B-B, 1997.

Metamastophora flabellata (Sonder) Setchell (Corallinaceae, Rhodophyta) a new addition to the coral reef flora, from the Andaman Sea (Indian Ocean).

Indian-Journal-of-Marine-Sciences. Sept., 1997; 26 (3) 309-311.

Abstract: Stray occurrence of *Metamastophora flabellata* is recorded, for the first time from the Andaman Sea, India. Earlier this alga was reported to be confined only to the coasts of southern Australia and Africa. The specimen is smaller than that described from Australia and Africa. The presence of this alga at Great Nicobar Island indicated its further northward distribution.

Jeyamurthy-A; Rao-M-K-V; Dagar-J-C, 1989.

First record of an Orobanchaceae taxon for the Andaman-Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 13(1): 22-24

Abstract: *Christisonia subacaulis* (Benth.) Gard. (Orobanchaceae), a rare and interesting parasitic herb, hitherto known to occur in Peninsular India and Sri Lanka, is recorded for the Andaman Islands, with a detailed description and illustrations.

Joshi-D-Y; Wani-D-D; Chavan-S-J, 1992.

Studies on the hepatic flora of the Andaman Islands (India): II.

Advances In Plant Sciences 4(1): 94-103

Abstract: The paper gives an account of liverwort taxa collected from various islands of the middle Andaman. The species described herein are reported for the first time from this region. It is noted that the corticolous and foliicolous leafy hepatics dominate the growth over the thalloid members.

Joshi-D-Y; Wani-D-D; Chavan-S-J, 1990.

Studies on *Mastigolejeunea humilis*, new record (Gott.) Schiffn, from Andaman Islands, India.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 14(3): 555-560

Abstract: *M. humilis* (Gott.) Schiffn, is being reported for the first time, from the tropical rain forest of middle and south Andaman. It is known to occur in Nicobar islands and various localities of Kerala only. It is highly variable species and though the present material is comparable to the already described from Kerala, shows certain deviations in the following respect: size of leaf-lobe and its number of cells, number of teeth, height of cells, width of teeth, apex of leaf-lobule, female bract-lobe and perianth size.

Jouin-C; Rao-G-C, 1987.

Morphological studies on some Polygordiidae and Saccocirridae (Polychaeta) from the Indian Ocean.

Cahiers de Biologie Marine 28(3): 389-402

Abstract: The paper reports on the results of morphological investigations, some of them carried out with SEM, on three species of *Saccocirrus*, viz. *S. minor* Aiyar and Alikunhi, *S. orientalis* Alikunhi and *S. krusadensis* Alikunhi and two species of *Polygordius* viz., *P. eschaturus* Marcus and *Polygordius* sp., collected from coarse intertidal sediments on Andaman islands (Bay of Bengal) and Laccadive islands (Arabian Sea) in the Indian Ocean. The subspecies *P. eschaturus brevipopillosus* is described as new to science. The results on *Saccocirrus* are compared with those obtained on materials from other parts of the world and discussed.

Kastoro, 1987.

The semidiurnal M-2 tide in the Southeast Asian waters.

Marine Research in Indonesia 0(26): 13-28

Abstract: The semidiurnal tides of the Pacific and Indian Oceans penetrate deeply into the Southeast Asian waters. The tides of the Pacific Ocean govern the whole of the China Sea, the Philippines waters and the Sulawesi Sea while the

tides of the Indian Ocean govern the Timor Sea, the Banda Sea, the Andaman Sea and the Malacca Strait. The Maluku Sea, the Makassar Strait and the Java Sea are the boundary region between tides from the Indian and Pacific Oceans. In the Java Sea the semidiurnal tide is produced mainly by the tide from the Indian Ocean. At the boundary region, the amplitudes are generally very small. As an example of a boundary region, the tides of the Sunda Strait are considered in some detail. An analytical solution of two overlapping standing waves, one wave resulting from open mouth reflection of a wave incident from the Indian Ocean and the other standing wave from open mouth reflection of a wave incident from the Java Sea, adequately describe the M-2 tide in the Sunda Strait.

Kaszab-Z, 1985 (1986).

Three new Tenebrionidae species (Coleoptera) from Asia.

Bollettino del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona 12(0): 449-460

Abstract: The description of three new Tenebrionidae species from Asia is given. The specimens were collected by Dr. G. Osella in the Karakorum and the islands of South Andaman. The species are *Syachis osellai* sp. n. (Karakorum), *Plesioderes andamanicus* sp. n. (Andaman Is.) and *Caedius maritimus* sp. n. (Andaman Is.). From the zoogeographical point of view the discovery of *Plesioderes andamanicus* is significant, since the species of the genus had hitherto been known from the Madagascan region and in the islands in the Western basin of the Indian Ocean.

Kevan-D-K-M {a}; Jin-X-B, 1993.

New species of the Xiphidiopsis-group from the Indian region (Grylloptera Tettigonioidea Meconematidae).

Tropical-Zoology. 1993; 6 (2) 253-274.

Abstract: The Xiphidiopsis-group of the Indian region includes the genera *Teratura* Redtenbacher 1891, *Xiphidiopsis* Redtenbacher 1891, *Xiphidonema* Ingrisch 1897 and *Alloteratura* Hebard 1922. Comments are made on the relevant genera of the group, and the provisional differences between *Xiphidiopsis* and *Alloteratura* are provided. Notes are given on previously described species from the Indian region, with a description of the previously unknown female of *X. forficata* Bolivar 1900. The following new species are described: *X. denticuloides* Kevan from Nepal, *X. malabarica* Kevan from southern India (female only), *X. anomala* Kevan and *X. nepalensis* Kevan (both from Nepal, both female only), *A. andamanensis* Kevan from the Andaman Islands (male only), *A. mesembrina* Kevan, *A. simplicicercis* Kevan and *A. thanjavuensis* Kevan, all from southern India (the last as female only), and *A. nepalica* Kevan from Nepal (female only). New island-group records of *X. lita* Hebard 1922 are given.

Khan-M-H, 1986.

Fly problem on animals in Andamans (Bay of Bengal, India).

Indian Journal Of Animal Health 25(2): 141-144

Abstract: In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 42,291 flies were collected from cattle and buffaloes. The collections from different islands revealed perennial presence of similar flies in comparable numbers, 99.24% of the collected flies were haematophagous.

Khan-T-N, 1992.

Growth and dynamics of cerambycid (Coleoptera) populations.

Proceedings-of-the-Zoological-Society-Calcutta. 1992; 45 (2) 173-186.

Abstract: The population growth and dynamics of six Andaman (India) Cerambycidae were studied over three years. Emphasis was placed on age-specific survival and fecundity, population growth rate, mortality factors including natural enemies and catastrophic climatic factors. Mortality during development did not vary significantly between generations and contributed little to the population variation. Pre-ovipositing and ovipositing adult mortalities due to catastrophic climatic factors were responsible for most of the observed changes in population size and growth rate from year to year and were shown to be the key factor. Oviposition curves were typically skewed with peak oviposition occurring in the first half of the imaginal life. Maximum contribution to the population growth was made by the young females. Populations of all species increased in size over the study period. This was attributed to (i) large resource volume and small initial populations and (ii) low intra- and interspecific competition.

Kiorboe-Thomas, 1991.

Seabirds observed in the Andaman Self Sea off Phuket, Thailand, 1990-1991.

Natural-History-Bulletin-of-the-Siam-Society. 1991; 39 (2) 85-91.

Abstract: Observations of seabirds during 5 oceanographic cruises (67 observation hours) between October 1990 and June 1991 in the Andaman Shelf Sea off Phuket are reported. The density of seabirds was generally low, between 0.1 and 5 seabirds per observation hour. Peak abundances were recorded during the wet, southwest monsoon season and near the edge of the continental shelf. Altogether 9 species of seabirds, including unidentified terns and shearwaters, were observed. Frigatebirds, mainly Lesser Frigatebird (*Fregata ariel*) and Bridled Tern (*Sterna anaethetus*) were most common with 226 and 164 individuals observed, respectively. Pomarine Jaeger (*Skua*) (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) was more common (25 observations) than hitherto acknowledged. Three streaked shearwaters (*Calonectris leucomelas*) were observed on Nov. 20; this is the first published sight record in Thai waters.

Kobayashi-M; Haribabu-B; Anjaneyulu-V, 1992.

Marine sterols: XXI. Isolation of (24S)-3-beta-hydroxyergost-5-en-21-oic acid from a *Sclerophytum* sp. of soft coral. *Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin* (Tokyo) 40(1): 233-234

Abstract: The lipid extract of the *Sclerophytum* sp. of soft coral, collected off the coast of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, afforded a new sterol 1a. The structure of 1a was shown to be (24S)-3-beta-hydroxyergost-5-en-21-oic acid, the first number of a class of marine sterols having a C-21 carboxylic acid, by spectral analyses and conversion to (24S)-ergostane.

Kobayashi-M; Kanda-F; Damarla-S-R; Rao-D-V; Rao-C-B, 1990.

Marine sterols: XVII. Polyhydroxysterols of the soft corals of the Andaman and Nicobar Coasts (India): (2). Isolation and structures of three 16-beta-hydroxysteroidal glycosides from an *Alcyonium* sp. soft coral.

Chemical And Pharmaceutical Bulletin (Tokyo) 38(9): 2400-2403

Abstract: 3-beta,7-beta-Dihydroxy-2-methylenecholesterol (1) and three new polyhydroxysterol glycosides (2a, 3a and 4) were isolated from the lipid extract of an *Alcyonium* sp. soft coral which was collected in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Isolation of steroidal glycosides from soft corals is rare, if not unprecedented. Spectroscopic and chemical degradation studies indicated the new glycosides to be 24-methylenecholest-5-ene-3-beta,16-beta-diol-3-O-alpha-L-fucoside (2a) and its 7-beta- (3a) and 7-alpha-hydroxy (4) derivatives.

Kobayashi-M; Kanda-F; Rao-C-V-L; Kumar-S-M-D; Rao-D-V; Rao-C-B, 1991.

Marine sterols: XIX. Polyhydroxysterols of the soft corals of the Andaman and Nicobar Coasts (India): (3.) Isolation and structures of five new C-28 polyhydroxysterols from two *Sclerophytum* sp. soft corals.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin (Tokyo) 39(2): 297-300

Abstract: Nine polyhydroxysterols were isolated from the lipid extract of two *Sclerophytum* sp. soft corals collected in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Of these, three compounds (7a, b, and 8) had previously been isolated from the southern Japan soft coral *Sarcophyton glaucum*. Compound 1 was identified as lobosterol having a novel 6-keto-A/B-cis ring juncture. The structures of the five new compounds were determined as 25-deacetyllobosterol (2), (24S)-24-methylcholestane-3-beta,5-alpha,25-triol-6-one 25-monoacetate (5a) and its C-25 deacetoxy analog (6), from the spectral data and by chemical conversion.

Kobayashi-M; Kanda-F; Rao-C-V-L; Kumar-S-M-D; Trimurtulu-G; Rao-C-B, 1990.

Marine sterols: XVI. Polyhydroxysterols of the soft corals of the Andaman and Nicobar coasts: Isolation of (24S)-24-methylcholest-5-ene-3-beta,25-xi,26-triol and (24S)-24-methylcholestane-3-beta,5-beta,6-alpha,25-tetrol.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin (Tokyo) 38(6): 1724-1726

Abstract: Nine polyhydroxysterols were isolated from the lipid extract of two *Sclerophytum* sp. soft corals collected in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Of these seven compounds (1, 4a-6c) had previously been isolated from southern Japan soft coral *Sarcophyton glaucum*. The structures of the two new steroids 2 and 3 were determined as (24S)-24-methylcholest-5-ene-3-beta,25-xi,26-triol and (24S)-24-methylcholestane-3-beta,5-beta,6-alpha,25-tetrol, respectively, by means of spectroscopic analyses, and by correlation with the known compounds.

Kobayashi-M; Kobayashi-K; Ramana-K-V; Rao-C-V-L; Rao-D-V; Rao-C-B 1991.

Marine sterols: Part 20. Polyhydroxy sterols of the soft corals of the Andaman and Nicobar coasts (Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean) Part 4. Andamansterol and nicobarsterol, novel sterols with 3,9,11,21-tetrahydroxylated, and 11,21-epoxy-9,11-seco steroid skeletons, from a *Sclerophytum* sp. of soft coral: X-ray molecular structure of andamansterol. *Journal of The Chemical Society Perkin Transactions I* 0(3): 493-498

Abstract: The lipid extract of a *Sclerophytum* sp. of soft coral, collected off the coast of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, afforded two new polyhydroxy sterols, designated andamansterol 3 and nicobarsterol 4. The structure of compounds 3 and 4 was shown to be gorgost-5-ene-3-beta,9-alpha, 11 alpha,21-tetraol and (11R,24S)-3-beta,6-alpha,11-trihydroxy-11,21-epoxy-9,11-secoergostan-9-one, respectively, by spectral analysis (1H-1H COSY, HMQC-*, HMBC-*). X-ray crystallography of andamasterol 3 confirmed the proposed structure, including the configuration at C-20. Lead tetraacetate treatment of andamansterol 3 gave the 9,11-seco derivative 6 having same seven-membered hemiacetal ring as nicobarsterol 4.

Kobayashi-Masaru {a}; Krishna-Madala-M; Anjaneyulu-Vallurupalli, 1992.

Marine sterols: XXIV. Isolation of 24-methylenecholestane-1-alpha,3-beta,5-alpha, 6-beta,16-beta-pentol from *Sinularia* sp. of soft coral.

Chemical-and-Pharmaceutical-Bulletin-Tokyo. 1992; 40 (10) 2845-2846.

Abstract: The lipid extract of *Sinularia* sp. of soft coral, collected off the coast of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, afforded a new sterol 5, together with three known compounds 2, 3 and 4, and the aglycone (1) of 2. The structure of 5 was derived by comparison of the 1H- and 13C-NMR data with those of 2 and 4 having the same C,D- and A,B-ring substituents, respectively.

Kobayashi-Masaru {a}; Krishna-Madala-M; Haribabu-Bodepudi; Anjaneyulu-Vallurupalli, 1993.

Marine sterols: XXV. Isolation of 23-demethylgorgost-7-ene-3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta-triol and (24S)-ergostane-3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta,7-beta,15-beta-pentol from soft corals of the Andaman and Nicobar coasts.

Chemical-and-Pharmaceutical-Bulletin-Tokyo. 1993; 41 (1) 87-89.

Abstract: Two new marine polyhydroxysterols, 23-demethylgorgost-7-ene-3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta-triol (4a) and (24S)-ergostane-3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta,7-beta,15-beta-pentol(6), were isolated from soft corals (*Sinularia* sp. and *Lobophytum crassum*, respectively) collected off the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. (24S)-Ergost-5-ene-3-beta,7-alpha-diol (1), a known synthetic compound, was isolated from *Sclerophytum* sp. soft coral of the same region. The structures of 4a and 6 were derived by comparison of the ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR data with those of reference compounds having the same partial structures. The previous assignments of C-1 and C-2 of 3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta-trihydroxysterol were reversed.

Kotlyar-A-N, 1987.

A new species of the family Diretmidae (Osteichthyes, Beryciformes) from the Indo-Pacific.

Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 66(4): 628-630

Abstract: *Diretmoides veriginae* Kotlyar sp. n. from the north-eastern part of the Indian Ocean (the Mentawai Submarine Mountain Ridge and the Andaman Sea), the Timor and South Chinese Seas is distinguished from *D. pauciradiatus* (Woods) and *D. parini* Post et Quero by the number of the gill rakers, keel scales, pectoral fin rays and vertebrae, as well as by the body size and coloration patterns.

Kottelat-Maurice {a}; Witte-Kai-Erik, 1999.

Two new species of *Microrasbora* from Thailand and Myanmar, with two new generic names for small Southeast Asian cyprinid fishes (Teleostei: Cyprinidae).

Journal-of-South-Asian-Natural-History. May, 1999; 4 (1): 49-56.

Abstract: Two new species of *Microrasbora* are described, *M. kubotai* from the western (Andaman Sea) slope of Peninsular Thailand and *M. nana* from the lower Sittang basin in Myanmar. *Microrasbora erythromicron* is transferred to *Danio sensu lato*. Two new genera are described, *Sundadanio* (type species: *Rasbora axelrodi*) and *Trigonostigma* (type species: *R. heteromorpha*).

Krasad-B-N; Srivastava-M-N, 1984.

On some rare taxa of *Nitzschia* from India.

Geophytology 14(1): 1-3

Abstract: Three taxa belonging to the genus *Nitzschia* Hassall of the algal flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are described. Of these, 2 taxa, viz. *N. angularis* Wm. Smith var. *affinis* Grun. and *N. constricta* (Greg.) Grun. are new records for the Indian flora and *N. panduriformis* Grun. is reported for the 2nd time from India.

Krishnan-V-Gopala; Pramod-N-P; Thyagarajan-S-P {a}, 1996.

Reverse transcriptase inhibition assay as a screening test for evaluation of anti-retroviral properties.

Medical-Science-Research. 1996; 24 (11) 763-765.

Abstract: We report the standardisation of a simple gel electrophoresis reverse transcriptase (RT) inhibition assay to be used as a screening technique for identifying possible anti-HIV potentials in marine flora and fauna. Moloney murine leukaemia virus (MMLV) RT was used to demonstrate the conversion/non-conversion of mRNA to cDNA.

Ethanol/methanol preparation of 221 marine flora and fauna collected from east and west coasts of India and the coasts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands were tested. The inhibitory potentials of these extracts were identified by the non-formation of CDNA band due to the inhibition of RT. 30 (13.5%) of the marine extracts (15 fauna and 15 flora) possessed RT inhibition properties which could be subjected for further in-depth analysis. The assay could be satisfactorily used as a screening technique, and marine biota may be a useful source of anti-reverse transcriptase compounds.

Kumar-Krishna, 1996.

Some new records of angiosperms for Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1996; 20 (1) 27-29.

Abstract: *Uvaria zeylanica* L., *Rapanea thwaitesii* Mez., *Jasminum ritchiei* Clarke var. *ritchiei* and *Pannisetum pedicellatum* Trin. are reported here as new records for Andaman Islands. Latter species, an introduced one, is being projected as a species which has potential to meet fodder demands of an ever increasing livestock wealth of the islands. Conservation status of *Rapanea thwaitesii* Mez., a new generic record for Andaman Islands is discussed. Brief morphological features, ecology, phytogeographical attributes, economic importance, are also dealt with.

Kumar-Krishna, 1994 (1995).

Record of two infraspecific taxa of *Clerodendrum* L. (Verbenaceae) for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994 (1995); 18 (3) 747-750.

Abstract: *Clerodendrum paniculatum* L. var. *diversifolium* (Vahl.) C.B. Clarke and *Clerodendrum philippinum* Schauer f. *multiplex* (Sweet) Movdenko are recorded here for Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Former taxon is a new record for India as a whole.

Kumar-Krishna {a}, 1997.

Cassia hirsuta Linn. and *Muntingia calabura* Linn. - record of two non-autochthonous angiosperms for Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. Feb. 10, 1997 (1998); 21 (3) 705-707.

Abstract: Two non - autochthonous angiosperms viz. *Cassia hirsuta* Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae) and *Muntingia calabura* Linn. (Elaeocarpaceae) are recorded for Little Andaman Island and South Andaman Islands respectively. Morphology, ecology and economic importance of the two species under report are also discussed.

Kumar-Krishna {a}; Sinha-A-R-P, 1994.

Some taxa of angiosperms rediscovered from Andaman Islands.

Advances-in-Plant-Sciences. 1994; 7 (1) 194-196.

Kumar-Krishna; Sinha-A-R-P, 1994.

Rediscovery of two rare endangered and endemic taxa from Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1994; 91 (2) 340-341.

Kumar-M-Ravi {a}; Bhatia-S-C, 1999.

A new seismic hazard map for the Indian plate region under the global seismic hazard assessment programme.

Current-Science-Bangalore. Aug. 10, 1999; 77 (3): 447-453.

Abstract: A new seismic hazard map for the Indian plate region, comprising the Himalaya, northeast India, the Indian shield, South China, Nepal, Burma and Andaman regions, was prepared under the Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Programme (GSHAP). A working catalogue of main shocks was obtained by merging the local catalogues from different countries, with the global catalogue of NOAA. Eighty-six potential seismic source zones were delineated based on the major tectonic features and seismicity trends. Using the probabilistic hazard assessment approach, the Peak Ground Accelerations (PGA) were computed for 10% probability of exceedence in 50 years, at locations defined by a grid of 0.5degree X 0.5degree. The PGA values over the grid points were contoured to obtain a seismic hazard map. The map reveals that the zones of highest risk are the Burmese arc, northeastern India and the Hindukush regions, with PGA values of the order of 0.35-0.4 g. Also, a majority of the north Indian plate boundary region and the Tibetan plateau region have a hazard level of the order of 0.25 g. In the Indian shield region, it is of the order of 0.05-0.1 g, whereas some locales like Koyna depict a hazard level of about 0.20 g.

Kumar-N; Mukherjee-D-P, 1983 (1984).

A genetic study among the Onge of Little Andaman (India).

Journal of The Indian Anthropological Society 18(2): 161-168

Abstract: The Onge of Little Andaman were tested for 7 genetic characteristics: blood groups ABO, MNS, Rh, Fy-a and Di-a; Hb variants, P.T. C (phenylthiocarbamide) taste sensitivity and color blindness. Living in genetic isolation, the Onge at present are genetically a distinct group showing marked divergence from the other negroids especially the Africans and the other groups by the absence of sickling, NS and R-o chromosomes, HbE, Dia and high Fya and non-taster gene. Its affinities with the Veddis and the negrito populations of Southeast Asia are only apparent. This suggests a possible migration of this negrito group from the Malayan Archipelago.

Kumar-P-V-Sree {a}; Coomar-Tarun, 1999.

Bentinckia nicobarica: An endemic, endangered palm of the Nicobar Islands.

Palms-. July, 1999; 43 (3): 118-121.

Kumar-P; Srivastava-S-C, 1993.

Record of *Flemingia strobilifera*, as a lac host.

Indian-Forester. 1993; 119 (9) 762-764.

Kumar-Rajiv {a}, 1999.

Artificial regeneration of Mangroves.

Indian-Forester. Aug., 1999; 125 (8): 760-769.

Abstract: Mangroves are one of the most productive ecosystems of the tropical coastal areas of the world and are fragile in nature. Despite their ecological significance such as stabilizing the coastal shorelines, guarding the landmass from tidal surges, cyclones, high velocity winds, checking the advancement of sea etc., Mangroves are subjected to unabated exploitation for economic gains. This causes severe stress to its hygiene and survival. In this process of economic exploitation, we lose many areas and it is difficult to regenerate areas, which are highly degraded. For the proper management and eco-restoration of Mangroves, artificial regeneration is a must to augment areas successfully with right choice of species. Artificial regeneration is utmost important in areas where natural regeneration is a failure or

inadequate. This paper describes the various aspects of artificial regeneration from nursery to planting out and analyses the issues involved therein. This is an outcome of the author's observations based on studies conducted on Mangroves in Goa and Middle Andaman.

Kumari-L-K; Royan-J-P; Sumitra-Vijayaraghavan, 1989.

Energy values of suspended detritus in Andaman Sea (Bay of Bengal, India).

Indian Journal of Marine Sciences 18(4): 282-283

Abstract: Energy content of suspended detritus was determined in Andaman Sea waters during April-May 1988. The caloric content of suspended detritus ranged from 987 to 7040 cal.g⁻¹ dry wt with an average value of 5530 cal.g⁻¹ dry wt. The results indicated the predominance of detritus over living matter and significant correlation between particulate organic and detrital carbon.

Lague-Michael-R {a}; Jungers-William-L, 1999.

Patterns of sexual dimorphism in the hominoid distal humerus.

Journal-of-Human-Evolution. April, 1999; 36 (4): 379-399.

Abstract: Basic biomechanical principles predict that body size differences and differences in the positional behavior of primates should impact on the design of the locomotor skeleton. Allometric distortions in joint shape might be expected between sexes if the degree of body size dimorphism is substantial and/or if sex-specific differences exist in behavior. Nevertheless, there are few documented cases of sexual dimorphism in the limb joints of hominoids, despite substantial body size dimorphism and some reports of intersexual differences in positional behavior. This study re-examines sexual dimorphism in the hominoid distal humerus using coordinate data, and distinguishes explicitly between degree of dimorphism (i.e., the magnitude of intersexual differences) and pattern of dimorphism (i.e., the nature of these differences). Using a variety of multivariate morphometric methods (e.g., canonical variates analysis of Mosimann shape variables; Euclidean Distance Matrix Analysis of both form and pattern difference matrices), we address the following issues: (1) do males and females of different species and subspecies (or ethnic groups for humans) maintain similar joint shapes? (2) are multiple patterns of dimorphism evident in this region of hominoids? (3) are differences and similarities in degree and pattern predicted by phylogenetic propinquity and positional behavior? For the most part, our results support earlier findings that sexual dimorphism in the shape of the anthropoid elbow is slight. Of the eight taxa considered here, only the western lowland gorillas exhibited significant differences in the shape of the distal humerus. Gorilla gorilla gorilla also displays a significantly different pattern of dimorphism from the orang-utan. Pattern differences between Andaman Islanders and both mountain gorillas and the orang-utan also approach statistical significance ($P < 0.06$ and $P < 0.08$, respectively). Overall, and despite marked differences in the degree of dimorphism, the knuckle-walking African apes are more similar in patterns of dimorphism to each other than to other taxa (e.g., gorillas are more similar to orang-utans in degree, but more similar to chimpanzees and bonobos in pattern). We could find no definitive "human pattern" in our results and suspect that this is because human upper limbs face less stringent mechanical constraints since they are relieved of locomotor stresses (but we cannot rule out the possibility of undocumented differences among our human groups in sex-specific, work-related activities). We anticipate finding additional pattern differences among anthropoids in articular dimorphism as we add other taxa to our sample (including fossil hominids), and examine other joint systems.

Lakshminarasimhan-P; Rao-P-S-N, 1996.

A supplementary list of angiosperms recorded (1983-1993) from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1996; 20 (1) 175-185.

Abstract: This supplementary list includes about 144 indigenous angiospermic taxa which have been recorded in the last decade after Vasudeva Rao (1986) compiled a preliminary list of 1454 indigenous taxa recorded up to 1983 on the basis of the literature and information then available. The correct citation of each taxa recorded after 1983 along with the details of their distribution is given.

Lakshminarasimhan-P; Ray-L-N, 1994.

Salacia tortuosa Griff. (Celastraceae): An extended distribution from Andaman Islands, India.

Indian-Forester. 1994; 120 (1) 66-68.

Lakshminarasimhan-P; Srivastava-S-K, 1993.

Additions to the genus Salacia L. (Celastraceae) of Bay Islands, India.

Indian-Forester. 1993; 119 (5) 414-417.

Abstract: Salacia macrosperma Wight, S. reticulata Wight and S. salacioides (Roxb.) Rolla Rao & Hemadri is reported here as additions to the genus Salacia L. of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Lalueza-C; Perez-Perez-A; Turbon-D, 1993.

Microscopic study of the Banyoles mandible (Girona, Spain): Diet, cultural activity and toothpick use.

Journal-of-Human-Evolution. 1993; 24 (4) 281-300.

Abstract: All mandibular teeth with preserved enamel from Banyoles (Girona, Northeast of Spain, 43,000-100,000BP) have been analysed with a scanning electron microscope and image analyser system. The high proportion of teeth

showing dental wear can be correlated to manipulative activities and to mastication of a hard and abrasive diet. Comparisons of the buccal striation pattern observed from the teeth from Banyoles shares many similarities with modern hunter-gatherer groups whose diet is largely vegetarian (Bushmen, Australian Aborigines and Andaman Islanders). The distal root of a second, left molar from Banyoles shows an interproximal groove which has not been previously described. This groove is similar to those observed from other teeth of Pleistocene age and may be attributed to the repeated use of a toothpick.

Madhavan-B-Babu {a}; Venkataraman-G; Shah-S-D; Mohan-B-Krishna, 1997.

Revealing the geology of the Great Nicobar Island, Indian Ocean, by the interpretation of airborne synthetic aperture radar images.

International-Journal-of-Remote-Sensing. 1997; 18 (13) 2723-2742.

Abstract: A number of new geological structures have been revealed in the Great Nicobar Island, Indian Ocean, from the analysis of airborne synthetic aperture radar (SAR) data. The advantages of SAR images for mapping geological structures over other images for the Great Nicobar Island, the southern most island of Andaman-Nicobar arc, have been highlighted. A visual analysis of lineaments in the southern part of the Great Nicobar Island using SAR and Landsat TM colour composites, TM bands 2, 3, and 4, and TM bands 4, 2 and SAR, reveals a wealth of structural information not shown on previous maps. Other identified features include lithological units derived from landforms, northwest-southeast trending faults, faults trending towards the mouth of Galathea river, the graben valley, and many other new faults. The geological features reported in this work were verified using limited ground checking.

Mahajan-A-U; Kumar-C-S-Sunil; Kumar-Pawan; Chakradhar-B; Badrinath-S-D, 1996.

Environmental quality assessment of Port Blair in Andaman Islands.

Environmental-Monitoring-and-Assessment. 1996; 41 (3) 203-217.

Abstract: The Andman and Nicobar archipelago comprises of about 556 small and big islands covering an area of 8493 sq. kms in the Bay of Bengal. The very remoteness of these islands from the mainland has preserved their pristine environment and spectacular natural beauty. The Andman and Nicobar Administration is going for major developmental projects to cope with the increasing needs of the people, which ultimately results in significant changes in environmental quality. This paper describes the existing environmental quality around Port Blair city, which will give baseline scenario to assess the environmental impacts due to developments in the future. In order to monitor the air quality of the region, sampling stations were selected based on the locations of various industries and domestic activities. Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) were monitored for a period of one month during winter season. In addition, micrometeorological data, viz. wind speed and direction were also recorded and analysed to obtain the representative meteorological scenario of the air basin. The monitored values of ambient air quality was found to be within the NAAQ standards of India. Similarly, noise levels were also measured at various locations viz., residential areas, commercial centres, villages, stone quarry sites and construction sites. Noise levels were found to exceed the standards at stone quarry, construction sites and other locations. Water quality studies Were carried out with respect to surface and ground water. The various physicochemical and bacteriological parameters were analysed. It was observed that the physicochemical parameters of surface and ground water lie within the standards stipulated for Indian subcontinent except for heavy metals which exceed the limits in ground water samples. Bacteriological analysis of sea water and ground water indicate that they are contaminated with faecal matters. Further, the ground water can be used for drinking purposes only after adequate treatment.

Mahajan-S; Rai-A-K; Singh-S-P; Dhoundiyal-S-N; Sharma-Y-K; Singh-S-V, 1985.

Evaluation of hardwoods of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India) for kraft pulps for wrapping, writing and printing papers.

Indian Forester 111(6): 453-466

Abstract: The present paper gives a comparative amount of basic density and kraft pulping characteristics of fourteen species of Barataung area and eighteen species of Middle Andaman area of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The properties of kraft pulps of individual species have both areas. In Barataung area the variation was from 0.302 to 0.847 g/cm³, whereas for Middle Andaman gives area it was in between 0.261 to 0.728 g/cm³. Laboratory experiments on kraft pulping of individual species have shown that most of them gave screened pulp in the range of 40-45% yield, the only exception being *Mitragyna rotundifolia* of Barataung area and *Knema* sp of Middle Andaman area which gave pulp yield below 40%. The physical strength properties of unbleached kraft pulps of all the species were found to be adequate for wrapping grade paper. Pilot plant trials have shown that the mixed species of both areas could be pulped with 18% active alkali (as Na₂O) to produce unbleached kraft pulps of about 45% of yield. The paper made from these unbleached kraft pulps on pilot paper machine was of satisfactory strength for use as wrapping paper. It was further established that these pulps could be bleached to 75 brightness by conventional C/E/H/H sequence to produce writing and printing paper.

Maina-Vinod; Rao-P-S-N; Sinha-B-K, 1998.

A new record of *Thrixspermum merguense* (Hook.F.) Kuntze (Orchidaceae) from Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. Aug., 1998; 95 (2) 375-376.

Majumder-N-D {a}; Ram-T; Sharma-A-C, 1997.

Cytological and morphological variation in hybrid swarms and introgressed population of interspecific hybrids (*Oryza rufipogon* Griff. X *Oryza sativa* L.) and its impact on evolution of intermediate types.

Euphytica-. 1997; 94 (3) 295-302.

Abstract: The morphology and cytology of selected hybrid swarms of wild and cultivated rices were studied following natural hybridization between the native species *Oryza rufipogon* Griff and exotic species *Oryza sativa* L. (var. *Thaothabi* and *Moirangphoe*). Similar studies were also conducted on populations developed through artificial hybridization of those two species. The morphological variation in plant height, anthocyanin pigmentation, Kernel and husk colour, sterility, presence of awns and grain shattering habits were similar in both natural (hybrid swarms) and artificially derived populations of interspecific hybrids. The cytological abnormalities such as quadrivalent formation at metaphase I, delayed separation, laggards and bridge formation, unequal separation and chromosomal elimination were also observed in both populations. These results indicated that the evolution of intermediate types had occurred due to genetic introgression from cultivated species to wild species. A systematic extinction of founder population was also noticed due to sudden ecological changes like deep submergence to medium submergence and human interference by growing cultivated species *O. sativa* L. in the area where wild species were being grown.

Majumder-N-D; Rakshit-S-C; Borthakur-D-N, 1990.

Genetics of some vegetative characters in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) under phosphorus-stress condition.

Indian Journal of Genetics and Plant Breeding 50(1): 13-18

Abstract: In a one-way diallel cross (7 times 7), the patients included were of different stature, tillering habit and canopy area. Unlike the dwarfs, tall local parents had high leaf area with low tillering capacity. Both additive and nonadditive gene actions were involved, with the preponderance of the former. Incomplete dominance, dominance, overdominance and nonallelic interactions were evident in various cases.

Makhija-U; Patwardhan-P-G, 1988.

Materials for a lichen flora of the Andaman Islands (India): IV. Pyrenocarpous lichens.

Mycotaxon 31(2): 467-482

Abstract: Data on thirteen corticolous species of the lichen genera *Astrothelium*, *Ditremis*, *Lithothelium*, *Melanotheca*, *Parmentaria* and *Trypethelium* are presented. *Ditremis corticata*, *D. verrucosa*, *Parmentaria albidopora* and *P. nilamburensis* are described as new. All of these species represent additions to the lichen flora of the Andaman Islands.

Makhija-Urmila {a}; Adawadkar-Bharati {a}, 1999.

The lichen genus *Parmeliella* (Pannariaceae) from the Andaman and Nicobar islands of India.

Mycotaxon-. April-June, 1999; 71 (0): 323-334.

Abstract: Three species and a variety of the lichen genus *Parmeliella* have been recorded from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India. *Parmeliella allochroa*, *P. endomilta* var. *achromatica* and *P. macrospora* have been described as new taxa. *P. brisbanensis* has been recorded for the first time from India.

Malicky-H {a}, 1997.

Further new caddis fly species (Trichoptera) from Asia.

Linzer-Biologische-Beitrage. July, 1997; 29 (1) 217-238.

Abstract: New species are described and figured, belonging to Rhyacophilidae (Rhyacophila, 2 species), Glossosomatidae (Agapetus, 1, Glossosoma, 1), Hydrobiosidae (Apsilochorema, 1), Philopotamidae (Chimarra, 2), Polycentropodidae (Pseudoneureclipsis, 2, Nyctiophylax, 4, Polypsectropus, 3, Plectrocnemia, 1), Ecnomidae (Ecnomus, 3), Psychomyiidae (Paduniella, 2, Psychomyia, 4, Tinodes, 2), Arctopsychidae (Parapsyche, 1), Hydropsychidae (Hydromanicus, 1, Hydropsyche, 1, Hydatomanicus, 1), Brachycentridae (Micrasema, 1), Limnephilidae (Apatania, 1), Odontoceridae (Psilotreta, 1), Leptoceridae (Leptocerus, 1) and Helicopsychidae (Helicopsyche, 1), coming from Nepal, Laos, Malaysia, Brunei, China, Sumatra, and the Andaman and Nikobar Islands. I am indebted to the Nepalese National Park Office and the administration of Temple Tiger Lodge for granting permission to collect specimens, and to Colonel M. Allen for his help during my trip to Nepal.

Mall-L-P; Singh-V-P; Garge-A, 1991.

Study of biomass, litter fall, litter decomposition and soil respiration in monogeneric mangrove and mixed mangrove forests of Andaman Islands (India).

Tropical Ecology 32(1): 144-152

Abstract: Vegetation composition, standing crop biomass, litter production, litter decomposition and soil respiration were studied in monogeneric mangrove forest (MNMF) and mixed mangrove forest (MXMF) in Andaman Islands, MNMF was dominated by *Rhizophora mucronata* and *R. apiculata*, and MXMF by *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* and *Ceriops tagal*. Standing crop biomass of the MNMF and MXMF was 124 and 214 t ha⁻¹ respectively. Andaman mangroves appear to possess more biomass than many other mangroves in other parts of the world. The average annual litter fall was 7.1 t ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ in MNMF and 8.5 t ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ in MXMF. Litter decomposition rate in these mangrove forests was influenced by litter quality dissolved oxygen and substrate salinity, being greater in substrate having high amount of

dissolved oxygen and higher salinity MXMF litter always decomposed faster than MNMX, MXMF also showed considerably greater soil respiration rate.

Mall-L-P; Singh-V-P; Garge-A; Pathak-S-M, 1987.

Ecological studies on mangrove forests of Ritchie's archipelago (Andaman Islands, India) in relation to substrata. *Tropical Ecology* 28(2): 182-192

Abstract: In this paper, ecological study of mangrove forests of 4 Islands in the Ritchie's archipelago was studied. Structure, composition and zonal pattern of mangrove forests were determined in relation to muddy, sandy and rocky substrata. Total 16 species of mangroves *Acanthus ilicifolius*, *Avicennia marina*, *A. officinalis*, *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, *R. mucronata*, *R. stylosa*, *R. lamarckii*, *Excoecaria agallocha*, *Lumnitzera littorea*, *Nypa fruticans*, *Sonneratia alba*, *S. apetala*, *Xylocarpus moluccensis*, *Heritiera littoralis*, were recorded. Maximum complexity index was noted on muddy substratum. Formation of pneumatophores and knee roots was more in the muddy substratum. A significant relationships between dissolved oxygen, salinity and size and number of pneumatophores and knee roots were also established.

Mallik-A-K; Pandav-C-S {a}; Achar-D-P; Anand-K; Lobo-J; Karmarkar-M-G; Nath-L-M, 1998.

Iodine deficiency disorders in Car Nicobar (Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

National-Medical-Journal-of-India. Jan.-Feb., 1998; 11 (1) 9-11.

Abstract: Background. The term 'Iodine deficiency disorders' (IDDs) reflects the spectrum of health effects due to iodine deficiency at all ages. So far, no survey for IDD has been carried out in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (A&N). Therefore, we aimed to determine the status of IDDs at Car Nicobar Island and to assess the iodine content of salt available for consumption on the island. Methods. The study population comprised tribal school children between 7 and 18 years of age in government schools of Car Nicobar, A&N. Children were selected from each school by the simple random sampling method using the random number table. The same sampling method was used for each school till completion of the desired sample size for that school. Casual urine samples (in screw-capped plastic bottles for iodine estimation) and blood samples (on No. 3 Whatman filter paper for TSH estimation) were collected from a randomly selected sub-sample of students. Salt samples for iodine estimation were collected from 'captains' (village headman) of each village and the headmasters of the schools and 'canteens' in government retail outlets in the villages. Results. Of the 969 children surveyed, 160 (16.5%) had goitre. The prevalence was significantly more among females (23.6%) than males (9.7%). Analysis of 105 urine samples showed that the median urinary iodine excretion level was 7.0 µg/dl. The median TSH values in subjects was 5.7 mU/L. Fifty (82.5%) of the 54 salt samples had adequate iodine (≥15 parts per million). Conclusions. IDDs pose a mild-to-moderate public health problem in Car Nicobar Island. The supply of iodized salt and its iodine content was found to be satisfactory at the time of the study.

Manning-R-B; Holthuis-L-B, 1986.

Preliminary descriptions of four new species of Dorippid crabs from the Indo-West Pacific region (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura).

Proceedings of The Biological Society of Washington 99(2): 363-365

Abstract: The following species are diagnosed: *Dorippe irrorata*, from the Andaman sea; *Dorippoides nudipes*, from the western Indian Ocean; *Nobilium arachnoides*, from the Inland Sea of Japan; and *Paradorippe cathayana*, from China.

Mathew-S-P; Mitra-D, 1991.

Mezzettia Becc (Annonaceae): A new generic record for India from Andamans.

Indian Forester 117(12): 1077-1079

Abstract: *Mezzettia curtisii* King (Annonaceae)-a new generic record for India from Mt. Harriet hill ranges (South Andaman) is described with an illustration.

Mathew-Sam-P, 1995.

A note on *Cryptocarya caesia* Bl. (Lauraceae) from Andaman islands.

Indian-Forester. 1995; 121 (3) 235-236.

Mathew-Sam-P {a}, 1998.

A supplementary report on the flora and vegetation of the Bay Islands, India.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. Dec. 1, 1998; 22 (2) 249-272.

Abstract: A detailed review on the flora and vegetation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been given, appended with a supplementary check list of Angiosperm species which have been included for the first time.

Mathew-Sam-P {a}; Abraham-Susan, 1993.

Ficus aurantiacea Griff. var. *aurantiacea* from South Andamans, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1993; 46 (3-4) 145-147.

Abstract: During the course of a floristic survey of South Andamans, the authors came across a climbing species of *Ficus*. Critical studies have confirmed this species as *Ficus aurantiacea* Griff. var. *aurantiacea*. This species has not been recorded from India before.

Mathew-Sam-P; Abraham-Susan, 1994.

The vanishing palms of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Principes-. 1994; 38 (2) 100-104.

Matthew-Ancy; Bhat-K-M {a}, 1997.

Anatomical diversity of Indian rattan palms (Calamoideae) in relation to biogeography and systematics.

Botanical-Journal-of-the-Linnean-Society. Sept., 1997; 125 (1) 71-86.

Abstract: Of the 13 genera and 600 species of the subdivision Calamoideae, only four genera-Calamus, Daemonorops, Korthalsia, and Plectocomia-represent the Indian rattans which are found in three major regions: Western Ghats of Peninsular India, Andaman and Nicobar islands and north and north-eastern India. Detailed anatomical survey of 42 species shows considerable differences among the four genera. The vascular bundle in Calamus, Daemonorops and Korthalsia is characterized by a solitary metaxylem vessel and two phloem fields, while Plectocomia shows 1-2 metaxylem vessels and a single phloem field. The mechanical tissues show diversity in Korthalsia and Plectocomia with sclereids as a yellow cap on the outer side of the fibrous sheaths of vascular bundles. The size of the different cells, the diameter of the metaxylem vessel in particular, appears to be related to species habit, geography and stem size. The Andaman and Nicobar islands with equable temperature and high humidity provide the best environment for cane growth-the widest vessels are in canes from this region. While altitudinal influence on vessel diameter appears to be relatively small, the higher latitude is associated with narrow and short vessel elements. With the exception of *C. erectus*, an erect species with the thickest stem, vessel diameter shows positive correlation with stem diameter. Vessel perforations are simple or rarely scalariform. Climbing palms which grow to enormous heights generally have wider vessels with simple perforations, an adaptation for conductive efficiency. Based on these results, the implications of stem anatomy for rattan biogeography, systematics and identification are discussed, and identification keys to species presented.

Mazumdar-D; Sharma-V, 1991.

Late Miocene (Neillian) planktonic foraminifera from Baratang Island, Andaman Sea (Bay of Bengal).

Journal of The Geological Society of India 37(5): 482-491

Abstract: Neogene sequences exposed on the southwestern part of the Baratang Island have been assigned Early to Middle Miocene (?) and Late Miocene age. Biostratigraphically, the Late Miocene sequence is referable to Globorotalia (Globorotalia) plesiotumida Zone. A predominantly warm-water assemblage of planktonic foraminifera contains some cold-water species. Presence of these cold-water forms is linked with the Late Miocene climatic cooling.

Mehta-R; Devi-K; Mehta-H-S, 1989.

Caudal skeleton in some gobiid fishes and its value in systematics.

Research Bulletin of The Panjab University Science 40(1-2): 29-34

Abstract: Caudal skeleton in six gobiid fishes representing the two subfamilies, viz. Gobiinae and Apocrypteinae under four genera has been studied. The structural variations and modifications of the caudal fin skeletal elements of the gobiids have been discussed in relation to the generalised perciform fishes. The characters of taxonomic and phylogenetic importance have been enumerated.

Mehta-R; Mehta-H-S; Rajan-P-T, 1990.

Caudal skeleton and its taxonomic relationships in some perciform fishes.

Research Bulletin of The Panjab University Science 41(1-4): 25-32

Abstract: The variant structures of hypurals, epurals, uroneural ural and preural vertebrae of the caudal skeleton have been studied in ten perciform fishes belonging to nine genera and eight families. Modifications of these bones are taxonomically important and are used for the diagnosis of the genera and species. A workable dichotomus key to the identification of the genera and species has been deduced based on the osteological features.

Menasveta-Piamsak {a}; Piyatiratitivorakul-Somkiat; Rungsupa-Sompop; Moree-Nudol; Fast-Arlo-W, 1993.

Gonadal maturation and reproductive performance of giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon fabricius*) from the Andaman Sea and pond-reared sources in Thailand.

Aquaculture-. 1993; 116 (2-3) 191-198.

Abstract: Broodstock trials was conducted with *Penaeus monodon* to compare the gonadal maturation and reproductive performance of four combinations of broodstock: wild-caught, pond-reared, and two groups of cross-matings between wild-caught and pond-reared. Wild-caught broodstock were captured from an off-shore area of the Andama Sea. The average weight of wild-caught females was almost double that of pond-reared females. Wild-caught broodstock produced significantly greater numbers of eggs than pond-reared broodstock, despite comparable egg quality. Cross-matings between broodstock from the two sources did not prove gonadal maturation of reproductive performance.

Menezes-M-R, 1990.

Biochemical genetic divergence in three carangids from the Andaman Sea (Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean).

Current Science (Bangalore) 59(4): 209-212

Abstract: Genetic divergence and phylogenetic relationships among *Decapterus russelli*, *Selaroides leptolepis* and *Selar crumenophthalmus* were investigated by examining the electrophoretic patterns of seven enzymes, sarcoplasmic proteins and haemoglobins. The allele frequencies of 15 loci were estimated to calculate the genetic distances (D). The three carangid species were clearly divided into two groups at a D value of 1.72.

Mielke-Wolfgang, 1994.

Two co-occurring new *Karllangia* species (Copepoda: Ameiridae) from the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica. *Revista-de-Biologia-Tropical*. 1994; 42 (1-2) 141-153.

Abstract: co-occurring species of the copepod genus *Karllangia* were found in the beach slope of Manzanillo, Caribbean coast of Costa Rica. Until now, the taxon has comprised three species from the Red Sea (*K. arenicola* Noodt, 1964), North Andaman and Car Nicobar Island (*K. arenicola bengalensis* Wells & Rao, 1987), Inhaca Island of Mozambique (*K. psammophila* Wells, 1967), and South Africa (*K. tertia* Kunz, 1975). The discovery in Costa Rica suggests a circumtropical-subtropical distribution of *Karllangia*. The characteristic sexual dimorphism of the 2nd antennae is interpreted as a significant synapomorphy of both new Costa Rican species (*K. pulchra* and *K. obscura*), which together with *K. psammophila* and *K. a. bengalensis*, probably constitute a monophyletic subgroup.

Misra-J-K, 1986.

Fungi from mangrove muds of Andaman-Nicobar Islands (India).

Indian Journal of Marine Sciences 15(3): 185-186

Abstract: Twenty microfungi species belonging to 12 genera were isolated from mud samples using soil plating techniques. Species of *Aspergillus* followed by *Penicillium* were dominant. Aquatic fungi, *Achlya diffusa* and *Dictyuchus sterile* were recorded for the first time from Indian mangrove muds. Fungal population was correlated with the mud type. (Other genera represented are *Alternaria*, *Cladosporium*, *Curvularia*, *Emericella*, *Fusarium*, *Helminthosporium*, *Monilia*, *Mucor*, *Talaromyces*, *Trichoderma* and *Saprolegnia*.)

Mohanraj-P {a}; Sharma-T-V-R-S; Rao-M-K-Vasudeva; Kumari-K-Veena, 1994

Parthenium hysterophorus L. (Asteraceae) from Neil Island: A new adventive to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society*. 1994; 91 (1) 161-162.

Mohanraj-Prashanth {a}; Veenakumari-K, 1996.

Host plants, phenologies and status of swallowtails (Papilionidae), Lepidoptera, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean.

Biological-Conservation. 1996; 78 (3) 215-221.

Abstract: The Andamans and the Nicobars are small, oceanic islands situated at the junction of the Indian, Indochinese and Indomalayan subregions of the Oriental region. The status of research on the native swallowtails (Papilionidae) of these islands - until very recently restricted to the study of the adult forms (with most of the studies having been conducted prior to the 1930s) - is reviewed and aspects of their conservation management are discussed. Three out of a total of 14 species of swallowtails are endemic to these islands while two may be stragglers. The impoverished swallowtail fauna of the Andaman Islands is probably derived from the Burmese fauna, and that of the Nicobars from the Andamans and Sumatra. While some species are seasonal with highly restricted distributions, others have extremely narrow host ranges and so could prove to be vulnerable in the face of environmental degradation.

Mohanraj-Prashanth {a}; Veenakumari-K {a}, 1999.

Badamia exclamationis (Fabricius, 1775) (Lepidoptera: Hesperidae) - A nursery pest of *Terminalia bialata* Steud. *Indian-Forester*. July, 1999; 125 (7): 737-738.

Mohanraj-Prashanth; Veenakumari-K, 1995.

Biology and status of *Papilio mayo* Atkinson (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae) in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. *Entomologist*-. 1995; 114 (3-4) 166-178.

Abstract: The life history of *P. mayo*, a swallowtail endemic to the Andaman islands, is detailed for the first time. Larval food plants have been identified and the preimaginal stages are described. This species was so far known only from its imago. The status of this species on the Andaman islands is discussed.

Mohanraj-Prashanth; Veenakumari-K, 1996.

Perspectives on the zoogeography of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 99-106.

Mongia-A-D {a}; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1996.

Phosphate fractions and their relation to available phosphorus indices in soils of tropical deciduous and mangrove forests of Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1996; 44 (3) 514-516.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1993.

Chemical properties of an inceptisol as influenced by lime and phosphate application.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1993; 41 (2) 349-351.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1993.

Management of two acid sulphate soils for low land rice production.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1993; 41 (2) 400-402.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1993.

Effect of soil iron and manganese on teak mortality grown in South Andaman.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1993; 41 (1) 199-201.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1992.

Distribution of different forms of copper under different vegetations.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1992; 40 (4) 851-853.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1992.

Physicochemical changes occurring in soils of tropical forest after clearfelling for high value plantation crops.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1992; 40 (3) 420-424.

Abstract: Soil physicochemical changes that have occurred following replacement of tropical rain forest with high value plantation crops (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*, *Hevea brasiliensis*), *Tectona grandis* and *Elaeis guineensis*) have been studied. The bulk density increased due to loss of organic matter. The profile water content, water storage and the water intake rate were conspicuously lower in soil under teak (*Tectona grandis*), red oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), and padauk (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*) as compared with virgin forest. There was a decline in organic matter, Bray's P and available K when forest was removed for raising plantation crops. CaCO₃ content was completely lost from profiles of red oil palm.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1994.

Effect of acidulated rockphosphates on P fixing capacity of an acid sulphate soil and yield of rice.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1994; 42 (3) 405-408.

Mongia-A-D; Bandyopadhyaya-A-K, 1994.

Soil nutrients under natural and planted forest in island ecosystem.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1994; 42 (1) 43-46.

Mongia-A-D; Ganeshamurthy-A-N; Tripathi-K-P; Kumar-V, 1991.

Physical changes occurring in soils of Little Andaman (India) after oil palm plantation establishment.

Journal of The Indian Society of Soil Science 39(1): 46-50

Abstract: Soil physical changes did occur when tropical rain forests were clear-felled and oil palm plantation was done in Little Andaman Island (India). Soil loss and erosion were more and organic matter was less in plantation sites as compared with virgin forests. The profile moisture content, moisture storage and the intake rate were conspicuously lower in older plantations as compared with either younger plantations or virgin forest.

Mongia-A-D; Gangwar-B, 1991.

Nutrient balance under multiple cropping sequence in an acid soil (Typic-tropofluvents).

Indian Journal of Agronomy 36(1): 17-22

Abstract: A nutrient uptake study with six rice based cropping rotations on a typic tropofluvents of Andaman has shown that greengram removed the highest quantities of nitrogen (103.5 kg/ha), potassium (95.9 kg/ha) and phosphorus (18.1 kg/ha). Uptake of nutrients was significantly higher in rice-sorghum + cowpea rotation (209 and 216 kg N/ha, 38 and 78 kg P/ha and 176 and 189 kg K/ha in 1984 and 1985, respectively). Nutrient budgeting showed a negative balance of nitrogen and potassium whereas a positive balance was observed for phosphorus.

Murhekar-M-V; Sugunan-A-P; Vijayachari-P; Sharma-S; Sehgal-S-C {a}, 1998.

Risk factors in the transmission of leptospiral infection.

Indian-Journal-of-Medical-Research. May, 1998; 107 (May) 218-223.

Abstract: An unmatched case control study was conducted to study the various risk factors for acquiring leptospiral infection in Diglipur tehsil of North Andaman. A random sample of 1014 persons residing in various villages of Diglipur was inducted into the study. Serum samples were collected from them and tested for anti-leptospiral antibodies using microscopic agglutination test (MAT) using *Leptospira grippityphosa*, *L. australis*, *L. canicola* and *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* antigens. Persons with a titre of 1:50 or more were considered as the cases (550) and the seronegatives as controls (464). Information about 30 variables relating to household characteristics, occupation, contact with animals and behavioural factors was collected by interviewing the subjects. The prevalences of these variables in both the groups were calculated and the odds ratio with 95 per cent confidence intervals were computed.

The seroprevalence rate was found to increase linearly with age and it was significantly higher in males. None of the risk factors studied had any association with seropositivity to serovar *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*. For the other serovars, some form of recent exposure to outdoor environment had significant association. Other factors which had association with infection with specific serovars included use of well or stream water and presence of dogs in the house for infection with *L. grippotyphosa*, farming families and presence of cattle in the houses for infection with *L. australis* and the habit of bathing in ponds for infection with *L. canicola*. These observed associations can be taken as clues of the transmission cycles and would help in guiding further investigations for understanding the epidemiology of leptospirosis in these islands.

Nagarkar-M-B; Sethy-P-K; Patwardhan-P-G, 1987.

Materials for a lichen flora of the Andaman Islands (India): V.

Mycotaxon 29(0): 335-344

Abstract: Sixteen species of Thelotremataceae from the Andaman Islands, India are described and illustrated. *Leptotrema submicrosporoides* and *Thelotrema subexpallescentes* are new species. *Ocellularia platystoma* and *O. turgidula* are new records to the lichen flora of India. The rest, except *Thelotremia rugatulum*, are recorded for the first time from the Andaman Islands.

Nagarkar-M-B; Sethy-P-K; Patwardhan-P-G, 1986.

Materials for a lichen flora of the Andaman Islands (India): I.

Mycotaxon 27(0): 71-82

Abstract: Eighteen species of Thelotremataceae from the Andaman Islands, India are described. *Leptotrema pertusarioides*, *Ocellularia wandoorensis* and *Thelotrema gupteii* are new species. *L. nuwarensis*, *O. olivacea*, *O. xanthostromiza* and *T. recurvum* are additions to the lichen flora of India.

Naiyanetr-P, 1987

Two new stomatopod crustaceans from Thailand with a key to the genus *Manningia* Serene, 1962.

Crustaceana (Leiden) 53(3): 237-242

Abstract: Two new species, *Gonodactylus snidvongsi* (Gonodactylidae family) of the Gulf of Siam, and *Manningia thorsoni* (Eurysquillidae family) of the Thailand coasts and the Andaman Sea, are proposed and described. A key to the known *Manningia* is furnished, namely *M. notialis*, *M. sereni*, *M. pilaensis*, *M. zehntneri*, *M. andamanensis*, *Manningia* sp. of Manning, *M. amabilis*, *M. australiensis*, and *M. vinogradovi*.

Naqvi-S-A-S {a}; Nagendernath-B, 1998.

Monsoon induced cobalt enrichment in *Porites* (coral) from the Arabian sea.

Indian-Journal-of-Marine-Sciences. June, 1998; 27 (2) 247-249.

Abstract: Cobalt concentrations in growth bands of a reef building coral (*Porites* sp.) collected from Kalpeni atoll of the Lakshadweep group of islands (Arabian Sea), revealed that cobalt concentrations and Co/Ca ratios exhibit similar trend. Study indicates that most of the cobalt is located in non-lattice phases. Positive relations were found among cobalt concentrations, Co/Ca ratios and rainfall in the monsoonal bands. Cobalt concentrations are in tune with the intensity of land run-off which is the main source of cobalt to surface seawater. Results suggest that cobalt could be a potential proxy for paleomonsoons.

Narayan-Lalit; Chaudhuri-S-Ghoshal; Rao-C-Muralidhar, 1998.

Studies on the degree of soil fertility impoverishment under different plantation crops in little Andaman.

Indian-Forester. April, 1998; 124 (4) 211-216.

Abstract: Studies were carried out in the plantations of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd. in Little Andaman to ascertain the fertility status under different plantation crops along with different annual crop sequences in order to know the rate of fertility impoverishment of soils in comparison to the original forest floor. This study throws light on the faster degree of impoverishment crept in the original build up of rich tropical forest floor. The impoverishment is found to be slower in case of crop rotation with nitrogen fixing legumes in cereal crops as well as deciduous crops such as Cashew.

Nateewathana-A; Hylleberg-J, 1985 (1986).

Nephtyid polychaetes from the west Coast of Phuket Island, Andaman Sea, Thailand, with description of five new species.

Proceedings of The Linnean Society of New South Wales 108(3-4): 195-216

Abstract: Eight species of nephtyids have been collected in the Andaman Sea off the west coast of Phuket Island, Thailand, as part of a three-year programme on studies of marine macrobenthos. The polychaetes were collected during April 1980 - June 1982 from quantitative samples obtained at 15 stations ranging in depth from 10 to 30m. The eight species, comprising five new species and three new records from Thailand, are *Aglaophamus phuketensis* n. sp., *Aglaophamus urupani* n. sp., *Aglaophamus* cf. *verrilli* (McIntosh, 1885), *Inermonephtys* cf. *gallardi* Fauchald 1968, *Inermonephtys patongi* n. sp., *Micronephtys sphaerocirrata* (Wesenberg-Lund, 1949), *Nephtys danida* n. sp. and *Nephtys phasuki* n. sp.

Nath-Virendra; Asthana-A-K, 1998.

Diversity and distribution of genus *Frullania* Raddi in south India.

Journal-of-the-Hattori-Botanical-Laboratory. 1998; 0 (85) 63-82.

Abstract: The genus *Frullania* Raddi (family Frullaniaceae) is represented in south India by its twelve species i.e., *Frullania acutiloba* Mitt., *F. apiculata* Nees, *F. campanulata* Sde. Lac., *F. inflexa* Mitt., *F. gaudichaudii* (Nees et Mont.) Nees et Mont., *F. intermedia* (R. Bl. et Nees) Dum., *F. muscicola* Steph., *F. neurota* Tayl., *F. serrata* Gott., *F. squarrosa* (R. Bl. et Nees) Dum., *F. tamarisci* (L.) Dum. and *F. wallichiana* Mitt. The morphological diversity among vegetative and reproductive parts of each species is discussed and the distribution pattern and altitudinal range of each taxon in south India (Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andaman Islands) is also provided along with a key to species.

Nazarine-F; Anita-F; Rataboli-P-V; D'-Souza-R-S-Diniz; Dhume-V-G, 1998.

Pharmacological activities of extracts of some marine animals and plants on isolated tissues of the guinea-pig.

Indian-Journal-of-Marine-Sciences. Sept.-Dec., 1998; 27 (3-4) 499-501.

Abstract: Two hundred and sixty extracts from marine organisms collected from the western and eastern coasts of India, Lakshadweep and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been screened for their effects on three isolated tissues of the guinea pig namely, the ileum, the uterus and the atrium with the aim of detecting any anti-spasmodic, oxytocic, uterine relaxant, inotropic and antiarrhythmic activity. Activity was observed in 236 samples (90.76%) with antispasmodic activity being observed in 22 extracts (8.46%), ecobolic activity in 59 samples (22.69); uterine relaxant activity in 16 samples (6.15), antihistaminic and anti-5HT activity in six samples.

Nikitsky-N-B {a}, 1999.

To knowledge of beetles from the family Synchronidae (Coleoptera, Tenebrionoidea) of the world fauna.

Zoologicheskii-Zhurnal. Jan., 1999; 78 (1): 42-48.

Abstract: Morphological characteristics of the family Synchronidae and diagnoses of all three genera of this family (*Malloodya* Horn, *Synchroa* Newm., and *Synchroina* Fairm.) as well as keys to identify species of the genera *Synchroa* and *Synchroina* are given. The new species, *Synchroa elongatula* sp. n. from North Vietnam and *S. chinensis* sp. n. from Sechuan, China, are added. The investigated species *Synchroa submetallica* Pic, 1917, described from Andaman islands, is stated that this species belongs in reality to the family Melandryidae (rather to the genus *Cuphosis* Champ.). The species *Synchroina malaccana* (Pic, 1917) is given as a synonym of *Synchroina tenuipennis* Fairmaire, 1898.

Ogawa-H; Lewmanomont-K, 1984.

The *Porphyra* of Thailand: 3. *Porphyra vietnamensis*, new record and morphological observations on the specimen of *Porphyra* sp. collected from Surin Islands, Andaman Sea.

Japanese Journal of Phycology 32(2): 158-161

Abstract: Surveys on the distribution of *Porphyra* in Thailand were done on the east and west coast of the Gulf of Thailand and Phuket Island, the Andaman Sea, from Dec. 1982 to April 1983. *Porphyra* could not be found at the east coast of the Gulf of Thailand and Phuket Island. However, *P. vietnamensis* was newly found at Hua Hin on the west coast of the Gulf of Thailand. The specimen of *Porphyra* sp. collected from Surin Islands, the Andaman Sea by Christensen and Wium-Andersen preserved at Phuket Marine Biological Center was observed morphologically. It was monostromatic, but the features of its vegetative and rhizoidal cells were different from those of the vegetative and rhizoidal cells of *Porphyra*.

Ota-H; Hikida-T; Matsui-M, 1991.

Re-evaluation of the status of *Gecko verreauxi* Tytler, 1864, from the Andaman Islands, India.

Journal of Herpetology 25(2): 147-151

Abstract: Detailed morphological comparisons were made between two syntypes of *Gekko verreauxi*, a species described from the Andaman Islands, India, but later synonymized with *G. smithii* from Southeast Asia, and specimens of other congeneric species (including *G. smithii*) from various localities. The results revealed that the two specimens are collectively distinct from any other species in several characteristics. Thus, the specific name *G. verreauxi* is resurrected as valid. A lectotype is designated, and the two species are diagnosed.

Padhi-M-K; Senani-S; Saha-S-K; Rai-R-B, 1999.

Effect of naked neck gene on juvenile growth performance of chicken in Andaman.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. July, 1999; 76 (7): 610-612.

Abstract: At 12 weeks of age normal, homozygous and heterozygous naked neck birds attained body weight of 375 +- 32, 343+-25, 438+-32 g. respectively. Heterozygous naked neck attained significantly higher body weight than the other two groups. Naked neck synthetic broiler crossbred chicks recorded better body weight than the naked neck and the mortality was also lower. So, heterozygous naked neck birds may be useful as a meat type bird in hot and humid climate of A & N Islands.

Padmanabhan-Pramod; Yom-Tov-Yoram {a}, 2000.
Breeding season and clutch size of Indian passerines.
Ibis- Jan., 2000; 142 (1): 75-81.

Abstract: We studied the timing of breeding of passerines inhabiting India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka using data provided in the Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan (Ali & Ripley 1968-74). The data were analysed for the whole area and separately for the ten zoogeographical subregions of India. Peak breeding months (defined as those in which 75% or more of the breeding species are laying eggs or rearing young in the nest) throughout India, including the Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands, were May to June. In Sri Lanka the peak started earlier and extended to three months (April-June). The peak occurred a month before the arrival of the monsoon rains, so that the peak food demand of chicks coincided with the arrival of the monsoon. The mean body mass of the breeding taxa declined significantly from December to November. This trend resulted from a relatively large proportion of large birds, mainly corvids, starting to breed between December and March, earlier than most smaller birds. The early breeding of large birds resulted in the peak food demand of their chicks coinciding with the arrival of the monsoon rains. The median clutch size for the study area as a whole, as well as for all subregions of the subcontinent, was 3.5-3.7 eggs, while in Sri Lanka and the other islands it was 3.0 eggs. The smaller median clutch sizes of the birds of Sri Lanka and the other islands and in relation to those of most other subregions were significant, and as expected from the 'island syndrome'.

Pal-A, 1983 (1984).

Dental health of Andaman (India) Negritos.

Journal of The Indian Anthropological Society 18(2): 169-176

Abstract: The paper examines the dental morbid conditions in the Negritos of the Andaman Islands. Extremely low rate of dental abscess reflects that the Negritos were devoid of any form of periodontal diseases. Very low incidence of caries suggests that the traditional diet of the people was mostly free from carbohydrate items. Complete absence of the exposure of pulp cavity through dental attrition points towards a softer food habit. The amount of tartar deposition on the margin of their gums also supports the above contention. When the available picture of dental morbidity is examined, especially in the context of the facts that the negritos are heavy smokers and they do not also practice any form of oral hygiene, it becomes highly imperative to suggest that the dental health of the Andaman Negritos is in a much better state compared to many other contemporary populations, namely Whites, Amerindians, Eskimos, Japanese, Chinese, Negroes and Oceanic groups.

Pal-D-C; Roy-Bhabesh, 1992.

A check list of the grass flora of Andaman and Nicobar islands and its economic importance.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (2) 283-289.

Abstract: The paper lists 158 species and varieties belonging to 70 genera of grasses occurring in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 4 taxa are reported as new distributional records for these islands.

Pal-R-N; Biswas-P-K; Gupta-I-D, 1989.

Effective treatment of stephanofilarial dermatitis in cattle.

Tropical Agriculture 66(2): 176-178

Abstract: The effectiveness of diethylcarbamazine citrate to cure stephanofilarial dermatitis in cattle has been tested. Two types of product, one an injectable form (10% in distilled water) and the other an ointment containing 10 g diethylcarbamazine citrate, 1 g resorcinol, 10 g boric acid, with a few drops of crystal violet, form the treatment aids. Both products have been found effective and cured the maladies within 10-20 days. The injectable product is more effective.

Pandey-A-K; Nigam-S, 1985.

A study of tongue rolling and tongue folding among Thakurs of village Shobhasan (Gujarat, India).

Indian Journal of Physical Anthropology and Human Genetics 11(1-2): 67-70

Abstract: Abilities for tongue folding and tongue rolling among the Thakur (male-110, female-90) of Gujarat were investigated. Sex differences in tongue rolling but not in tongue folding abilities was observed.

Polhemus-J-T; Starmuehlner-F, 1987 (1990).

Results of the Austrian-Indian Hydrobiological Mission 1976 to the Andaman Islands: Part X. List of aquatic Hemiptera collected in the inland waters of the Andaman Islands (India).

Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien Serie B Botanik und Zoologie 91(0): 43-52

Abstract: In the inland waters of the Andaman-Islands (South-Andaman, vicinity of Port Blair and North-Andaman, vicinity of Diglipur) 19 species of Aquatic Hemiptera were recorded: *Ptilomera harpyia* Schmidt; *Calyptobates* nov. spec.; *Limnogonus nitidus* Mayr: *L. fossarum* (F.); *Tenagobius nicobarensis* Andersen; *Neolardus typicus* (Distant); *Microvelia douglasi* Scott; *Strongyvelia* sp.; *Rhagovelia andamana* nov. spec.; *Rh. sumatrensis* Lundblad; *Mesovelia vittiger* Horvath; *Hydrometra maindroni* Hungerford & Evans; *Enithares rogersi* Distant; *Anisops bouvieri* Kirkaldy; *Anisops nivea* (Fabricus); *Anisops* sp.; *Ranatra parvata* Mayr: *R. distanti* Montandon; *Laccotrephes* sp.

Polhemus-John-T {a}; Polhemus-Dan-A, 1994.

The Trepobatinae (Heteroptera: Gerridae) of New Guinea and surrounding regions, with a review of the world fauna. Part 2. Tribe Naboandelini.

Entomologica-Scandinavica. 1994; 25 (3) 333-359.

Abstract: The small waterstriders of the subfamily Trepobatinae have radiated extensively on New Guinea and surrounding archipelagos. The present contribution is the second in a series of reports dealing with this endemic fauna, and presents a revision of the tribe Naboandelini, proposed in Part 1 of this series to hold the genera *Naboandelus* Distant (type-genus), *Hynesionella* Poisson, and *Calypnobates* gen. n. A key to these genera is provided, followed by a taxonomic treatment of their constituent species occurring in the Australasian region. The following new taxa are proposed within Naboandelini: *Calypnobates* gen. n., including type-species *Calypnobates jourama* sp. n. from Australia, *Calypnobates amboina* sp. n. from Ambon, *Calypnobates andaman* sp. n. from the Andaman Island, *Calypnobates minimus* sp. n. from Australia, *Calypnobates rubidus* sp. n. from Australia, *Calypnobates samarinda* sp. n. from Borneo, and *Calypnobates simplex* sp. n. from New Guinea. The genus *Naboandelus* Distant is redescribed, and the following new species are added: *Naboandelus borneensis* sp. n. from Borneo, *Naboandelus johorensis* sp. n. from Malaysia, and *Naboandelus taprobanicus* sp. n. from Sri Lanka. The genus *Hynesionella* Poisson is redefined, *Naboandelus capensis* Poisson 1955 is transferred to the genus (comb. n.), and *Hynesionella omercooperi* Hungerford & Matsuda, 1959 is shown to be a synonym of *capensis* (syn. n.). Habitat and distributional data are given for these taxa, accompanied by figures of key characters and distribution maps.

Pope-V; Johnson-R-C, 1991.

Effect of heat or formalin treatment of leptospire on antibody response detected by immunoblotting.

Journal of Clinical Microbiology 29(7): 1548-1550

Abstract: *Leptospira interrogans* serovar *icterohaemorrhagiae* RGA (RGA), liver or heated at 56 degree C for 15 min or treated with Formalin, was injected into rabbits to prepare hyperimmune serum. The pathogens *L. interrogans* serovars *icterohaemorrhagiae* RGA, *icterohaemorrhagiae* 1, *canicola* Moulton, *grippytyphosa* Andaman, *hardjo* Hardjoprajitno, and *pomona* Pomona and the nonpathogen *Leptospira biflexa* serovar *patoc* Patoc I were processed for sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and after electrophoresis they were then transferred to nitrocellulose paper. Antiserum against RGA (live, heat killed, or Formalin killed) was used on one of each of the three blots. Formalin appeared to completely eliminate antibody response to antigens with the molecular weight of 14,000 and 20,000 (14K to 20K) but did expose an antigen at approximately 23K in the pathogens only. This same band had only slight reactivity when antiserum against heat-killed RGA was used. Heating also eliminated cross-reactivity in the 19K to 30K range and partially degraded bands in the 14F to 20K region so that one broad band rather than several discrete bands appeared. The three antiserum specimens cross-reacted with all of the serovars tested, but fewer antigens of *grippytyphosa* and *hardjo* reacted with the antisera. Against *patoc*, reactivity was limited primarily to the flagellar region. The most cross-reactivity was the antiserum prepared by using live leptospire.

Prasad-B-N; Mehrotra-R-K; Misra-P-K, 1984.

Glaucocystis reniformis, new species from Andaman Islands (India).

Cryptogamie Algologie 5(2-3): 79-84

Abstract: A new species of *Glaucocystis* Itzigs., *G. reniformis* sp. nov. was described from Andaman Islands. The freshwater alga grows attached and has kidney-shaped cells with scattered parietal cyanelles.

Prasad-B-N; Misra-P-K, 1985.

Genus *Micrasterias* from Andamans (India).

Geophytology 15(1): 33-38

Abstract: Six species of the genus *Micrasterias* Agardh (*Micrasterias apiculata*, *M. foliacea*, *M. pinnatifida*, *M. radicans*, *M. sol*, *M. zeylanica*) were reported for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar islands. *M. sol* Ehr. Kuetz. is a new addition to the Indian flora.

Prasad-B-V-Ravi {a}; Busi-B-R, 1993.

Fertility and reproductive performance of Aramadravida Brahmins of Andhra Pradesh.

Journal-of-Human-Ecology. 1993; 4 (1) 55-57.

Abstract: The present paper reports demographic and reproductive aspects of Aramadravida Brahmins of Andhra Pradesh. They trace their origin from 'Brahacharanam Brahmins' of Tamilnadu, who later on amalgamated in 'Vaidiki Brahmins' and Andhra Pradesh. The sex-ratio, on the whole, indicates an excess of male over female. The mean age at marriage for boys and girls are 21.69 +- 0.5 and 15.00 +- 0.4 years, respectively. The mean menarcheal age is 13.98 +- 0.99 while the mean menopausal age is 46.57 +- 0.99. The pregnancy history indicates on the whole, a low fertility rate. This may be due to high death rate followed by a relatively higher number of individuals not contributing to the next generation gene pool.

Pretzmann-G, 1982 (1984).

Results of the Austrian-Indian Hydrobiological Mission 1976 to the Andaman Islands: Part III: Brachyura from the Andaman Islands (India).

Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien Serie B Botanik und Zoologie 86(0): 141-144

Abstract: The Museum of Natural History in Vienna got from Univ.-Prof. Dr. F. Starmuhlner a further collection of interesting Brachyura, collected at his research work 1976 (Austrian-Indian Mission to Andaman). The crabs are members of the Family Grapsidae, a Family advancing far into freshwater regions. New described are *Geosesarma starmuhlneri* and *Ptychognathus glaber andamanensis*.

Rabano-Isabel {a}; Gutierrez-Marco-Juan-Carlos {a}; Robardet-Michel, 1993.

Upper Silurian trilobites of Bohemian affinities from the west Asturian-Leonese zone (NW Spain).

Geobios-Lyon. 1993; 26 (3) 361-376.

Abstract: Fossiliferous localities within chloritoid slates of Upper Ludlow age from the West Asturian-Leonese Zone (N.W. Spain) in the Penalba and Sil synclines are here reviewed. On a regional scale, the occurrence of similar facies and faunas within both synclines indicates that the limit between the West Asturian-Leonese Zone and the Central-Iberian Zone most probably runs within the Sil syncline. Trilobite faunas with representatives of the genera *Crotalocephalus*, *Cerauroides*, *Cromus*, *Denckmannites* ? and *Lioharpes* (Fritchaspis) have clear affinities with the *Prionopeltis archiaci* Assemblage of the Upper Ludlow in Bohemia (Czech Republic) From a palaeogeographical point of view, the occurrence of Silurian trilobites with Bohemian affinities in N.W. Spain as well as in Pyrenees and Catalonia may suggest the possible existence of a North-Iberian Domain including these regions and southern France (Aquitaine, Montagne Noire).

Raghavan-R-S, 1984.

Cleome burmanni (Capparaceae): Its identity and distribution.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(2): 463-466

Abstract: The type of *C. burmanni* is from peninsular India but since 1914 this species was not recollected and hence is quite rare. Though its distribution is reported to extent to Sri Lanka, there are no authentic specimens from Sri Lanka at BM, CAL, K, L, MH, P or PDA, hence its occurrence in Sri Lanka is doubtful. It was collected from Java (Indonesia) by Horsfield between 1802-1817. At Leiden (Netherlands), specimens collected from Malesia and neighborhood and identified as *C. aspera* are referable to either *C. burmanni* or *C. rutidosperma*. In India, *C. rutidosperma* is often misidentified as *C. burmanni* in the various herbaria. The distribution of *C. rutidosperma* extends besides Assam and West Bengal, to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, from where it was not reported earlier.

Raghukumar-C; Raghukumar-S, 1991.

Fungal invasion of massive corals.

Marine Ecology 12(3): 251-260

Abstract: Five species (*Porites lutea*, *P. lichen*, *Montipora tuberculosa*, *Goniopora* sp., *Goniastrea* sp.) of corals from the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal (Indian Ocean) have been regularly found to have single or multiple necrotic patches. The occurrence of such corals with necrotic patches varied from 10-50% in the field. Sections revealed a septate dark brown mycelial fungus on the surface and subsurface of the dead patches in five coral species. The fungus was isolated in culture and identified as *Scolecobasidium* sp. The fungus formed a distinct dense brown to black zone of 0.5-1.5 cm width immediately below the surface of the corals. In terms of biomass, the fungus was estimated to contribute 3-5 mg cm⁻² of coral skeleton.

Rai-R-B {a}; Ahlawat-S-P-S; Singh-Surgriv; Nagarajan-V, 1994.

Levamisole hydrochloride: An effective treatment for Stephanofilial dermatitis (Humpsores) in cattle.

Tropical-Animal-Health-and-Production. 1994; 26 (3) 175-176.

Rai-R-B {a}; Senani-S; Padhi-M-K; Srivastava-Neeraj; Gupta-Ashok, 1997.

Incidence and status of infectious bursal disease in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. Nov., 1997; 74 (11) 985-987.

Rai-R-B; Ahlawat-S-P-S, 1995.

Therapeutic evaluation of levamisole HCl against stephanofilial dermatitis in cattle in Andamans.

Indian-Journal-of-Animal-Sciences. 1995; 65 (2) 177-179.

Rai-R-B; Ahlawat-S-P-S; Singh-S, 1992.

Therapeutic evaluation of the efficacy of diethyl carbamazine citrate against stephanofilial dermatitis in cattle.

Tropical Agriculture 69(1): 2-4

Abstract: The therapeutic efficacy of diethyl carbamazine citrate (D.E.C.C.) in both injectable and ointment form was evaluated against stephanofilial dermatitis in cattle under enzootic conditions in the Andaman Islands. The drug in ointment form gave poor response. Of the two concentrations (10% and 20%) tried, the drug as 20% solution injected subcutaneously around the wound and 10 days later with daily applications of zinc oxide ointment showed very good results and cured 92.5% cases (148 out of 160).

Rai-R-B; Senai-S; Ahlawat-S-P-S; Kumar-B-Vijay, 1996.

Studies on the control of fascioliasis in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. 1996; 73 (8) 822-825.

Abstract: An epidemiological study on bovine fasciolosis was conducted in A & N Islands. Islandwise incidence varied from 12.1 to 70%. The incidence was higher from September to April. The lymnea snails in pastures and water logging areas were in higher number between June and December. Preliminary field trial conducted showed that ducks in open range system can be an effective biological control of lymnoid snails and may achieve a balance in the infection.

Deworming with Albendazole twice a year i.e. September/October followed by February/March reduced the incidence of *F. gigantica* infection.

Rai-R-B; Senani-S, 1997.

Mastitis in cross bred cattle: Etiological study and antibiotic sensitivity pattern in A and N Islands.

Indian-Veterinary-Medical-Journal. Sept., 1997; 21 (3) 222-223.

Rai-R-B; Senani-S; Padhi-M-K; Srivastava-Neeraj, 1997.

Performance evaluation of cattle in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. Nov., 1997; 74 (11) 955-957.

Abstract: The study on the performance of cattle in the islands showed that crosses with 50% exotic inheritance are suitable for the islands in terms of lower mortality, morbidity and reasonably improved milk production. However, the milk production in all the crosses was lower than their mainland counterpart mainly due to inadequate nutrition and adverse climate. The major problems identified in production, were, mastitis, chronic progressive debility and anoestrus.

Rai-S-N, 1990.

Restoration of degraded tropical rain forests of Western Ghats (India).

Indian Forester 116(3): 179-188

Abstract: The Tropical Rain Forests in India are found in the Western Ghats (India), in North-east Region and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean). The Western Ghats have seasonal rainfall which may range from 2000-8000 mm; number of rainy months decrease from 8 to 4 from Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) to Mahabaleswar (Maharashtra). There is high temperature in summer and rainfall is concentrated in three rainy months. Two important factors namely the degree of slope and distribution of rainfall, not only determine the species composition but also determine the change in site conditions consequent to degradation. Efforts of restoration are also determined eventually by these factors. These are the factors that determine the type of colonisers that come up in these areas; which further depends upon the microclimate and size of the opening. Trials of the past of restocking the Tropical Rain forests have given out certain interesting results. Most typical species of these forest have capacity to continue to survive under full overhead shade over a long period of time (20-25 years) without any appreciable growth, however they respond to light when available and resume their growth in a normal fashion. Planting of seral species is a more desirable effort in degraded rain forests, which have remained as such for some period of time. However, eventually only the main evergreen species succeed. It is possible to adequately regenerate the Tropical Rain Forest species under plantation condition with good care on sites which are not prone to soil erosion. Rate of growth under shade conditions is rather slow.

Rai-S-N, 1989.

Tropical rain forest of India: Their management and regeneration.

Indian Forester 115(2): 82-88

Abstract: Tropical Rain Forests in India are found in three regions; the Western Ghats, the Northeast region and the Andamans and Nicobar islands. They are comparable in several respects yet they have their characteristic differences in floristics and composition. These forests ecosystems are very fragile in nature. They have been rather worked heavily in the past and have not regenerated very successfully in most cases. The delicate balance of light and shade requirement of the spp. that occur in these forests is a key factor in their regeneration. Two of the successful systems of regeneration are the Andaman Canopy Lifting System and the Aided Natural Regeneration. The forest of the three regions have been broadly described and their past management has been generally discussed. A suggestion has been made for their regeneration and restocking.

Raj-S-Michael {a}; Pramanik-S-C; Sagar-R-L, 1999.

Productivity and profitability of lowland rainfed rice (*Oryza sativa*): Based cropping sequences in Andaman.

Indian-Journal-of-Agricultural-Sciences. Aug., 1999; 69 (8): 543-546.

Abstract: An experiment was conducted for 3 years during 1993-96 on the productivity and profitability of rice and rice-based cereal, maize (*Zea mays* L.); pulses, greengram (*Phaseolus radiatus* L.) and blackgram (*Phaseolus mungo* L.); oilseeds, sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.); and vegetables, cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp) and okra (*Hibiscus esculentus* L.) sequences in the farmers' field in Andaman Islands. The results revealed that the rice-vegetable cropping sequences gave higher yield equivalent than others. The production efficiencies of rice-vegetable cropping sequences were higher (31.1-46.9 kg/ha/day) compared to rice-cereals and rice-pulses. The land-use efficiency of these

sequences were also higher to the maximum extent of 97.3%. However, the energy input-output ratio was higher with sesame (1.79 and 1.88) in 2 and 3 crop sequences than others. The net returns and benefit: cost ratio of the rice-vegetable (cowpea and okra) sequences Rs 17 145-25 825 and 1.65-1.86 respectively) were significantly higher than all other sequences. Employment potential was also higher with these crop sequences. However, double crop of rice increased significantly the rice equivalent yield, net returns and efficiencies of the crop sequences over single crop of rice. Therefore, rice-rice-vegetables like okra/cowpea proved highly productive and remunerative cropping sequences in these islands.

Rajaram-N; Janardhanan-K {a}, 1992.

The chemical composition and nutritional potential of the tribal pulse, *Abrus precatorius* L. Plant-Foods-for-Human-Nutrition-Dordrecht. 1992; 42 (4) 285-290.

Abstract: The boiled seeds of *Abrus precatorius* L. are eaten by the residents of the Andaman Islands in India. The seeds were analysed for proximate composition, total (true) protein, seed protein fractions, amino acid profile of seed proteins, minerals and certain antinutritional factors. The seed proteins are rich in most of the essential amino acids, and they are deficient only in cystine and threonine, when compared to the WHO/FAO requirement pattern. The antinutritional factors (total free phenols, tannins, trypsin inhibitor activity and haemagglutinating activity) were also investigated.

Rajshekhar-C, 1989.

Foraminiferal evidence for sediments of Santonian age occurring on Baratang Island, Andaman, India. Journal of The Geological Society of India 33(1): 19-31

Abstract: The paper incorporates systematic descriptions of ten planktonic foraminiferal species recovered from the ejected material of mud volcanoes active on the Baratang Island, Andaman. The species are *Pseudotextularia browni* Masters, *P. carseyae* (Plummer), *Globotruncana aegyptiaca* Nakkady, *G. arca* (Cushman), *G. concavata* (Brotzen), *G. coronata* (Bolli), *G. fornicata* Plummer, *G. gansseri* Bolli, *G. renzi* Gandolfi and *G. schneegansi* Sigal. Appearance of *Rugoglobigerina rugosa*, *Ventilabrella glabrata*, *Globotruncana concavata* and simultaneous extinction of *G. schneegansi* indicate Santonian as a lower age limit of Cretaceous rocks on the Baratang Island.

Rajshekhar-C, 1992.

The genus *Hantkenina* from Baratang Island, Andaman, India. Journal of The Geological Society of India 39(6): 495-501

Abstract: The paper records the planktonic foraminiferal genus *Hantkenina* Cushman from Baratang island, Andaman. The specimens of *Hantkenina* were recovered from the clayey sediments ejected from mud volcanoes. Besides the genus *Hantkenina*, the clay material also yielded abundant and mixed assemblage of foraminifera ranging in age from Late Cretaceous to Eocene. The present finding of the genus *Hantkenina* suggest the presence of Late Eocene subsurface sediments on Baratang Island.

Rajshekhar-C; Badve-R-M; Kundal-P, 1990.

Cretaceous planktonic Foraminifera from the Cherty limestone of Baratang Island, Andaman, India. Journal of The Geological Society of India 35(4): 357-365

Abstract: Late Cretaceous planktonic foraminiferal species viz, *Guembelitra cretacea* Cushman, *Pseudoguembelina excolata* (Cushman), *Ventilabrella* sp., *Globigerinelloides* sp., *Hedbergella delrioensis* (Carsey), *H. planispira* (Tappan), *Globotruncana concavata* (Brotzen), *G. marginata* (Reuss), *G. cf. rosetta* and *Rugoglobigerina macrocephala* Bronnimann are reported from cherty limestone of Baratang Island, Andaman. The assemblage indicates dominance of Maestrichtian element. Based on recorded stratigraphic ranges of different species the cherty limestone is assigned a Campanian-Maestrichtian age.

Raju-B-L; Subbaraju-G-V; Reddy-M-C; Rao-D-V; Rao-C-B; Raju-V-S, 1992.

Polyhydroxysterols from the soft coral *Sarcophyton subviride* of Andaman and Nicobar coasts. Journal of Natural Products (Lloydia) 55(7): 904-911

Abstract: Four new polyhydroxysterols, (24S)-ergost-25-ene-1- β ,3- β ,5- α ,6- β -tetraol (12), (24S)-ergostane-1- β ,3- β ,5- α ,6- β ,18,25-hexaol 25-monoacetate (14), (24S)-ergostane-3- β ,5- α ,6- β ,25- α ,26-pentaol 25-monoacetate (16), and gorgostane-1- β ,3- β ,5- α ,6- β ,25-pentaol (19), besides the known polyhydroxysterols 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10, were isolated from the soft coral *Sarcophyton subviride* of Katchal Island of Andaman and Nicobar coasts. Structure elucidation of the new compounds was performed through spectral analysis of their peracetyl derivatives 13, 15, 17, and 20; therefore the possibility of partial acetylation in natural sterols could not be ruled out.

Raju-B-Lakshmana {a}; Subbaraju-Gottumukkala-V {a}; Rao-C-Bheemasankara; Trimurtulu-Golakoti, 1993.

Two new oxygenated lobanes from a soft coral of *Lobophytum* species of the Andaman and Nicobar coasts. Journal-of-Natural-Products-Lloydia. 1993; 56 (6) 961-966.

Abstract: Isolation and structural elucidation of two new lobanes, 17,18-epoxyloba-8,10,13(15)-trien-16-ol (4) and loba-8,10,13(15)-triene-16,17,18-triol (7), in addition to a known norsesquiterpenoid, 15-nor-13-keto- β -elemene (1),

from a soft coral of *Lobophytum* species of the Andaman and Nicobar coasts are reported. Structural elucidation of the compounds is based on interpretation of 2D nmr spectral data and chemical conversions.

Ramachandran-S {a}; Sundaramoorthy-S; Krishnamoorthy-R; Devasenapathy-J; Thanikachalam-M, 1998.

Application of remote sensing and GIS to coastal wetland ecology of Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar group of islands with special reference to mangroves.

Current-Science-Bangalore. Aug. 10, 1998; 75 (3) 236-244.

Abstract: Sustainable use is a current theme of prime importance for better utilization of natural resources, through rational and responsible multiple-use management. Synoptic and repetitive coverage provided by orbiting satellites have opened up immense possibilities in terms of resource mapping, monitoring and management. The present study deals with the application of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) technologies in the study of coastal ecology with special reference to mangroves. The coastal wetland ecology of Muthupet and Pichavaram has been studied by considering the changes in wetlands. Wetland maps were prepared on 1 : 25,000 scale using high resolution SPOT (for the year 1989) and IRS LISS II data (for the years 1990 and 1996). Changes in coastal wetland ecology were studied by integrating remote sensing data with GIS. In Muthupet, about 86.77 m² of the mangrove forest have been reduced over a period of 7 years (1989 to 1996). Digital analysis of 1986 Landsat TM and 1993 IRS LISS II data showed that 0.36/km² area of mangrove in Pichavaram was lost over a period of 7 years. Ground-based spectral measurements of different mangrove species using field spectroradiometer showed highest spectral radiance between 0.7 and 1.1 μ m using radiometer of MSS bands and highest spectral reflectance in 0.69-0.86 μ m regions of IRS and TM band which could be used in identifying mangrove forest from other vegetation. In Andaman and Nicobar islands the total mangrove area is about 762 km² and degradation occurred only in very small pockets (up to 2.379 km²).

Randall-John-E {a}, 1998.

Zoogeography of shore fishes of the Indo-Pacific region.

Zoological-Studies. Oct., 1998; 37 (4) 227-268.

Abstract: The East Indian region (Indonesia, New Guinea, and the Philippines), with perhaps as many as 2800 species of shore fishes, has the richest marine fish fauna of the world. The numbers of species of fishes decline, in general, with distance to the east of the East Indies, ending with 566 species in Hawaii and 126 at Easter Island. The richness of the marine fauna of the East Indies is explained in terms of its relatively stable sea temperature during ice ages, its large size and high diversity of habitat, in having many families of shore fishes adapted to the nutrient-rich waters of continental and large island shelves that are lacking around oceanic islands, in having many species with larvae unable to survive in plankton-poor oceanic seas or having too short a life span in the pelagic realm for long transport in ocean currents, and in being the recipient of immigrating larvae of species that evolved peripherally. It is also a place where speciation may have occurred because of a barrier to east-west dispersal of marine fishes resulting from sea-level lowering during glacial periods (of which there have been at least 3 and 'perhaps as many as 6 during the last 700 000 years), combined with low salinity in the area from river discharge and cooling from upwelling. There could also have been speciation in embayments or small seas isolated in the East Indian region from sea-level lowering. Sixty-five examples are given of possible geminate pairs of fishes from such a barrier, judging from their similarity in color and morphology. Undoubtedly many more remain to be elucidated, some so similar that they remain undetected today. Fifteen examples are listed of possible geminate species of the western Indian Ocean and western Pacific that are not known to overlap in the East Indies, and 8 examples of color variants in the 2 oceans that are not currently regarded as different enough to be treated as species. Five examples of species pairs are cited for the Andaman Sea and western Indonesia that may be the result of near-isolation of the Andaman Sea during the Neogene. Explanation is given for distributions of fishes occurring only to the east and west of the East Indies in terms of extinction there during sea-level lows. The causes of antitropical distributions are discussed. The level of endemism of fishes for islands in the Pacific has been diminishing as a result of endemics being found extraliminally, as well as the discovery of new records of Indo-Pacific fishes for the areas. Hawaii still has the highest, with 23.1% endemism, and Easter Island is a close second with 22.2%. The use of subspecies is encouraged for geographically isolated populations that exhibit consistent differences but at a level notably less than that of similar sympatric species of the genus. In order to ensure continuing stability in our classification of fishes, a plea is given not to rank characters obtained from molecular and biochemical analyses higher than the basic morphological characters that are fundamental to systematics.

Ranganath-H-R {a}; Veenakumari-K, 1996.

Some new records of fruit flies (Diptera-Tephritidae) from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Entomon-. 1996; 21 (1) 95-97.

Abstract: During the survey between December, 1990 and May, 1993 eleven species of Dacine fruit es were recorded. Among them five are new records for India and two appear to be new to science.

Ranganath-H-R {a}; Veenakumari-K {a}; Ramani-S, 1998.

A short note on the distribution and host plants of *Bactrocera* (*Bactrocera*) *albistrigata* de Meijere (Diptera: Dacinae: Tephritidae) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. July-Dec., 1998; 52 (3-4): 161-162.

Ranganath-H-R {a}; Veenakumari-K; D'-Souza-Clerybell, 1994.

Bactrocera dorsalis: A reported from Andaman Islands.

FAO-Food-and-Agriculture-Organization-of-the-United-Nations-Plant-Protection-Bulletin. 1994; 42 (1-2) 71-72.

Ranganath-H-R; Veenakumari-K, 1995.

Notes on the dacine fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) of Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Raffles-Bulletin-of-Zoology. 1995; 43 (1) 235-238.

Ranganath-H-R; Veenakumari-K, 1996.

Report of new fruit fly on guava on the Nicobar Islands, India.

Tropical-Agriculture. 1996; 73 (2) 165.

Rani-Mallapu-E; Subbaraju-Gottumukkala-V {a}; Raju-B-Lakshmana; Rao-C-Bheemasankara; Rao-D-Venkata, 1994.

lcyonacean metabolites: 4. Chemical constituents from *Lobophytum strictum* of Andaman and Nicobar coasts.

Indian-Journal-of-Natural-Products. 1994; 10 (1) 3-8.

Rao-C-B; Kalidindi-R-S-H-S-N; Trimurtulu-G; Rao-D-V, 1991.

Metabolites of Porifera, part III: New 24-methyscalaranes from *Phyllospongia dendyi* of the Indian Ocean.

Journal of Natural Products (Lloydia) 54(2): 364-371

Abstract: Three new scalaranes, 12-beta, 16-beta,22-trihydroxy-24-methylsclaran-25,24-olide (2), 12-beta, 16-beta-dihydroxy-24-methylsclaran-25,24-olide (3), and 12-beta, 16-beta,22-trihydroxy-24-methyl-24-oxo-25-norsclaran (4), as well as the known 16-beta,22-dihydroxy-24-methyl-24-oxosclaran-25,12-beta-olide (1), are reported from the sponge *Phyllospongia dendyi* collected on the coasts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean.

Structural elucidation of these compounds is based on spectral data and chemical conversions.

Rao-C-B; Kumar-S-M-D; Trimurtulu-G; Rao-D-V, 1990.

A new lobane diterpene from an Alcyonarian of *Sclerophytum* sp. of the Indian Ocean.

Indian Journal of Chemistry Section B Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry 29(7): 681-682

Abstract: 15-Nor-13-keto-beta-elemene(I) and a new diterpene of lobane group from an Alcyonarian of *Sclerophytum* sp. of the Andaman & Nicobar Coasts have been described. The new diterpene is shown to be loba-8,10,15-trien-13,18-dihydroxy-17-one(IIa).

Rao-C-B; Ramana-K-V; Rao-D-V; Fahy-E; Faulkner-D-J, 1988.

Metabolites of the gorgonian *Isis hippuris* from India.

Journal of Natural Products (Lloydia) 51(5): 954-958

Abstract: Five new hippurins, 3,11-diacetyl-22-epi-hippurin-1 (4), 3-acetyl-22-epi-hippurin-1 (5), 3-acetyl-2-desacetyl-22-epi-hippurin-1 (6), 2-desacetyl-22-epi-hippurin-1 (7), and 3,11-diacetylhippurin-1 (8), and a new polyhydroxylated sterol, gorgostane-1-alpha,3-beta,5-alpha,6-beta,11-alpha-pentaol (9), were isolated from a specimen of *Isis hippuris* collected at the Andaman Islands, India. The structures of the new compounds were elucidated by interpretation of spectral data.

Rao-C-B; Rao-C-V-L; Trimurtulu-G; Rao-D-V, 1990.

Metabolites of the soft coral of a *Sclerophytum* spp. found in the Indian Ocean.

Indian Journal of Chemistry Section B Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry 29(6): 588-589

Abstract: (E,E,E)-11, 12-Epoxy-1-isopropyl-4, 8, 12-trimethylcyclotetradeca-1,3,7-triene (1) (E,E,E,E)-1-isopropyl 4,8,12-trimethylcyclotetradeca-1, 3, 7, 11-tetraene (2) and 24-xi-methylcholestane-3-beta, 5-alpha, 6-beta, 25-tetrol 25-monoacetate (3) have been isolated from an unidentified *Sclerophytum* species collected in the intertidal region of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Rao-C-B; Trimurtulu-G; Rao-D-V; Bobzin-S-C; Kushlan-D-M; Faulkner-D-J, 1991.

Diterpenes from the brown alga *Dictyota divaricata* of the Indian Ocean.

Phytochemistry (Oxford) 30(6): 1971-1976

Abstract: The brown alga *Dictyota divaricata* from the coasts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean yielded one known and 11 new diterpenes of which four are dolabellanes, six are dolastanes, and one is a novel aromatic isodolastane. The structures of (1R*,3E,6S*,7E,11S*)-6-hydroxydolabella-3,7,12-triene, (1S*,3S*,4R*,6S*,7E,11S*)-3,4-epoxy-6-hydroxydolabella-7,12-diene, (1R*,3Z,7E,11S*,12S*)-12-hydroxydolabella-3,7-dien-2-one, (1R*,3Z,7Z,11S*,12S*)-12-hydroxydolabella-3,8-dien-2-one, (1S*,11S*)-3,4;7,8-diepoxy-18-hydroxydolabella-12-ene, (5S*,8S*,9S*,12R*,13R*,14R*)-9,13-dihydroxydolasta-1,3-diene, (5S*,8S*,9S*,12R*,13R*,14R*)-13-acetoxy-9-hydroxydolasta-1,3-diene, (5R*,8S*,9S*,12R*,14S*)-9-hydroxydolasta-1,3-dien-13-one, (5R*,8S*,9S*,12R*,13S*,14S*)-9,13-dihydroxydolasta-1,3-diene, and (8S*,9S*,12R*)-9-hydroxyisodolasta-1,3,5(14)-trien-13-one were established by interpretation of spectral data and chemical interconversions. Two stereoisomers of (8S*,9S*,12S*)-9-hydroxydolasta-1,3-diene were isolated but their stereochemistries could not be completely elucidated.

Rao-C-Bheemasankar-C {a}; Satyanarayana-C {a}; Rao-D-Srinivasa {a}; Rao-D-Venkata {a}; Fahy-E; Faulkner-D-John, 1993.

Metabolites of the soft coral *Sinularia ovispiculata* from the Indian Ocean.

Journal-of-Natural-Products-Lloydia. 1993; 56 (11) 2003-2007.

Abstract: The soft coral *Sinularia ovispiculata* collected on the coasts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of the Indian Ocean yielded two new metabolites, (2E,7E) -4,11-dihydroxy-1,12-oxidocembra-2,7-diene (4) and (2E,7E) -4,11-dihydroxy-1,12-oxidocembra-2,7,15-triene (7), in addition to three known cembrane diterpenes 1-3, four polyhydroxysterols, (24S)-24-methylcholestane-3-beta,5a,6-beta,25-tetraol, (24S)-24-methylcholestane-3-beta,5a,6-beta,25-tetraol 25monoacetate, 24-methylenecholest-5-ene-3-beta,7-beta,16-beta-triol-3-O-alpha-L-filcopyranoside, and 24-methylenecholestane-1-alpha,3-beta,5a,6-beta-tetraol (numersterol A), and pregnenolone. Structural elucidation of all compounds was carried out through spectral analysis and chemical reactions.

Rao-C-Bheemasankara {a}; Rao-D-Sreenivasa; Satyanarayana-C; Rao-D-Venkata; Kassuehlke-Katharina-E; Faulkner-D-John, 1994.

New cladiellane diterpenes from the soft coral *Cladiella australis* of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Natural-Products-Lloydia. 1994; 57 (5) 574-580.

Abstract: Five new cladiellane diterpenes, (1R*,2R*,3R*,6S*,7S*,9R*,10R*,14R*)-3-acetoxy-6-(3-methylbutanoyloxy)cladiell-(17)-en-7-ol (2), (1R*,2R*,3R*,6S*,7S*,9R*, 10R*,14R*)-3-butanoyloxycladiell-11(17)-en-6,7-diol (3), (1R*,2R*,3R*,6S*,9R*,10R*,14R*)3-acetoxycladiell-7(16),11(17)-dien-6-ol (4), 3-acetoxycladiell-11(17)-en-6-one (5), and its stereoisomer (6), have been isolated from the soft coral *Cladiella australis* collected on the coasts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of the Indian Ocean. In addition, sclerophytins C (7) and E (8), reported earlier from *Sclerophyllum capitalis*, were also isolated. The structures of these metabolites were elucidated by interpretation of spectral data.

Rao-D-V; Rao-T-S; Rao-C-B, 1990.

Bioactive metabolites from a soft coral of *Sclerophyllum* sp. of Andaman and Nicobar coasts (India).

Indian Journal of Chemistry Section B Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry 29(7): 683-684

Abstract: Isolation and characterization of cembrene-A (1), ethyl arachidonate (2), nephthenol (3), decaryiol (4), pregnenolone (5) and batyl alcohol (6) from a soft coral of *Sclerophyllum* sp, from Andaman and Nicobar Coasts are described. Compounds 3 and 4 show antibacterial activity and 3 also exhibits hypotensive activity in dogs.

Rao-M-K-V, 1987.

A note on *Diospyros ridleyi* Bakh. (Ebenaceae).

Malayan Nature Journal 41(1): 55-60

Abstract: As a result of new studies, it is concluded that the hitherto obscure endemic tree *Diospyros pyrrocarpa* Miq. var. *andamanica* Kurz, of the Andaman Islands, is distinct enough to be raised to species rank and that it is conspecific with *Diospyros ridleyi* Bakh., previously thought to be confined to the Malay Peninsula. The latter name has priority.

Rao-M-K-V, 1985 (1986).

Diospyros cauliflora, new record (Ebenaceae) for India from Nicobars.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 7(3): 629-630

Abstract: *Diospyros cauliflora* Bl. (Ebenaceae) is recorded for the Indian flora from the Great Nicobar Island. A brief description is added.

Rao-M-K-V, 1985.

Willughbeia, new record (Apocynaceae), for Andaman-Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 6(3): 725-726

Abstract: *Willughbeia* Roxb. (Apocynaceae) hitherto unrecorded for the islands, is reported for the Nicobar Islands with the representation of *W. edulis* Roxb.

Rao-M-K-V, 1989.

A critical note on the Andaman wild rice.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 13(2): 249-254

Abstract: Discussions, on the taxonomic status of *Oryza indandamanica* Ellis, the new wild rice described recently from the Andamans (India) and on its claimed potentiality, are presented.

Rao-M-K-V, 1986.

A preliminary report on the angiosperms of Andaman Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 8(1): 107-184

Abstract: The literature on the rich flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands lies scattered. The need for a compiled list of the species of the islands is felt by every one interested in the botany of the islands. Hence lists of angiosperm species, compiled from herbarium data and literature, are presented under indigenous species, non-indigenous species, of

doubtful occurrence. A table of analysis of the data is also presented and a brief discussion on the phytogeographic significances is made. The article is appended with an annotated bibliography on the Angiosperm Botany of the islands. This will be helpful for the preparation of a Flora of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Rao-M-K-V; Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

A new species of *Hypoestes* (Acanthaceae) from Andaman (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 989-990

Abstract: *H. thoathathrii* Vasud. et T. Chakrab. sp. nov. (named in honor of Dr. K. Thoathathrii, Joint Director, Botanical Survey of India) is described from Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India.

Rao-M-K-V; Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

New and noteworthy *Glochidion* species (Euphorbiaceae) from Andaman-Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 935-938

Abstract: *G. bilobulatum* Vasud. et T. Chakrab. sp. nov. is described from North Andaman Island. Observations are also made on *G. airyshawii* Balakr. et T. Chakrab. and *G. sumatranum* Miq. on the basis of recent collections from additional localities.

Rao-M-K-V; Chakrabarty-T, 1985 (1986).

Two more plants used in gathering honey.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 7(3): 643-644

Abstract: The record of an *Alpinia manii* species used for collecting honey by the Andaman aborigines which remains obscure is brought out. The use of *Amomum fenizii* Kurz another Zingiberaceous species endemic to the Nicobar islands, by the Shompens, aborigines of Great Nicobar island, for the same purpose is recorded for first time.

Rao-M-K-V; Chakrabarty-T, 1984.

A new species of *Casuarina* (Flacourtiaceae) from North Andaman Island (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(4): 991-992

Abstract: *C. insularis* Vasud. et T. Chakrab. sp. nov. is described from North Andaman Island, India.

Rao-M-K-Vasudeva, 1994.

Does *Adenia cardiophylla* (Mast.) Engl. (Passifloraceae) occur in the Andaman-Nicobar Island?

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994; 18 (1) 243-244.

Abstract: *Adenia heterophylla* (Bl.) Koord. ssp. *andamanica* de Wilde is an endemic taxon of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (India) and Cocos Islands (Myanmar); its confusion with *A. cardiophylla* (Mast.) Engl. is elucidated.

Rao-M-K-Vasudeva, 1994.

Hydnocarpus sharmae (Flacourtiaceae) is *Siphonodon celastrineus* (Celastraceae).

Nordic-Journal-of-Botany. 1994; 14 (3) 303-305.

Abstract: Notes on *Siphonodon celastrineus* (Celastraceae). *Hydnocarpus sharmae*, a new species described recently from Andaman Islands, India, is *Siphonodon celastrineus* of Celastraceae and not a species of Flacourtiaceae.

Rao-M-K-Vasudeva, 1994.

Taxa of *Mitragyna* and *Uncaria* (Rubiaceae) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994; 18 (1) 239-242.

Abstract: One species of *Mitragyna* and three taxa of *Uncaria* occurring in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are enumerated on correct determination. *Uncaria attenuata* Korth. and *U. lanosa* Wall. var. *ferrea* (Bl.) Ridsdale are additions to the flora of India.

Rao-P-S-N, 1995.

Rare occurrence of multiple leafy buds in cabbage, *Brassica oleracea* var. *Capitata* Linn.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1995; 92 (3) 435.

Rao-P-S-N, 1996.

Utilisation of the foliage from some wild tropical plants in Bay Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1996; 20 (2) 337-340.

Abstract: The paper deals with various ethnobotanical uses of the foliage of about 40 wild plant species occurring in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Grasses and other herbaceous plants which are commonly used as fodder for cattle are omitted.

Rao-P-S-N, 1996.

Phytogeography of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 57-79.

Abstract: Phytogeographical affinity of Andaman and Nicobar archipelago with Sundaland and other adjoining biogeographical regions in South East Asia is detailed and the conservation of extra-Indian species distributed in the isles which do not occur in mainland India is emphasized. The high degree of endemism among the angiospermic taxa is also discussed.

Rao-P-S-N, 1993.

On branching in *Carica papaya* L. (Caricaceae).

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1993; 90 (1) 123.

Rao-P-S-N, 1992.

A new species of *Dendrobium* (Orchidaceae) from Andaman Islands, India.

Nordic Journal of Botany 12(2): 227-229

Abstract: A new species, *Dendrobium guannarii* P.S.N. Rao, so far endemic to the virgin forests of Andaman Islands is described and illustrated. Affinities with the distantly related species *D. wilmsianum* Schltr. in section *Stachyobium* are discussed.

Rao-P-S-N; Mathew-Sam-P, 1992 (1993).

Walsura pinnata Hassk. (Meliceae) from Andaman Islands: A new record for Indian flora.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1992 (1993); 89 (3) 392-393.

Rao-P-S-N; Sinha-B-K, 1996.

Kaempferia siphonantha King ex Baker (Zingiberaceae) in the Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1996; 93 (1) 121-122.

Rao-P-S-N; Sinha-B-K, 1995.

New record of *Dendrobium incurvum* Lindl. from the Andaman Islands: An addition to the Indian Flora.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1995; 49 (1) 1-3.

Rao-P-S-N; Sinha-B-K, 1995.

Arenga pinnata (O. Ktze.) Merrill (Arecaceae) in Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1995; 19 (2) 357-359.

Abstract: Collection of *Arenga pinnata* (O. Ktze.) Merrill in Andaman Islands is reported for the first time accompanied by the citation and description.

Rao-P-S-N; Sreekumar-P-V, 1992.

Hydnocarpus sharmae (Flacourtiaceae), a new species from Andaman Islands, India.

Nordic Journal of Botany 12(2): 225-226

Abstract: A new species, *Hydnocarpus sharmae* (Flacourtiaceae) from North Andaman, India is described and illustrated.

Rao-P-S-N; Srivastava-S-K, 1996.

Commercial exploitation of orchids in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Indian-Forester. 1996; 122 (8) 751-759.

Abstract: A list of 15 promising orchid species out of about 90 occurring in the islands is given for possible commercial exploitation so that this potential resource is turned into wealth in a long run without disturbing the natural habitats. A few suggestions are also made for curbing bulk collections from nature and for successful cultivation in gardens/orchidaria before they are eventually exploited.

Rao-P-S-N; Srivastava-S-K, 1991.

Arisaema saddlepeakense, new species Araceae from India.

Nordic Journal of Botany 11(5): 575-576

Abstract: *Arisaema saddlepeakense* is described from Saddle Peak, Andaman Islands, India. It belongs to section *Fimbriata* and is allied to *A. album*.

Rao-P-S-N; Tigga-Marcel, 1998.

Extended distribution and conservation of the rare seaweed *Tydemani expeditionis* Weber Van Bosse (Chlorophyceae) in the Indian region.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. April, 1998; 95 (1) 144-145.

Rao-P-S-N; Tigga-Marcel, 1995.

Teratology of winged fruits in *Terminalia bialata* Steudel (Combretaceae): The Andaman Ash or White Chuglam Tree.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1995; 92 (2) 289.

Rao-T-A; Chakraborti-S, 1987.

Distributional resume of coastal floristic elements in the Andaman and the Nicobar Islands (India).

Current Science (Bangalore) 56(20): 1045-1051

Abstract: The geomorphology and soils of the coastal biotopes of the Andaman and the Nicobar Islands have been briefly discussed as a background to the nature and alliance of their floras. The coastal biotopes are very impoverished in species of flowering plants and have no endemic genera. The existing floristic species have revealed that they are mostly very widely ranging strand/mangrove species. Further, the recorded floristic elements: Pan-tropical, Indo-Pacific, Indo-Malesian, Indo-Burmese, Western Indian Ocean and Caribbean are described along with examples. The coastal flora as a whole is composed of widely dispersed littoral plants. However, there are significant differences between the strand flora of the Andaman and the Nicobar groups of Islands. These are caused by differences in habitat, orography, salinity and man-made disturbances.

Rao-V-G {a}; Sugunan-A-P; Sehgal-S-C, 1998.

Nutritional deficiency disorders and high mortality among children of the Great Andamanese tribe.

National-Medical-Journal-of-India. March-April, 1998; 11 (2) 65-68.

Abstract: Background. The population of the Great Andamanese tribe of the Andaman Islands has been declining at a rapid pace. The case fatality rate during a recent outbreak of dysentery was 30.8%, all the deaths being among under-fives. As malnutrition is known to potentiate susceptibility to death due to infectious diseases, we undertook a study to determine the prevalence of malnutrition among the Great Andamanese tribe and its role in contributing to the high mortality among them due to infectious diseases. Methods. The study included a diet survey, nutritional anthropometry, clinical examination, haemoglobin estimation and stool examination for intestinal parasitic infestations. Information was also collected about every pregnancy in all ever-married women in the community and deaths of their children. All 36 members of the tribe were covered. Results. The Andamanese had a poor intake of iron, vitamin A and riboflavin but a good intake of energy, protein and fats. More than 85% of the children below 6 years were under-nourished and more than 77% of children and adolescents below 19 years were stunted, wasted or both. Anaemia, vitamin A deficiency and goitre were also common among them. Almost the entire population suffered from intestinal parasitic infestations. They also have a comparatively high fertility rate and a high infant mortality rate. Conclusion. The population attributable risk for death due to malnutrition is probably one of the foremost reasons for the observed high infant mortality rate among the Great Andamanese tribe and could be one of the reasons for the continuous decline in their population.

Raski-D-J; Coomans-A-V, 1990.

Five new species of *Aphanolaimus* (Nemata: Araeolaimida) with a key to species.

Nematologica 36(1): 22-54

Abstract: Five new species of *Aphanolaimus* de Man, 1880 are described, four from southern Chile as follows: *A. yamani* sp. n. characterized by length of male and female, slender neck region and long, slender tail, ovoid ventral gland, position of first and second lateral epidermal gland (leg) pores and beginning of lateral field: *A. chilensis* sp. n. distinguished by length of male and female, gradually and evenly narrowing neck, conoid tail, ovoid ventral gland, position of first and second leg pores and beginning of lateral field: *A. elegans* sp. n. distinguished by its large size, large, oval amphids slightly longer than wide, prominent cephalic setae 7-10 μ m long, with H-shaped ventral gland: *A. fuegoensis* sp. n. distinctive by its large size, blunt head as wide or wider than long, large circular amphid with prominent circular projection in center surrounding a central depression, oval ventral gland and coarse annulation. The fifth species was collected in the Andaman Islands, India and is described as *A. seshadrii* sp. n. characterized by numerous longitudinal lines (1/50/annulus), by its small size, cephalic setae 8 μ m long and lateral field beginning very near head. Collections from Mendocino County and Lake Tahoe, both in California, held specimens that bridge most of the morphological characters and measurements of *A. spiriferus* Cobb, 1914 and *A. cobbi* Micoletzky, 1922 leading to the conclusion they are conspecific. *A. spiriferus* has priority by earlier publication and *A. cobbi* is designated a junior synonym as follows: *A. spiriferus* Cobb, 1914, syn. *A. cobbi* Micoletzky, 1922 syn. n. A review of *A. communis* Cobb, 1915 found it inadequately described, no illustrations were published and no type specimens extant. The description suggests *communis* may be a species of *Paraphanolaimus*. As a consequence of these doubtful characteristics it is proposed *A. communis* Cobb, 1915 be assigned to species inquirendae.

Rasmussen-A-R, 1989.

An analysis of *Hydrophis ornatus* (Gray), *Hydrophis lamberti* Smith, and *Hydrophis inornatus* (Gray) (Hydrophiidae, Serpentes) based on samples from various localities, with remarks on feeding and breeding biology of *Hydrophis ornatus*.

Amphibia-Reptilia 10(4): 397-418

Abstract: *Hydrophis ornatus* (Gray) is described from Phuket Island, Andaman Sea (Indian Ocean) Siam Gulf, and the Philippine Islands, with remarks on feeding and breeding biology. *Hydrophis lamberti* Smith, is recognised as a distinct species and described from type locality (Bight of Bangkok), Siam Gulf, and the Philippine Islands. The type specimen of *Hydrophis inornatus* was reexamined. The results showed certain similarities between *H. ornatus* and the type specimen of *H. inornatus*, however, in the present paper the type specimen is maintained as a distinct species. Position of internal organs, in relation to number of vertebrae and ventral scales, is used as a new method for identifying sea

snakes. Furthermore the number of vertebrae appeared to be a useful character to distinguish between *H. ornatus* and *H. lamberti*.

Raven-R-J, 1986.

A revision of the spider genus *Sason* (Sasoninae, Barychelidae, Mygalomorphae) and its historical biogeography. *Journal of Arachnology* 14(1): 47-70

Abstract: The barychelid spider genus *Sason* is revised and includes six valid species: the type species *S. robustum* (O. P.-Cambridge 1883), *S. andamanicum* (Simon 1888), *S. colemani* sp. nov., *S. maculatum* (Roewer 1963), *S. pectinatum* Kulczynski 1908, and *S. seychellianum* Simon 1898. *Sason cinctipes* (Pocock 1892) and *S. armatoris* Pocock 1900 are newly synonymized with *S. robustum* (O.P.-Cambridge 1883), and *Chrysopelma* Roewer 1963 with *Sason*. *Rhianus* (= *Rhianodes*) and *Monodontium* are transferred to the Barychelinae. *Sason* occurs in the Seychelles, India, Ceylon, the Andaman Islands, New Guinea, to the islands of the Northwestern Pacific, and in northern Australia. Its distribution is similar to that of other Indo-Pacific taxa; a vicariance hypothesis is proposed for its historical biogeography.

Ravindran-J; Raghukumar-Chandralata {a}; Raghukumar-S, 1999.

Disease and stress-induced mortality of corals in Indian reefs and observations on bleaching of corals in the Andamans. *Current-Science-Bangalore*. Jan. 25, 1999; 76 (2): 233-237.

Abstract: A study was carried out in the Lakshadweep and Andaman islands and the Gulf of Kutch to assess the health of corals in Indian reefs. Disease, predation and stress were the major factors of coral mortality. Death caused by diseases - the black band disease (BBD), the white band disease (WBD) - necrotic lesions, and bleaching was observed in Kavaratti and Kadamat islands of Lakshadweep. The predatory starfish, *Acanthaster planci*, grazing on coral polyps was also noticed in these reefs. Large-scale silt deposition in the intertidal zone of Paga, Boria, Vadinar and Mangunda reefs in the gulf of Kutch buried the coral colonies and appeared to be the main cause of coral mortality. A severe incidence of coral bleaching was observed during July 1998 in some reefs in the Andamans. While more than 85% of corals near Ross island and Marina Park exhibited partial bleaching, up to 10% were totally bleached.

Ray-L-N {a}; Mathew-Sam-P; Lakshminarasimhan-P, 1998.

A preliminary report with enumeration of angiosperms from Shoalbay in South Andaman Island. *Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany*. July 1, 1998; 22 (1) 49-63.

Abstract: This paper discusses the essential features of the floristic composition, analysis, vegetation, geology, soil types, topography and climate of the tropical rain forests occurring on Shoalbay area of the northeastern slopes of Mt. Harriet hill ranges in South Andaman Island, supplementing the materials for the flora of Andaman islands. This is the first comprehensive list of plants from Shoalbay. Seven botanical tours were conducted in this region during the period 1988 - 91 by the first two authors. The enumeration includes 264 species spread over 225 genera and 87 families of flowering plants.

Ray-L-N; Sreekumar-P-V; Padhye-P-M, 1996.

Two new records of orchids for Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1996; 93 (1) 123-125.

Reddy-S-B, 1984.

Menarcheal age among the rural women of Karnataka (India).

Indian Journal of Physical Anthropology and Human Genetics 10(2-3): 159-165

Abstract: The trend of menarcheal age in 498 rural women of Karnataka belonging to six endogamous groups spread over in four villages in four districts have been dealt with. Differences in menarcheal ages of different socio-economic, food-habits groups as well as inter-regional differences have been found. Karnataka women attain sexual maturity early when compared to Andhra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Northern Indian women.

Renuka-C; Vijayakumaran-T-T, 1994.

Some new species of rattans from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Rheedea. 1994; 4 (2) 120-128.

Abstract: Two new species of *Calamus* and three new species of *Daemonorops* are described from Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Renuka-C; Vijayakumaran-T-T, 1994.

Notes on the identity of *Calamus pseudorivalis* Becc. (Arecaceae) with a new species of the genus from Andamans. *Rheedea*. 1994; 4 (2) 138-143.

Abstract: *Calamus Pseudorivalis* Becc. was originally reported from Nicobar islands based on a fruiting specimen. Later on, Parkinson described the vegetative features of the species based on collections from Andaman islands. A detailed study of the rattan flora of Andaman and Nicobar islands has proved that the Nicobar and the Andaman materials are not conspecific. In this paper the two species are separated and the species collected from Andamans is described as a new one.

Reyes-Castillo-P; CASTILLO-C, 1986 (1987).

Zoological research of "Reef "78" in the Andaman Islands: IX. Note on the Passalidae of the Andaman Islands, India (Coleoptera, Lamellicornia).

Bollettino del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona 13(0): 19-24

Abstract: Two endemic species of the Andaman Islands, *Macrolinus andamanensis* (Stoliczka) and *Leptaulax roepstorffi* Kuwert and one of Oriental Australian distribution, *Leptaulax dentatus* (Fabricius), are cited. Precise localities are mentioned and endemic species are illustrated, and some morphological characters are discussed.

Ruddek-J {a}, 1998.

Odonata over the Andaman Sea.

Notulae-Odonatologicae. June 1, 1998; 5 (1) 11-12.

Ruffo-S, 1983.

New mesopsammic Amphipoda from Andaman Islands (India).

Bollettino del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona 10(0): 485-509

Abstract: Three mesopsammic Amphipoda from Andaman Islands are described: *Seborgia schieckei* n. sp., *Eriopisella chierogoi* n. sp. *Josephosella andamana* n. gen. n. sp. *Seborgia schieckei* n. sp. (Chiriyatapu, South Andaman) is easily distinguishable from the other two described so far (*Seborgia minima* Bousfield from Rennel Island and *Seborgia relictata* from Texas (USA)) for not wanting eyes and for dorsally toothed pleon. For some morphological and ecological peculiarities *Seborgia* could be placed in a new family between *Liljeborgiidae* and *Sebidae* (where *Seborgia* is now settled). *Eriopisella chierogoi* n. sp. (Jolly Boy, South Andaman) is an intermediate species between *E. upolu* J.L. Barnard (Hawaii) and *E. madagascarensis* Ledoyer (Madagascar). *E. chierogoi*, however, is mostly allied with last one although, for some peculiarities, it seems much more suited to the interstitial habitat. *Josephosella andamana* n. gen. n. sp. (Chiriyatapu, South Andaman) belong to the "Melitids" group sensu J.L. Barnard & C.M. Barnard, 1983 and it could be placed near the genera *Rotomelita* J.L. Barnard, *Anchialella* J.L. Barnard and *Tegano* J.L. Barnard & G. Karaman. In appendix *Bollegidia sootai* (Coineau & Rao), so far noted only for the Andaman Islands, is pointed out for Malaysian Peninsula (Langkawils), where it was also collected in mesopsammic habitat.

Ruffo-Sandro, 1994 (1995).

New stygobiont amphipods (Crustacea Amphipoda) from the Philippine Islands.

Tropical-Zoology. 1994 (1995); 7 (2) 355-366.

Abstract: The author has studied the amphipods collected in the Philippines during a research campaign concerning groundwater fauna. The new mesopsammic genus *Cottarellia*, found on Sabang beach (eastern Mindoro), is described. This genus, represented by one exceptionally small (1.2 mm) blind species (*Cottarellia minima*), is most closely related to *Hornellia* Walker 1904 and *Metaceradocus* Chevreux 1925. Two other species were also found during this campaign: *Bollegidia sootai* (Coineau & Rao 1972), hitherto known only in the Andaman Islands and Malaysia, and a species of *Bogidiella* Hertzog 1933 which is probably new but could not be described because of the poor state of preservation of the two specimens examined. In the phreatic fresh water of Palawan Island a new species of *Bogidiella*, *B. daccordii*, was found; it has been provisionally placed in the subgenus *Medigidiella* Stock 1981. This species is most closely related to *Bogidiella sarawacensis* Stock 1988.

Russell-B-C, 1991.

On the validity of *Nemipterus furcosus* (Valenciennes) (Nemipteridae).

Cybius 15(1): 35-41

Abstract: The nemipterid fish *Nemipterus furcosus* (Valenciennes) has been misidentified by most recent authors as *N. peronii* (Valenciennes). *N. furcosus* is here recognized as a valid species, and is redescribed. *N. peronii* is recognized as a senior synonym of *N. tolu* (Valenciennes). Synonyms of *N. furcosus* include *Dentex upeneoides* Bleeker, *D. ovenii* Bleeker, *D. hypselognathus* Bleeker, *D. sundanensis* Bleeker, *Nemipterus worcesteri* Evermann & Seale, *N. robustus* Ogilby and *N. guntheri* Ogilby. *N. furcosus* is widely distributed throughout the tropical West Pacific from southern Japan to north eastern Australia, and in eastern Indian Ocean including the Gulf of Mannar, Sri Lanka, the Andaman Sea, Strait of Malacca and north western Australia.

Russell-Barry-C {a}; Golani-Daniel, 1993.

A review of the fish genus *Parascolopsis* (Nemipteridae) of the western Indian Ocean, with description of a new species from the northern Red Sea.

Israel-Journal-of-Zoology. 1993; 39 (4) 337-347.

Abstract: The western Indian Ocean species of the deep-water fish genus *Parascolopsis* (Nemipteridae) are reviewed. Four species, including a new species, are recorded from the western Indian Ocean: *P. aspinosa* (Rao and Rao) occurs in the northwestern Indian Ocean, including the Gulf of Aden, southern Red Sea, and Persian Gulf, and also in the Andaman Sea, in depths of 20-300 m; *P. eriomma* (Jordan and Richardson) is widespread in the Indo-West Pacific, including the Red Sea and Gulf of Oman, in depths of 59-264 m; *P. townsendi* Boulenger occurs in the northwestern Indian Ocean, including the Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, and Arabian Sea, in depths of 94-225 m; and the new species, *P. baranesi*, occurs in the Gulf of Aqaba, northern Red Sea, in depths of 160-500 m.

Sahu-G-C; Bala-Nirmalya, 1995.

Characterization and classification of soils on valley plains of Middle Andaman Island.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1995; 43 (1) 99-103.

Samanta-B-K, 1984.

The genus *Biplanispira* (Foraminiferida) and its occurrence in India.

Geological Magazine 121(4): 311-318

Abstract: *Biplanispira* Umbgrove is closely related to *Pellatispira* Boussac, from which it probably arose by the subdivision of the median chambers by the rapidly expanding marginal crest and the development of planispirally arranged secondary chambers on both sides of the peripheral flange. The genus appears to be polyphyletic, its species having been derived from different representatives of *Pellatispira*. Illustrated records of *Biplanispira* are confined to the region between eastern India and Eua, Tonga, and the genus appears to be restricted to the middle and upper parts of the Upper Eocene. In the Upper Eocene of the Garo Hills, eastern India, it is represented by *B. hoffmeisteri* (Whipple) and in the Andaman Islands by *M. mirabilis* (Umbgrove). This is the 1st record of the genus from mainland India.

Sanjappa-M, 1984 (1985).

Additions to the genus *Indigofera* (Fabaceae) of India and Bhutan.

Bulletin of The Botanical Survey of India 26(1-2): 38-41

Abstract: The paper describes with some illustrations, 2 species of *Indigofera* L. viz. *I. lacei* Craib and *I. silvestrii* Pampanini, new to India and Bhutan respectively. The extended distribution of *I. glandulosa* Roxb. ex Willd. to Andaman Islands and a discussion on geographical distribution of *I. silvestrii* are also included.

Sankaran-R, 1995.

The distribution, status and conservation of the nicobar megapode *Megapodius nicobariensis*.

Biological-Conservation. 1995; 72 (1) 17-25.

Abstract: The mound-nesting Nicobar megapode occurs as two subspecies *Megapodius nicobariensis nicobariensis* and *M. n. abbotti*, both endemic to the Nicobar Islands. Thought to be endangered, this survey found it on almost all Nicobar islands where it historically occurred and concluded that, as a species, it was currently not threatened, and has probably become extinct only on inhabited Pilo Milo island. While *M. n. abbotti* is secure other than on small outlying islets, *M. n. nicobariensis* is threatened on all but three islands of its range. Loss of population in *M. n. nicobariensis* was indicated both by significantly lower mound densities and by a higher proportion of abandoned to active mounds, when compared with *M. n. abbotti*. Data were collected for 127 active mounds of *M. n. abbotti* and 85 active mounds of *M. n. nicobariensis*, and it was estimated that 849 and 312 active mounds, respectively are present, the population of the species being between 4500 and 8000 adult birds. Though hunting and collection of eggs exists, the main threat to megapodes is loss of habitat, mainly due to conversion of coastal forest, the megapode's primary nesting habitat, to coconut plantations. Expanding urbanization and construction of coastal roads are other serious problems. The single largest threat is a proposal to make Great Nicobar a free-trade port which, if implemented, will destroy the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Sarkar-P-K; Somchoudhury-A-K, 1989 (1990).

Interrelationship between plant characters and incidence of *Raoiella indica* Hirst. on coconut.

Indian Journal of Entomology 51(1): 45-50

Abstract: The morphological characters of leaflets viz., length, width, thickness, depth of midrib groove and interveinal distance differed significantly except the last one among eight varieties of coconut, namely Hooghly Local, Hooghly Tall, Andaman Giant, Chennangi, Kerala Tall, Howrah Tall, Andaman Tall and Hazari. No relationship was found between the physical characters of leaflets and the population built up of *R. indica* recorded on eight varieties of coconut. Cumulative effect of plant characters were also found to be non-significant signifying no overall cumulative effect on the population built up of the coconut mite. Regarding chemical principles such as nitrogen, crude protein, moisture, calcium and phosphorus, all except the last two differed significantly among eight varieties and showed a positive correlation with the population built up of *R. indica*.

Satyanarayana-S {a}; Satyavati-D {a}; Rao-D-Venkata {a}, 2000.

Hypoglycaemic activity of extracts from soft corals of Andaman and Nicobar coasts in rats.

Indian-Journal-of-Experimental-Biology. Feb., 2000; 38 (2): 180-181.

Abstract: The ethylacetate extract of soft corals collected from Andaman and Nicobar Coasts were screened for hypoglycaemic activity in fasting rats. Rats were divided into 5 groups. Group I received 0.5 ml of 5% gum acacia suspension (control). Group II received the extract of *Cladiella australis* (CAS), at a dose of 250 mg/kg. Group III received the extract of *Sinularia* new species (SNS), at a dose of 75 mg/kg. Group IV received the extract of *Lamnalia* new species (LNS), at a dose of 400 mg/kg and Group V received the extract of 250MF-CBR-13 at a dose of 250 mg/kg. All extracts were administered orally. Blood samples, collected before the administration of test extracts and also at 2, 4, 6, and 8 hr after treatment, were analysed for glucose content. The percentage blood glucose reduction from that of control was also calculated. A very promising hypoglycaemic activity was observed in rats with CAS at 8 hr

(42.3%), with SNS at 4 hr (28.34%) and 6 hr (40.6%), with LNS at 6 hr (32.38%) and with MF-CBR-13 at 6 hr (20.25%).

Satyanarayana-S {a}; Satyavati-D {a}; Rao-D-Venkata {a}, 2000.

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Saxena-A, 1991.

Management of elephant camps and elephant care.

Indian Forester 117(10): 926-934

Abstract: Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*), has been serving mankind for various economical, aesthetical and socio-religious works for many centuries. Due to recent technological development and depletion of habitat, Asian elephant has become an endangered species. To increase the elephant population by captive breeding for domestic purpose and study of their proper breeding biology, behaviour and requirement, for better management of wild populations, it is necessary to study the captive management of domestic elephants and to collect data on various aspects of their management. This study deals with the current management of captive elephants in Kanha National Park (India), in particular and at other places specially Burma and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, in general. Various aspects of proper captive management of elephants, their breeding and veterinary care, keeping of proper records about captive elephants etc. have been discussed.

Saxena-Ajai, 1994.

Sighting of Christmas Island frigate bird (*Fregata andrewsi* Mathews) in the Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1994; 91 (1) 138.

Sehgal-S-C {a}; Murhekar-M-V; Sugunan-A-P, 1995.

Outbreak of leptospirosis with pulmonary involvement in North Andaman.

Indian-Journal-of-Medical-Research. 1995; 102 (JULY) 9-12.

Sehgal-S-C {a}; Sugunan-A-P; Murhekar-M-V; Sharma-S; Vijayachari-P, 2000.

Randomized controlled trial of doxycycline prophylaxis against leptospirosis in an endemic area.

International-Journal-of-Antimicrobial-Agents. Feb., 2000; 13 (4): 249-255.

Abstract: Leptospirosis occurs as seasonal outbreaks, lasting for about 3 weeks during October-November in North Andaman. A randomized controlled trial was undertaken to assess the efficacy of doxycycline prophylaxis in the prevention of infection and clinical disease due to leptospires during the outbreak period. A sample population of 782 persons, randomized into two groups was given doxycycline 200 mg/week and a placebo. The microscopic agglutination test was done on blood samples collected on day zero, after 6 weeks and after 12 weeks. Infection rates and attack rates of clinical illness were calculated in the two groups based on the serological results. Statistically there was no difference in the infection rates among the two groups. However, a statistically significant difference was observed in the clinical disease attack rates (3.11 vs. 6.82%) between study group and control group. The results of the study indicate that doxycycline prophylaxis does not prevent leptospiral infection in an endemic area, but has a significant protective effect in reducing the morbidity and mortality during outbreaks.

Sehgal-S-C {a}; Vijayachari-P; Murhekar-M-V; Sugunan-A-P; Sharma-S; Singh-S-S, 1999.

Leptospiral infection among primitive tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Epidemiology-and-Infection. June, 1999; 122 (3): 423-428.

Abstract: The Andaman islands were known to be endemic for leptospirosis during the early part of the century. Later, for about six decades no information about the status of the disease in these islands was available. In the late 1980s leptospirosis reappeared among the settler population and several outbreaks have been reported with high case fatality rates. Besides settlers, these islands are the home of six primitive tribes of which two are still hostile. These tribes have ample exposure to environment conducive for transmission of leptospirosis. Since no information about the level of endemicity of the disease among the tribes is available, a seroprevalence study was carried out among all the accessible tribes of the islands. A total of 1557 serum samples from four of the tribes were collected and examined for presence of antileptospiral antibodies using Microscopic Agglutination Test (MAT) employing 10 serogroups as antigens. An

overall seropositivity rate of 19.1% was observed with the highest rate of 53.5% among the Shompens. The seropositivity rates in the other tribes were 16.4% among Nicobarese, 22.2% among the Onges and 14.8% among the Great Andamanese. All of the tribes except the Onges showed a similar pattern of change in the seroprevalence rates with age. The prevalence rates were rising from low values among children to reach a peak in those aged 21-40 years and then declined. Among Onges the seroprevalence rates continued to rise beyond 40 years. In all the tribes, seroprevalence rates were found to be significantly higher among the males. The commonest serogroups encountered were *Australis* followed by *Grippytophosa*, *Icterohaemorrhagiae*, *Pomona* and *Canicola*.

Senani-S {a}; Joshi-D-C; Singh-R; Chattopadhyay-S-K, 1996.

Effect of long-term feeding of subabul (*Leucaena leucocephala*) on Barbari goats.

Indian-Journal-of-Animal-Sciences. 1996; 66 (5) 494-498.

Abstract: Subabul (*Leucaena leucocephala*) fodder was supplemented in the ration of 21 Barbari kids of uniform age and body weight to supply 0, 25, 50, 75 and 100% CP on the basis of their CP requirements for 16 months. After this period 5 kids exhibited signs of mandibular osteodystrophy fibrosa. Mild to severe changes were recorded in thyroid gland, hepatic parenchyma and mucosa of intestine in animals in groups 2 to 5 after over 2 years of uninterrupted feeding of subabul. Animals subsisting on higher proportion of subabul in the ration (75 and 100%) exhibited decreased number of spermatogenic cells in the seminiferous tubules, degenerative changes in the kidney, myofibrils and hyperplasia of spleen and lymph node. On the basis of this study, 25-30% incorporation of subabul which is generally considered safe, does not appear to be safe under a long-term feeding.

Sethy-P-K; Nagarkar-M-B; Patwardhan-P-G, 1987.

Materials for a lichen flora of the Andaman Islands (India): III.

Mycotaxon 28(1): 191-198

Abstract: Twelve species of Thelotremaaceae from the Andaman Islands, India are described and illustrated. *Leptotrema tarmuguliense*, *Thelotrema kalarensis* and *T. polythecium* are new species. *Ocellularia concolor*, *O. dolichotata* and *Thelotrema leucophthalmum* are new records to the lichen flora of India and rest are being first time reported from the Andaman Islands.

Sharma-A-K; Banerjee-V-N; Bhargava-R, 1990.

Rooting capacity and vigor in relation to seed size in potatoes.

Journal of The Indian Potato Association 17(1-2): 34-37

Abstract: Tubers of two potato cultivars namely Desiree and Kufri Jyoti were categorised into two grades viz. small (8-12g) and seed size (40-45 g) were pre-chitted and sprouted and were planted in sand supplemented with Hoaglands macro-nutrient medium at monthly interval to evaluate the impact of seed size on root characteristics. Non-destructive sampling for different observations were made at fortnightly intervals while destructive sampling was done at 30 days interval. From the results of intergrade comparison it was found that plants grown from the small size tubers (8-12 g) were taller than those grown from other grades. The seed size tubers (40-45 g) performed better than small size tubers in root length, root volume and total biomass.

Sharma-A-K; Dagar-J-C; Pal-R-N, 1991.

Comparative yield performance and water use efficiency of eleven exotic fodder grasses in the humid tropics.

Tropical Ecology 32(2): 245-254

Abstract: Performance of eleven exotic grass cultivars has been assessed under humid tropical island conditions. The annual aboveground drymatter (DM) production ranged between 14.6 t ha⁻¹ and 30.5 t ha⁻¹, under rainfed conditions. Comparative water use efficiency of each cultivar has been estimated, based on transpiration ratios for productivity, transient transpiration and photosynthetic rates, and relative performance of individual cultivars through different seasons. Based on these observations, suitability of different cultivars for introduction into specific topographic regimes of local lands has been proposed.

Sharma-V {a}; Singh-Surender {a}; Rawal-Neeru, 1999.

Early Middle Miocene Radiolaria from Nicobar Islands, Northeast Indian Ocean.

Micropaleontology-New-York. Fall, 1999; 45 (3): 251-277.

Abstract: In the tropical Northeast Indian Ocean, Neogene sediments of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands belong to a deep water marine facies rich in Radiolaria. Within the Nicobar group of islands, moderately rich radiolarian assemblages from Nancowry and Kamorta islands have been studied. One-hundred-twenty species belonging to the *Dorcadospyris alata* Zone (apprx 15-13 Ma) are herein reported and illustrated. This is the first detailed record of Early Middle Miocene radiolarian taxa from land-based sections of Andaman-Nicobar Islands and it is hoped that it will provide a database for comparative studies between the tropical radiolarian faunas of the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Sharma-V; Sharma-G-K, 1989.

Late Miocene to Early Pliocene radiolarian biostratigraphy of Neill Island (India), Andaman Sea.

Journal of The Geological Society of India 34(1): 76-82

Abstract: 104 species of radiolaria are recorded from a Late Miocene-Early Pliocene sequence exposed at Neill Island. The assemblage shows presence of a few reworked radiolarian species. The radiolarian zones proposed for low latitude areas are applicable in the present study. Two zones, viz., *Didymocyrtis* Penultima Zone and *Stichocorys peregrina* Zone, have been recognized in the sequence. Based on the study of planktonic foraminifera of the same sequence by earlier workers, an integrated scheme of radiolarian and foraminiferal zones is presented.

Sharma-V; Singh-Surender, 1997.

Late Neogene radiolarian events in Andaman-Nicobar Islands, northeast Indian Ocean.

Micropaleontology-New-York. 1997; 43 (1) 41-50.

Abstract: Eleven radiolarian events are identified in the Late Miocene to Early Pliocene sequences of the Andaman-Nicobar Islands. Stratigraphic ranges of important taxa are discussed and events are compared with those in sediments from the Central Indian Basin and Site 214 in the Indian Ocean and Sites 289, 586, 573 and 503 in the Pacific Ocean.

Sheppard-C-R-C, 1987.

Coral species of the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas: A synonymized compilation and some regional distributional patterns.

Atoll Research Bulletin 0(307): 1-32

Abstract: A list is provided of hermatypic coral species from 24 locations in the Indian Ocean and its peripheral seas and gulfs. Six sites are newly reported or expanded accounts, and eighteen are derived from recent literature. This is intended: (1) to provide in one place, a uniform compilation of coral species from different areas and from many diverse accounts; (2) to apply synonyms to all sites in a consistent way for the first time, so that; (3) regional analysis at species level is possible. Synonyms are taken mainly from two recent taxonomic series, but because species stability is poor in some genera and authors may differ in their views on synonymy, all names are shown. The sources of data were selected to reduce problems inherent in using diverse material, and many sources themselves include compilations and synonymys of much older works. From 796 entities initially obtained, the removal of synonyms and entries named "spp" leaves 439 species. Further reduction is probably needed. Species rich sites extend across the Indian Ocean, with no westerly decline from South East Asia; the Red Sea as a whole contains the most species. Cluster analysis shows geographical groupings in the Arabian Gulf/Arabian Sea area, in the Red Sea and in the southwest and central Indian Ocean island areas. Of these, the Arabian Group is the most separate. A second analysis corrected for diversity differences also shows three clear groups: a northern one from the Red Sea to Sri Lanka which includes the Arabian group; a large southern or equatorial region; and a group consisting of the Mergui, Nicobar and Andaman islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Shome-B-R; Shome-Rajeswari; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1996.

Strain improvement of hydrocarbonoclastic bacterial isolates from mangals of Andaman.

Current-Science-Bangalore. 1996; 70 (1) 15-18.

Shome-B-R; Shome-Rajeswari; Srivastava-N, 1997.

Seroprevalence of antibodies to BHV-1 in cattle of Andaman.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. Sept., 1997; 74 (9) 734-736.

Abstract: The authors report for the first time, the seroprevalence of antibodies to BHV-1 amongst cattle of Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands as 89% as tested by Avidin-Biotin-Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. The seroprevalence study indicate very high rate of infection since no vaccination has been done in these islands against IBR.

Shome-Rajeswari {a}; Shome-B-R {a}, 1999.

Atypical chronic form of *Aeromonas hydrophila* infection in Indian major carp, *Catla catla*, from Andaman.

Current-Science-Bangalore. May 10, 1999; 76 (9): 1188-1190.

Shome-Rajeswari {a}; Shome-B-R {a}; Krishnappa-G; Raghavan-R, 1996.

Diagnosis of bovine paratuberculosis by crossed immunoelectrofocusing.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. 1996; 73 (9) 911-913.

Abstract: Sonicated antigens of *M. paratuberculosis*, *M. phlei* and *C. renale* were electrophoresed against bovine antiparatuberculosis serum in CrIEF with reference to their antigenicity, antigenic sharing and specific diagnosis. The distinct, unique immunoprecipitation antigens were one, three and one respectively in *M. paratuberculosis*, *M. phlei* and *C. renale*. Presence of unique antigen in suspected serum sample in CrIEF may conclude about the presence of paratuberculosis. This CrIEF proved promising in the specific and differential diagnosis of paratuberculosis without the use of purified antigen or antibody.

Shome-Rajeswari; Shome-B-R; Mandal-A-B; Bandopadhyay-A-K, 1995.

Bacterial flora in mangroves of Andaman: Part I: Isolation, identification and antibiogram studies.

Indian-Journal-of-Marine-Sciences. 1995; 24 (2) 97-98.

Abstract: Bacterial flora of mangrove litter fall and underneath sediments from South Andaman was investigated. Thirty-eight bacterial isolates were obtained from *Rhizophora*, *Avicennia* and *Nypa* species inhabited areas. The cultural, morphological and biochemical features revealed that most of the isolates belong to *Bacillus* spp (50%). In addition *Aeromonas*, *Vibrio*, *Escherichia*, *Enterobacter*, *Corynebacterium*, *Kurthia*, *Staphylococcus*, *Micrococcus*, and *Listeria* were also present. Most isolates were gram positive (76.3%), motile (87%) and fermentative bacteria ranged from 6.9% for dulcitol to 82.1% for dextrose. Thirty per cent isolates were pigment producer (either diffusible or cell associated). The bacterial isolates showed a minimum of 50% resistance against chloramphenicol and a maximum of 100% resistance against polymyxin B.

Shome-Rajeswari; Shome-B-R; Sarangi-N; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1996.

Etiological characterization of acute infectious abdominal dropsy outbreak affecting Indian major carp, *Cirrhinus mrigala* in South Andaman.

Current-Science-Bangalore. 1996; 70 (8) 744-747.

Shome-Rajeswari; Shome-B-R; Srivastava-N, 1998.

Sero-prevalence of bovine brucellosis in Andamans.

Indian-Veterinary-Journal. April, 1998; 75 (4) 293-295.

Abstract: We report for the first time the seroprevalence of bovine brucellosis as 16.25% as tested by RBPT and STT in cattle population of Andaman.

Shriram-A-N {a}; Sehgal-S-C {a}, 1999.

Aedes aegypti (L) in Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar islands-distribution and larval ecology.

Journal-of-Communicable-Diseases. Sept., 1999; 31 (3): 185-192.

Abstract: A comprehensive survey was carried out in the Port Blair town in Andaman and Nicobar islands, in order to study the distribution and relative prevalence of *Aedes aegypti* during the monsoon (July'1997 - October'1997) season using larval survey and adult collection methods. *Ae. aegypti* was found in all 21 localities surveyed. Spatial variations in distribution was evident which was closely related to population density. The nature of the larval habitats was observed to be similar in all the localities. For both outdoor and in-door containers, breeding preference ratio was highest for mud/brick/cement containers, followed by metal and plastic containers. These findings are correlated with water storage habits of the residents in the localities surveyed.

Shriram-A-N; Sugunan-A-P; Murhekar-M-V; Sehgal-S-C {a}, 1996.

Little Andaman Island, a new focus of infection with nocturnally periodic *Wuchereria bancrofti*.

Indian-Journal-of-Medical-Research. 1996; 104 (AUG.) 166-170.

Abstract: A filariasis survey was carried out for the first time in the Little Andaman island, covering a population of 12,247 in 12 of the 13 villages. Infection due to *Wuchereria bancrofti* was found only in 3 villages with microfilaria (mf) rate ranging from 1.02 to 6.45 per cent. Observations on the appearance of mf in peripheral blood showed that the parasite is nocturnally periodic form with a peak at 2000 h. The infection was prevalent only among the settlers from Bihar and Bangladesh and none of the local tribal population was affected. Carriers included 18 males and 4 females. Their age ranged from 6 to 50 yr. Only one of 2788 individuals examined was found to have clinical manifestation. A total of 442 female mosquitoes belonging to eight species were collected and dissected. Natural infection was found only in *Culex quinquefasciatus* (0.24%). Epidemiological investigations and vector studies indicates local transmission. Thus, this island appears as a new focus of infection.

Singh-A, 1985.

2 new species of the lichen genus *Parmentaria* from Andaman Islands, India.

Feddes Repertorium 96(4): 265-268

Abstract: *P. andamanica* sp. nov. and *P. mamillata* sp. nov. from Adaman Islands are described.

Singh-A; Upreti-D-K, 1987.

The lichen genus *Pyrenula* from Andaman Islands, India.

Geophytology 17(1): 75-87

Abstract: Twenty-one species of the genus *Pyrenula* from Andaman Islands are described. Except three, all the species are new records for the lichen flora of these islands. Eight species are new. They were *Pyrenula andamanica*, *P. elegans*, *P. kurzii*, *P. longislandica*, *P. nuda*, *P. oculata*, *P. submastophora* and *P. subrizalensis*.

Singh-B-N, 1986.

Genetic similarity between natural populations of *Drosophila ananassae* from Kerala and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Genetica (Dordrecht) 69(2): 143-148

Abstract: In order to study the degree of genetic differentiation in natural populations of *Drosophila ananassae*, the mean genetic identity has been computed on the basis of differences in the gene arrangement frequencies. The estimates of genetic identity suggest that the populations from Kerala, South India are genetically similar to the

populations from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands though they are isolated by nearly 2,000 km of water. However, the South Indian populations are genetically more differentiated than the North Indian populations.

Singh-B-N, 1984.

Genetic distance in inversion polymorphism among natural populations of *Drosophila ananassae*.

Genetica (Dordrecht) 64(3): 221-224

Abstract: Based on the differences in the gene arrangement frequencies average genetic distance was estimated among natural populations of *D. ananassae*. Genetic distance obtained by pairwise comparison ranges from 0.002-0.371. The most differentiated populations are those from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India). Although the populations from localities separated by a small geographic distance show less genetic distance, the relation between genetic distance and geographic distance does not seem to be positive.

Singh-B-N; Anand-Sanjay, 1995.

Genetic divergence at the level of inversion polymorphism in Indian populations of *Drosophila ananassae*.

Evolucion-Biologica-Bogota. 1995; 8-9 (0) 177-190.

Abstract: The degree of genetic divergence in Indian populations of *Drosophila ananassae* has been measured by calculating genetic identity (Nei's I) on the basis of published data on chromosome arrangement frequencies from 29 populations including Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The values of I range from 0.540 (Jamsoti vs Madras) to 0.999 (Bhubaneswar vs Puri; Guwahati vs Shillong). In general the populations from south show more differentiation when compared with those from north. The relationship between the populations has been shown by constructing adendrogram based on UPGMA clustering of genetic identity values. The relation between the genetic difference and the geographic distance does not seem to be positive although in many pairwise comparisons the populations separated by small geographic distance show less genetic difference (high genetic identity). It is evident from the present analysis that Indian populations of *D. ananassae* have undergone considerable degree of genetic divergence at the level of inversion polymorphism.

Singh-D-B {a}; Sreekumar-P-V; Sharma-T-V-R-S {a}; Bandyopadhyay-A-K {a}, 1998.

Musa balbisiana var. *andamanica* (Musaceae) - A new banana variety from Andaman Islands.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. July-Dec., 1998; 52 (3-4): 157-160.

Abstract: *Musa balbisiana* Colla var. *andamanica* Singh, Sreekumar, Sharma et Bandyopadhyay, a new variety of banana is described and illustrated.

Singh-D-B {a}; Sreekumar-P-V; Sharma-T-V-R-S, 1998.

Alligator apple *Annona glabra* in the Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. Aug., 1998; 95 (2) 370.

Singh-D-B; Sharma-T-V-R-S, 1997.

Flowering behaviour of mango (*Mangifera indica*) in Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. April, 1997; 94 (1) 176-177.

Singh-Harjit {a}; Sharma-K-N; Arora-B-S, 1995.

Influence of continuous fertilization to a maize-wheat system on the changes in soil fertility.

Fertilizer-Research. 1995; 40 (1) 7-19.

Abstract: The effect of continuous application of rates of N (40, 80 and 120 kg N ha⁻¹), P (0, 17.5, and 35 kg P ha⁻¹) and K (0 and 33.2 kg K ha⁻¹) to a maize-wheat annual sequence on the changes in soil fertility after harvest of maize and wheat in their 11th cycle are reported. The organic carbon (O.C.), available nutrients and micronutrients tended to decline with cropping. Application of N or P significantly increased O.C. status of the soil both after harvest of maize and wheat. Potassium addition also increased the O.C. status but significant differences were observed only after wheat harvest (22nd crop). The available N status of the soil increased significantly with N application whereas a declining trend occurred with P dressings. Potassium application did not affect the soil available N content. The maximum decline in available P status was observed under N-120 P-0 K-33.2 treatment whereas a significant increase occurred in P treated plots. The available K status continued to decline in plots receiving increasing rates of N and NP fertilizers. The soil available K status was maintained to its initial content in plots receiving fertilizer K with increasing rates of N with or without P. Continuous application of increasing levels of N (averaged over PK) depleted the soil of DTPA-extractable Fe, Mn, Zn and Cu content. The addition of P also resulted in a decline in the status of Mn and Cu whereas the Fe and Mn content of the soil was increased. The available micronutrients content was least affected by K additions. The contents of organic carbon, available N and K in differentially fertilized plots were higher after harvest of 22 crops (wheat) than 21 crops (maize) while the reverse occurred in respect of available P and micronutrients.

Singh-L; Pajni-H-R, 1989.

Rhadinomerus sulcipennis, new species (Cryptorhynchinae: Curculionidae: Coleoptera) from North Andaman Island (India).

Entomon 14(1-2): 25-28

Abstract: A new weevil species, *Rhadinomerus sulcipennis* is described in detail.

Singh-N-T; Mongia-A-D; Ganeshamurthy-A-N, 1989.

Soils of brackish water marshes of South Andaman (India).

Journal of The Indian Society of Soil Science 37(2): 355-362

Abstract: Particle size distribution indicates that Sholbay, Wandoor and Pongibalu type brackish water marshes are formed under higher energy conditions than marshes from Garacharma, Sipighat and Bimblitan; also the latter are more saline than the former. Organic C in the brackish water marshes range from about 1.3 to 5.8 per cent and carbon/nitrogen ratios from 8.0 to 18.9. Sodium chloride predominates near shore but farther away, other salts of chloride and sulphate dominate. Various plant species in the marshes are associated with different levels of salinity. *Scirpus littoralis*, *Hygrophilla erecta* are associated with low and moderate levels, *Acrostichum aureum* and *Rhizophora* spp. with high levels of salinity. The lower energy group of soils are classified as Sulphaquepts while the high energy group are distinguished as Sulphic Tropaquepts.

Singh-S, 1995.

Effect of planting time, lopping, and N fertilization on growth and yield of traditional rice variety C14-8 in the Andaman Islands, India.

International-Rice-Research-Notes. 1995; 20 (2) 18-19.

Singh-S {a}; Samantaray-J-C; Singh-N; Das-G-B; Verma-I-C, 1993.

Trichuris vulpis infection in an Indian tribal population.

Journal-of-Parasitology. 1993; 79 (3) 457-458.

Abstract: Stools from 28 of the 82 inhabitants on remote Little Andaman Island in India were examined for parasite eggs and cysts. *Trichuris trichiura* eggs were found in 27, *Trichuris vulpis* eggs in 5, *Strongyloides stercoralis* larvae in 3, hookworm eggs in 15, *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Entamoeba coli* cysts each in 9, *Giardia lamblia* in 6, *Retortamonas* sp. in 3, *Iodamoeba* sp. in 2, and *Chilomastix* sp. in 2 stools. *Ascaris lumbricoides* eggs were not seen. The occurrence of *T. vulpis* eggs in 5 stools and the absence of *A. lumbricoides* eggs were considered unusual findings.

Singh-S-P; Jain-R-C, 1985.

Total tree volume table for *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* (Andaman Padauk).

Indian Forester 111(10): 784-786

Abstract: Provisional volume tables for *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* (Andaman padauk) have been prepared. Use has been made of 'Cosh function' as independent variable to improve volume (V) Prediction by $V = a + b D-2H$ regression over entire data range, where D is diameter at breast height and H is height of a tree.

Singh-S-P; Lal-N; Roy-S-K, 1986.

Reproductive biology of *Drynaria quercifolia* (L) J SM, an epiphytic tropical fern.

Acta Botanica Indica 14(2): 186-190

Abstract: Plants belonging to different populations of *Drynaria quercifolia* were tested genetically to ascertain their distribution pattern in Port Blair of South Andaman Island. This potentially self-fertilizing homosporous epiphytic fern has abandoned self-fertilization (intra gametophytic mating) in favour of outbreeding (inter gametophyte mating) which constitutes its only means of reproduction. Its orientation towards obligate outbreeding is manifested in the high degree of genetic load that curtailed its colonizing capacity, thus severely restricting its distribution.

Singh-S; Sandhu-D-K, 1986.

Thermophilous fungi in Port Blair soils (Andaman and Nicobar islands, India).

Canadian Journal of Botany 64(5): 1018-1026

Abstract: Soils were collected from eight different sites of saline marshy soils of Port Blair situated in the Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. A total of 93 333 colony-forming units representing 46 species of thermophilous fungi were isolated by the soil dilution method. The fungi were tabulated in order of ecological importance based on their frequency, relative density, and presence in the selected sites in this study. This is apparently the first study of these fungi from the Port Blair soils. Of the 46 species, *Mucor miehei*, *Rhizopus oligosporus*, *Thermoascus crustaceus*, *T. thermophilus*, and *Trichoderma pseudokoningii* are new records for India and *Acremonium terricola*, *Aspergillus aculeatus*, *A. nidulans* var. *latus*, and *Sporotrichum thermophile* are isolated from Indian soils for the first time. The temperature responses of the fungi revealed 14 microthermophiles and 22 thermotolerant and 10 true thermophilic species. Thirteen species of thermophilous fungi have been reported in addition to those already recorded in the literature.

Singh-Sudhir, 1995.

Manmohanencyrtus, a new encyrtid genus from Andaman Islands, India and notes on the genus *Chrysoplaticyrtus*

Ashmead (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea: Encyrtidae).

Oriental-Insects. 1995; 29 (0) 161-173.

Abstract: A new genus *Manmohanencyrtus* with *M. hayati* as type species is described from Andaman Islands, India. The species of the related genus *Chrysoplatycerus* are also reviewed. Keys are provided for the identification of genera and species treated here.

Singh-V-P; Garge-A; Pathak-S-M; Mall-L-P, 1987.

Pattern and process in mangrove forests of the Andaman Islands (India).

Vegetatio 71(3): 185-188

Abstract: The structural and functional aspects of mangrove forests of the Andaman Islands were described. The mangrove forests of Andaman are highly diversified and rich in species composition. Twenty-six species were collected, *Rhizophora lamarckii* and *R. stylosa* were reported for the first time from these islands. The mangroves of Andaman are very productive in comparison to other forest types. Maximum production of biomass was found in the undisturbed Oralkatcha forest. Maximum litter fall was also found at Oralkatcha.

Singh-V-P; Mall-L-P; Garge-A; Pathak-S-M, 1990.

Human impact assessment on mangrove forests of Andaman Islands (India).

Indian Forester 116(2): 131-139

Abstract: A comparative study of disturbed and undisturbed mangrove forests of Andaman has been done. It was noted that mangrove forests of Andaman Islands are one of the best mangrove forests of the world having high floristic richness, complexity index and biomass production. Rapid development and population inflow in the Islands has resulted in the clearance of certain areas of mangrove forests, due to which many species *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*, *B. cylindrica*, *B. parviflora*, *B. sexangula*, *Rhizophora lamarckii*, *R. stylosa*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Lumnitzera racemosa*, *Sonneratia apetala* and *Nypa fruticans* have been affected. The values of biomass, litter-fall, litter decomposition, soil respiration were greater in undisturbed forests.

Singh-V-P; Mall-L-P; Garge-A; Pathak-S-M, 1986 (1987).

Some ecological aspects of mangrove forest of Andaman Island (India).

Journal of The Bombay Natural History Society 83(3): 525-537

Abstract: Ecological studies of mangrove forest were undertaken at 10 sites covering a large area of mangrove forests of the Andaman Islands. Forty species belonging to 28 genera, of over 20 families have been recorded. Complexity index of each site has been determined. Mangroves of middle Andaman have more complexity index than south Andaman. Zonational pattern of mangrove species at different sites was studied. It is seen that each species usually occupies a salinity zone to which it is best adapted.

Singh-V-P; Mall-L-P; George-A; Pathak-S-M, 1987.

A new record of some mangrove species from Andaman Islands (India) and their distribution.

Indian Forester 113(3): 214-217

Abstract: In this paper an attempt has been made to give taxonomical characters and distribution of some new mangrove species of Andaman Islands: *Rhizophora lamarckii*, *R. stylosa*, *Bruguiera cylindrica* and *B. sexangula*.

Sinha-A-R-P; Kumar-Krishna, 1993 (1994).

Porana volubilis Burm. F. (Convolvulaceae): A new record andaman flora.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1993 (1994); 90 (3) 542-543.

Sinha-B-K; Maina-V; Rao-P-S-N, 1998.

A new species of *Dendrobium* (Orchidaceae) from Great Nicobar Island, India.

Nordic-Journal-of-Botany. 1998; 18 (1) 27-30.

Abstract: *Dendrobium shompenii* is described and illustrated as a new species from Great Nicobar Island, India. Affinities with the closely related species *Dendrobium nathanielis* are discussed.

Sinha-B-K; Rao-P-S-N, 1994.

New Record of *Pycnarrhena longifolia* (Menispermaceae) from the Andaman Islands: An addition to the Indian Flora.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1994; 48 (1) 39-40.

Sivadasan-M; Jaleel-V-Adbul, 1998.

Rediscovery of *Amorphophallus longistylus* (Araceae), a little known rare endemic species from Middle Andaman, India.

Rheedea-. June 30, 1998; 8 (1) 103-106.

Abstract: *Amorphophallus longistylus* Kurz ex Hook. f., a little known rare and narrow endemic aroid species has been rediscovered from Middle Andaman, after about 131 years of its first collection. A detailed description together with illustrations of the species is provided.

Smith-Deborah-R; Hagen-Robert-H, 1996.

The biogeography of *Apis cerana* as revealed by mitochondrial DNA sequence data.

Journal-of-the-Kansas-Entomological-Society. 1996; 69 (4 SUPPL.) 294-310.

Abstract: The non-coding intergenic region of the *Apis cerana* mitochondrial genome provides a rapidly evolving source of characters for study in intra-specific biogeography. We sequenced the non-coding intergenic region in bees from 110 colonies of *A. cerana* collected over most of the species' range. We found two major forms of non-coding sequence: a western form, occurring in bees from India, Sri Lanka and the Andaman Islands; and an eastern form, occurring in bees from Nepal, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan, and India. Thus the eastern and western haplotypes co-occur in India. Within the eastern form, phylogenetic analysis of sequence variation indicated two well supported groups of haplotypes: a "Sundaland group," which was found in bees from peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Bali, Lombok, Timor, and Flores; and a "Philippine group" which was found in bees from Luzon, Mindanao, and Sangihe. Haplotypes from both the Sundaland group and the Philippine group were found on the island of Sulawesi, suggesting that this island was colonized independently by two groups of *A. cerana*. In addition, the bees of Taiwan and a third group of Sulawesi bees had mitochondrial haplotypes characterized by absence of most of the non-coding sequence. Variation in the sequence of the remaining non-coding region, as well as comparison of coding sequences with other populations of *A. cerana*, indicate that these are independent deletions of the non-coding region.

Sree-V-Jaya; Bhat-K-L; Parulekar-A-H, 1996.

Occurrence and distribution of soft corals (Octocorallia: Alcyonacea) from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1996; 93 (2) 202-209.

Abstract: Occurrence and new distributional records for 26 species of Alcyonaceans are given. These include 12 species of *Sinularia*, 6 of *Lobophytum*, 6 of *Sarcophytum*, one of *Cladiella* and one of *Nephthea*. Their ecological information on habitat and associations with the other organisms is also noted. A major factor limiting the distribution of soft corals is the availability of hard substratum for settlement. Other factors that determine their faunistic composition and abundance are correlated with resistance to harsh environments and life history parameters. Competitive interaction with other benthic reef-organisms also plays a major role in the distribution of soft corals in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Sreekumar-P-V, 1994.

New plant records for Bay islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994; 18 (1) 185-187.

Abstract: The author reports four plants for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, of which *Malvastrum* forms a new generic record.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}, 1999.

Schoenus calostachyus (R. Br.) Poir., Cyperaceae, from Nicobar islands: A new sedge record for India.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. April, 1999; 96 (1): 180-181.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}, 1997.

Critical notes on the orchid *Phalaenopsis cornucervi* (Breda).

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. Dec., 1997; 94 (3) 599-600.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}, 1998.

Six new records of *Ficus* L. (Moraceae) from Andaman - Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. July 1, 1998; 22 (1) 199-203.

Abstract: The present note narrates *F. obscura* var. *borneensis*, *F. pubinervis* and *F. recurva* as new records for India as well as *F. albipila*, *F. heterophylla* and *F. heteropleura* as new records for Andaman - Nicobar islands.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}; Kala-N, 1998.

Critical notes on *Xylocarpus* Koen. (Meliaceae) Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Indian-Forester. April, 1998; 124 (4) 259-261.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}; Ray-L-N {a}; Kala-N, 1996.

The genus *Nervilia* (Orchidaceae) in Andaman-Nicobar Archipelago, India.

Rheedea-. 1996; 6 (2) 65-69.

Abstract: *Nervilia plicata* is reported for the first time from Andaman-Nicobar archipelago. Brief description, illustrations and an artificial key to the 3 species of *Nervilia* based on vegetative characters are provided.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}; Singh-D-B; Sharma-T-V-R-S, 1996.

Occurrence of *Annona glabra* L. - A wild relative of custard apple in the Andaman Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 81-83.

Abstract: *Annona glabra* L. (Annonaceae), previously known in India only from the west coast of Kerala, is recorded here for the first time from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Its probable potential value as a promising, edible fruit and also as a cork-yielding plant etc. are discussed.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}; Veenakumari-K; Padhye-P-M {a}, 1996.

Mangifera griffithii (Anacardiaceae) - an addition to the Indian mangoes, from Andaman Islands, India.).

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 85-87.

Abstract: *Mangifera griffithii* Hook.f. is reported here for the first time for the Indian Sub-continent, from the Andaman Islands.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}; Veenakumari-K; Prashanth-Mohanraj, 1998.

Ceropegia andamanica (Asclepiadaceae) a new 'fly trap flower' from the Andaman Islands, India.

Blumea-. 1998; 43 (1) 215-217.

Abstract: A new species, *Ceropegia andamanica*, allied to *C. metziana* Miq., from the Mount Harriet National Park in South Andaman is described and illustrated. It is the first record of the genus *Ceropegia* from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and it is currently known from a few scattered patches on just one island in areas which have been cleared of their native vegetation.

Sreekumar-P-V {a}; Veenakumari-K; Subramaniam-A {a}; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1997.

On the orchid, *Bulbophyllum crassipes* Hook. f. in the Andaman Islands.

Current-Science-Bangalore. 1997; 72 (7) 432.

Sreekumar-P-V; Rao-P-S-N, 1996.

Notes on the genus *Typhonium* Schott (Araceae) in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1996; 50 (2) 93-95.

Abstract: Occurrence of two species *T. flagelliforme* (Lodd.) Bl. and *T. roxburghii* Schott in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is reported here based on fresh collections. The earlier records of *T. divaricatum* (L.) Decaisne and *T. roxburghii* Schott are based on erroneous specimens.

Srivastava-M-N; Jaitly-J-C, 1990.

Systematic description, distribution and ecology of certain diatoms from Andaman and Nicobar Islands: 1.

Acta Botanica Indica 18(1): 86-89

Abstract: Systematic description, distribution, along with ecocharacteristics of 19 taxa (*Melosira granulata* var. *granulata*, *Cyclotella stelligera*, *Fragilaria virescens*, *Synedra rumpens* var. *scotica*, *S. tenera*, *S. ulna*, *Eunotia formica*, *E. pectinalis*, *E. pectinalis*, var. *minor*, *Achnanthes exigua*, *Cocconeis placentula*, *Nanícula cryptocephala*, *N. cuspidata*, *N. cuspidata* var. *ambigua*, *N. exigua*, *N. notha*, *N. pupula* var. *capitata*, *N. pygmaea*, *N. radiosa*) of diatoms, which were found to be relatively abundant from one or the other parts of the Andaman and Nicobar islands have been given.

Srivastava-S-K, 1994.

Garcinia dhanikhariensis (Clusiaceae), a new species from Andaman Islands, India.

Nordic-Journal-of-Botany. 1994; 14 (1) 51-53.

Abstract: A new species *Garcinia dhanikhariensis* (Clusiaceae) from South Andaman, India is described and illustrated.

Srivastava-S-K {a}, 1994.

Zingiber odoriferum Bl. - A new record for India from Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1994; 18 (2) 442-444.

Abstract: *Zingiber odoriferum* Bl., a Malesian species is being reported from South Andaman; hitherto it had been recorded from Java, Malay Peninsula. The paper deals with the extended distribution, nomenclature and description along with the illustration.

Srivastava-S-K {a}; Mehrotra-B-N; Palvi-S-K, 1992.

Distributional notes on some plants in Arunachal Pradesh.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1992; 16 (3) 709-713.

Abstract: An enumeration of 19 plants collected from different forest areas of Arunachal Pradesh has been reported. Some of these taxa has not been reported from the state earlier. Present collection reveals that these species have shown their extended distribution.

Srivastava-S-K {a}; Rao-P-S-N, 1996.

A note of *Blyxa Noron. ex Thouars* (Hydrocharitaceae) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. 1996; 20 (3) 667-668.

Srivastava-S-K; Goel-A-K, 1989.

Chionanthus roxburghii (Oleaceae) in Andaman Nicobar Islands (India).

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 13(1): 25-27

Abstract: *Chionanthus roxburghii* (Spreng.) Srivast. and Kapoor var. *intermedius* Srivast. and Kapoor (Oleaceae) has been recorded for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Srivastava-S-K; Kumar-Ramesh, 1993.

Newly recorded taxa from Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1993; 90 (1) 139-140.

Srivastava-S-K; Kumar-Ramesh, 1992 (1993).

Uvaria andamanica King (Annonaceae) rediscovered from Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1992 (1993); 89 (3) 389-391.

Starmuehlner-F, 1982 (1984).

Results of the Austrian-Indian Hydrobiological Mission 1976 to the Andaman Islands: Part IV: The freshwater gastropods of the Andaman Islands (India).

Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien Serie B Botanik und Zoologie 86(0): 145-204

Abstract: The study deals with 20 species of Fresh- and Brackishwater Gastropods, collected by the Austrian-Indian Hydrobiological Mission 1976 on the Andaman-Islands (North- and South-Andaman) in the Gulf of Bengal. From every species, collected at 26 stations (20 at South-, and 6 at North-Andaman), mostly in running waters, are given conchological, anatomical, ecological-biological and zoogeographical remarks. In the General Part the distribution of the found species in the running waters between headwaters and mouth-region is shown. The zoogeographical position of the Freshwater Gastropods is characterized by the dominance of malayo-pacific elements.

Subrahmanyam-C; Rao-C-V; Anjaneyulu-V; Satyanarayana-P; Rao-P-V-S; Ward-R-S; Pelter-A, 1992.

New diterpenes from a new species of *Lobophytum* soft coral of the South Andaman Coast.

Tetrahedron 48(15): 3111-3120

Abstract: Two new cembrenoid diterpenes and one novel neodolabellane diterpene have been isolated from a new species of *Lobophytum* soft coral of the South Andaman Coast, along with the known diterpenes and lipids. The structures were determined from spectral data and chemical conversions.

Subrahmanyam-Chitti {a}; Rao-Battula-Venkateswara; Ward-Robert-S; Hursthouse-Michael-B; Hibbs-David-E, 1999.

Diterpenes from the marine mangrove *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*.

Phytochemistry-Oxford. May, 1999; 51 (1): 83-90.

Abstract: Steviol and five new diterpenes have been isolated from the outer layer of the root bark of *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* Lam of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They are ent-kaur-16-en-13-hydroxy-19-al; 15(S)-isopimar-7-en-15,16-diol, ent-kaur-16-en-13,19-diol, methyl-ent-kaur-9(11)-en-13,17-epoxy-16-hydroxy-19-oate; 1beta,15(R)-ent-pimar-8(14)-en-1,15,16-triol. Their structures were established by means of spectral studies, chemical reactions and, in case of the last compound, by X-ray analysis.

Subramaniam-A; Kumar-V-Sampath; Sreekumar-P-V, 1998.

Conservation of *Barclaya longifolia* Wallich (Barclayaceae): A rare water lily in Andaman Islands, India.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. Dec. 1, 1998; 22 (2) 363-366.

Abstract: *B. longifolia* Wallich, a very rare water-lily species, is recorded from a slow stream near the Dhanikhari dam in South Andaman. The record is the fourth of its kind, from South Andaman where it was collected for the first time in 1884. Conservation measures have been initiated to preserve this species.

Subramaniam-A; Radhakrishnan-V-M; Sreekumar-P-V, 1998.

Ethnobotany of *Pinanga manii* Becc. (Arecaceae).

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. Dec. 1, 1998; 22 (2) 475-476.

Abstract: *Pinanga manii* Becc. a rare and slender palm of the Inland Tropical forests in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, which is much used by the Nicobarese and the Shompens for its various uses.

Subramaniam-A; Sreekumar-P-V, 1998.

Bulbous and rhizomatous plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Economic-and-Taxonomic-Botany. Dec. 1, 1998; 22 (2) 439-446.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 134 plants belonging to 34 families, for its bulbous and rhizomatous nature available in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The same are being enumerated here mentioning on its status of endemic, rare & threatened and of medicinal value.

Sugunan-A-P; Murhekar-M-V; Sehgal-S-C, 1996.

Intestinal parasitic infestation among different population groups of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Communicable-Diseases. 1996; 28 (4) 253-259.

Abstract: A survey was carried out among the rural and urban settlers and two tribal groups viz. Nicobarese and Onges, of Andaman and Nicobar islands. The survey covered preschool school aged children and adults. Out of the total 1,384

stool samples examined, 652 (47.1%) showed ova or cysts of one or more intestinal parasites. Among the preschool children, Nicobarese showed the highest overall prevalence rate (80.5%) followed by urban (46.7%) and rural (38.6%) preschool children. *Ascaris lumbricoides* was the commonest form of parasite encountered in all the groups of preschool children, followed by *Trichuris trichura*. While ascariasis and trichuriasis were more common among the urban children than in rural children, giardiasis was more common among the rural preschool children. The school age children among rural settlers showed an overall prevalence rate of 61.1% which was significantly higher than that among the rural preschool children. Among the school age children also, ascariasis was the commonest form of parasitosis followed by trichuriasis. The Nicobarese and Onge adults showed significantly higher overall prevalence rates (72.2% and 71.1% vs 48.6%) compared to rural adults. In all the groups studied ascariasis was the commonest form of parasitosis except in Onges among whom trichuriasis and giardiasis were more common than ascariasis. Change in prevalence rates over age was studied among the rural settlers. While ascariasis and trichuriasis showed peak prevalence rates in school age children prevalence of giardiasis declined with increase in age from a peak in the preschool age group and prevalence rates of hook worm infestation continued increasing beyond school age.

Takeda-M; Ananpongsuk-S, 1991.

A new deep-sea crab from the Andaman Sea off Thailand.

Bulletin of The National Science Museum Series A (Zoology) 17(2): 93-100

Abstract: A new crab species of the family Parthenopidae is described from the Andaman Sea off Thailand under the name of *Dairoides seafdeci*. It is classified under the genus *Dairoides* STEBBING, 1920, due to general similarity of the carapace, chelipeds and ambulatory legs to two known species, *D. margaritatus* STEBBING, 1920 from South Africa and *D. kusei* (SAKAI, 1938) from Japan, but can be readily distinguished by having peculiarly sculptured carapace and sharply carinated ambulatory legs.

Tassanakajon-Anchalee {a}; Pongsomboon-Siriporn; Jarayabhand-Padermsak; Klinbunga-Sirawut; Boonsaeng-Vichai , 1998.

Genetic structure in wild populations of black tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*) using randomly amplified polymorphic DNA analysis.

Journal-of-Marine-Biotechnology. 1998; 6 (4) 249-254.

Abstract: Randomly amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) analysis was used to examine genetic variation in wild black tiger shrimp, *Penaeus monodon*. Specimens were collected from five geographically separated locations (Satun-Trang, Phangnga, and Medan in the Andaman Sea and Chumphon and Trad in the Gulf of Thailand). A total of 100 *P. monodon* individuals were investigated using seven arbitrarily selected primers. Fifty-eight (72.5%) of eighty reproducible RAPD fragments ranging in size from 200 to 2200 bp were polymorphic. The percentages of polymorphic bands of the five geographic populations investigated varied from 51.5 to 57.7%. The genetic distance between populations and UPGMA dendrograms indicated that the Medan population was genetically different from Thai *P. monodon* ($D_{ij} = 14.976\%$). Within Thailand, the Satun-Trang *P. monodon* was separated from the remaining geographic populations with a genetic distance of 2.632%. RAPD analysis in the present study yielded a total of 252 genotypes. A Monte Carlo analysis illustrated geographic heterogeneity in genotype frequencies within this species, suggesting that genetic population structure does exist in this taxon ($P < 0.001$ for all primers). Significant differences in genotype frequencies between Thai and Indonesian (Medan) *P. monodon* were observed ($P < 0.0001$). Within Thailand, the Andaman Sea *P. monodon* was significantly different from that of the Gulf of Thailand (P values between 0.0000 and 0.0387), indicating population differentiation between *P. monodon* from these two main fishery regions of Thailand.

Tewari-S-C; Hiriyan-J, 1995.

Description of *Aedes (Finlaya) niveus* (Diptera: Culicidae) from Andaman and Nicobar, India.

Mosquito-Systematics. 1995; 27 (3) 167-176.

Abstract: The female, male, pupa, and fourth-instar larva of *Aedes (Finlaya) niveus* (Ludlow), a vector of diurnally subperiodic filaria, are described and illustrated.

Thiollay-Jean-Marc, 1997.

Distribution and abundance patterns of bird community and raptor populations in the Andaman archipelago.

Ecography-. 1997; 20 (1) 67-82.

Abstract: A qualitative survey of the terrestrial bird community (sixty-five species) and a quantitative analysis of the five-diurnal raptor assemblage were carried out on 33 islands of the oceanic Andaman archipelago in the Bay of Bengal. Among seven geographical parameters, island area was the main determinant of species richness for both the whole bird community and each category of species associated with four habitat types. Species richness decreased most markedly with island size in the smallest islands and in open habitat species. The rarest forest species were the most extinction prone with decreasing island size. Specific habitat selection was the most prominent ecological correlate of inter island species distribution. Observed species distribution patterns did not fit the random species placement or equiprobable occurrence hypotheses. Raptors were primarily forest species, two of them restricted to forest interior, two more tolerant of fragmentation and one naturally associated with mangroves. Unexpectedly, the two rarest and most area sensitive raptors were the two smallest species with a strong active flight, whereas the most abundant and

widespread species was the most forest interior and endemic taxon. Both raptor species richness, species frequency of occurrence and abundance indices decreased with island area, which was consistently the most significant determinant of every species' occurrence and abundance. There was a significant correlation between abundance or frequency of occurrence of every raptor species and the proportion of their preferred habitat type. No relationship was found between habitat niche breadth or local abundance of any species and their distribution range among islands. The hypothesis of random composition of species assemblages on islands was not supported because of species specific habitat selection. Any evidence of interspecific competitive exclusion was limited to the striking habitat segregation of the two congeneric serpent eagles. A metapopulation structure was suggested by small population distribution patterns, observed sea crossing and the circumstances of an apparent extinction.

Thothathri-K {a}, 1998.

Biodiversity of the bay islands.

Rheede- Dec. 31, 1998; 8 (2): 255-256.

Tigga-Marcel; Sinha-B-K; Sreekumar-P-V, 1997.

Notes on some non-indigenous plants from Andamans.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. April, 1997; 94 (1) 176.

Tigga-Marcel; Sreekumar-P-V, 1998.

Notes on two lesser known *Aglaia* (Meliaceae) in Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. Aug., 1998; 95 (2) 371-372.

Tsuchimoto-M; Utsugi-T; Misima-T; Kitajima-S; Yada-S; Takaki-Y; Kanehara-H; Kuno-T; Senta-T; Yasuda-M, 1986.
Freshness of trawl-caught fish at fishing ports and retail markets in Thailand.

Bulletin of The Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries 52(8): 1423-1430

Abstract: To clarify the actual situation of freshness of fish at landing places of Thailand and its change during transportation and marketing, we measured K values of trawl-caught fish at fishing ports and retail markets in four major fishing ports of Thailand, Phuket, Paknam, Songkhla, and Bangkok. The mean K values just after landing differed by fishing ports; we obtained 39.4% at Songkhla, 34.3% at Paknam, and 36.2% at Bangkok, contrasting with a significantly low value of 26.0% at Phuket. The last-named is located on the Andaman Sea side, while others are on the Gulf of Thailand. Levels of K values also fluctuated from boat to boat. Fish landed by fishing boats operating in the Gulf of Thailand which stayed more days at sea for a cruise than fishing boats operating in the Andaman Sea, showed higher K values. The mean K values of fish landed by fishing boat were found to be in a positive correlation with days at sea of the boat, increasing at a rate of 2.2% per day at sea. The mean K values observed at retail markets were 52.3% in Paknam facing the Gulf of Thailand which was significantly higher than 29.0% observed in Phuket located on the Andaman Sea side. Increase in K values during transportation and marketing, from landing to consumers, was revealed to be at a rate of 0.9 to 1.5% per hour. Taking into consideration the high environmental air temperature of the tropical country, the rate mentioned above was rather very low. Early progress of bacterial contamination of fish caught in Thailand was suggested by the rise in pH when K values were comparatively low.

Unnithan-Saraswathy, 1996.

Variations in olivebacked sunbirds *Nectarinia jugularis* (Linnaeus) of Andaman, Car, Central and Great Nicobar Island.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1996; 93 (2) 297-298.

Upreti-D-K; Singh-A, 1987.

A new species of *Porina* from the Andaman Islands, India.

Botanical Journal of The Linnean Society 94(3): 399-402

Abstract: A new species of foliicolous lichens, *Porina andamanensis*, from the Andaman Islands, India, is described and illustrated.

Upreti-D-K; Singh-A, 1987.

The lichen genus *Opegrapha* from Andaman Islands, India.

Cryptogamie Bryologie et Lichenologie 8(4): 291-300

Abstract: The paper deals with the taxonomy and ecology of eleven species of *Opegrapha* from Andaman Islands (*O. puiggarii*, *O. cinerea*, *O. longula*, *O. vulgata*, *O. andamanica*, *O. heterospora*, *O. arengae*, *O. graphidiza*, *O. obtusella*, *O. prosodea* and *O. viridis*). *O. andamanica* is a new species. Except *O. longula*, *O. prosodea*, and *O. puiggarii* all the eight species are new records for these islands, and barring *O. viridis* and *O. vulgata* the remaining six are also new for the Indian subcontinent.

Vadivelu-S; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1995.

Distribution of DTPA extractable Fe, Mn, Cu and Zn in the soils of Minicoy Island, Lakshadweep.

Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science. 1995; 43 (1) 133-134.

Van-Heusden-E-C-H, 1997.

Revision of the southeast Asian genus *Trivalvaria* (Annonaceae).

Nordic-Journal-of-Botany. 1997; 17 (2) 169-180.

Abstract: The number of species in *Trivalvaria* is reduced from eight to four. A new variety of *T. macrophylla* from North Sumatra is described. Two *Polyalthia* species, *P. nemoralis* and *P. oligogyna*, found in Laos, North Vietnam, and Hainan, are brought into the synonymy of *T. dubia*. The genus further ranges from NE India and the Andaman Islands to Java and Borneo. It is distinguished from other Asian Annonaceae by the characteristic venation of the leaves, the imbricate sepals and petals, and the single basal ovule.

Veekumari-K {a}; Mohanraj-Prashanth; Sreekumar-P-V, 1997.

Host plant utilization by butterfly larvae in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Indian Ocean).

Journal-of-Insect-Conservation. Dec., 1997; 1 (4) 235-246.

Abstract: The larval food plants of the butterflies of the Andaman and Nicobar islands have not been studied, although the butterfly fauna per se is fairly well known. For the first time we report the food plants of the larvae of 120 species of butterflies from these islands on the basis of laboratory rearing and field studies. This information is essential for the formulation of management programmes for butterfly conservation on these islands which are known to harbour critical swallowtail and (possibly) danaine faunas.

Veenakumari-K {a}; Mohanraj-Prashanth {a}; Peigler-Richard-S, 1992 (1993).

Life history of *Attacus mcmulleni* (Saturniidae) from the Andaman Islands, India.

Journal-of-Research-on-the-Lepidoptera. 1992 (1993); 31 (3-4) 169-179.

Abstract: The life cycle of *Attacus mcmulleni*, a wild silkworm endemic to the Andaman Islands (India) in the Bay of Bengal, and its immature stages are described and figured. Comparisons are made to larvae of *Attacus atlas* and *A. taprobanis* from nearby regions (Thailand, Sumatra, southern India). Field observations are given on oviposition, larval feeding and behavior, cocoon formation, and adult emergence. Larvae were reared from eggs on *Rhizophora apiculata*, *R. mucronata*, *Vitex glabrata*, and *Zanthoxylum*. *Attacus mcmulleni* is apparently multivoltine. *Anastatus* sp. (Hymenoptera: Eupelmidae), an egg parasitoid, was the only natural enemy found attacking the moth during this study.

Veenakumari-K {a}; Mohanraj-Prashanth; Ranganath-H-R, 1995.

Additional records of insect pests of vegetables in the Andaman Islands (India).

Journal-of-Entomological-Research-New-Delhi. 1995; 19 (3) 277-279.

Abstract: Surveys of various vegetable crops in different parts of the Andaman group of islands, viz., South Andaman, Havelock, Middle Andaman and Little Andaman, revealed that nineteen species of insects belonging to 11 families of four orders along with a mite species were pests of different categories. Three lepidopterans, viz., *Spodoptera litura* (F.) on cole crops, *Hellula undalis* (F.) on radish and cole crops and *Leucinodes orbonalis* (G.) on brinjal; and two dipterans, viz., *Bactrocera* (*Paradacus*) spp. on gourds and *Ophiomyia* sp. on French bean, along with polyphagous mite, *Teranychus* sp. on French bean, were recorded for the first time as major pests. The remaining were either minor pests or showed the potential to become serious pests like *Plutella xylostella* (L.), *Heliothis armigera* (Hubner) and *Spodoptera litura* (F.).

Veenakumari-K {a}; Mohanraj-Prashanth; Ranganath-H-R, 1996.

Pests of fruit crops in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Entomon-. 1996; 21 (2) 153-156.

Abstract: Twenty six insect pests, a mite and a mammal pest are being reported on 13 fruit crops from these islands for the first time. Parasites have been reported on some of these pests. One mammalian pest-a civet cat-is being reported as a serious pest on fruits of pineapple and papaya.

Veenakumari-K {a}; Veeresh-G-K, 1993.

A study on some aspects of the behaviour of *Catharsius molossus* (L.). and *C. pithecius* (F.) (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae).

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1993; 90 (1) 65-68.

Abstract: The feeding and nesting behaviour of *C. molossus* and *C. pithecius* were studied, the latter for the first time. Mating behaviour of *C. molossus* was observed. The brood balls prepared by the female were found singly in a brood chamber. There was no parental care. Earthworms belonging to *Dichogaster* sp. fed on the dung that made up the brood balls.

Veenakumari-K {a}; Veeresh-G-K, 1996.

Notes on the feeding and breeding behaviour of *Gymnopleurus gemmatus* Harold and *Gymnopleurus miliaris* (F.) (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae).

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1996; 93 (1) 13-19.

Abstract: Field studies on the feeding, mating and competitive behaviour of *Gymnopleurus gemmatus* and *G. miliaris* were conducted in Bangalore. Both the species were diurnal and fed both at the pat and on dung balls that they fashioned, transported and buried before feeding. Competition was intense both for dung balls and mates within the

species and for dung balls alone between the species. Species belonging to the genera *Onthophagus* and *Caccobius* were found frequently as kleptoparasites in the brood balls of these beetles.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-P; Bandyopadhyay-A-K, 1997.

Insect herbivores and their natural enemies in the mangals of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-Natural-History. 1997; 31 (7) 1105-1126.

Abstract: The mangroves of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were extensively surveyed for their insect herbivore-natural enemy complex. A total of 197 species of herbivores, 43 species of hymenopterous parasitoids and 36 species of predators were found in the mangals of these islands. This forms the most extensive listing of herbivorous insects definitely associated with mangroves in the Indian region. In addition to some species that are probably mangrove specialists we have found some serious pests of crop plants which utilise various species of mangroves as alternative host plants. We also present consolidated lists of the insect phytophages so far recorded from the mangals of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and mainland India.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prasanth, 1995.

Occurrence of the Mealy Bug *Pseudococcus saccharicola* Takahashi (Homoptera: Pseudococcidae) on sugarcane, *Saccharum officinarum* Linnaeus-A new record from the Andaman Islands, India.

Entomol.-. 1995; 20 (1) 65-66.

Abstract: *Pseudococcus saccharicola* has been reported for the first time from Andaman.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1996.

Folivorous insects damaging teak, *Tectona grandis* L. (Verbenaceae) in the Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean.

Journal-of-Entomological-Research-New-Delhi. 1996; 20 (2) 177-178.

Abstract: Teak, *Tectona grandis* L., was introduced into the Andaman islands during 1884. It was first recorded to be extensively damaged in the forest plantations at Ferrargunj, South Andamans, by the lepidopteran teak defoliator, *Hyblaea puera* Cramer. The affected leaves harboured 7 to 11 larvae per leaf. The severely damaged branches showed leaves with only midribs and larger veins. The other folivorous insects recorded for the first time from these islands included three species of Lepidoptera, viz., *Syllepte ?distinguenda* Hering (Pyralidae), *Paliga damastesalis* Walker (Pyralidae) and *Psilogramma incerta* Walker (Sphingidae); one Coleoptera, *Hyphasis* sp. (Chrysomelidae); and a homopteran, *Icerya seychellarum* (Westwood) (Margarodidae).

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1997.

Rediscovery of *Lethe europa* tamuna with notes on other threatened butterflies from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Journal-of-the-Lepidopterists'-Society. Dec. 5, 1997; 51 (3) 273-275.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1994.

Rediscovery of *Pachliopta coon sambilanga* (Doherty, 1886) (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae) in Great Nicobar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Malayan-Nature-Journal. 1994; 48 (2) 89-91.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1994.

Life history of *Pachliopta rhodifer* (Papilionidae: Troidini).

Journal-of-the-Lepidopterists'-Society. 1994; 48 (2) 111-120.

Abstract: The Andaman clubtail, *Pachliopta rhodifer* (Butler), is one of three papilionids endemic to the Andaman and Nicobar islands, India. This elegant red-bodied swallowtail, with its unique red spatulate tail, previously was known only from the imago. We detail the life history of this species and discuss implications for butterfly conservation in these islands.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1994.

Onthophagus unifasciatus F. (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Scarabaeinae): A new record for Andaman Islands.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1994; 91 (1) 153-154.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth, 1995.

A rare instance of the migration of *Appias albina darada* Felder (Lepidoptera: Pieridae) in south Andaman.

Entomologist-. 1995; 114 (1) 60-62.

Veenakumari-K; Mohanraj-Prashanth {a}, 1996.

Why Ferrar failed to find a second specimen of *Polyura schreiber tisamenus* Fruhstorfer (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae) in the Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean.

Entomologist-. 1996; 115 (3-4) 159-160.

Venkatachala-B-S; Rajagopalan-G; Kar-R-K; Rajanikanth-A, 1991.

Palynological studies and carbon-14 dating of a gravity core from the sea-bed west of Narcondam Island in the Andaman Sea.

Current Science (Bangalore) 61(9-10): 673-675

Abstract: The carbonate in sediments from a 1.38-m-long gravity core collected off Narcondam Island (India) at a depth of 1134 m has been dated by the radiocarbon method. The age of the topmost sediment is 4500 \pm 150 years BP and that of the base at 1.38 m, 20,100 \pm 480 years BP. The sedimentation rate is rather uniform and has been calculated to be 9.3 cm per 100 years. Spores and pollen grains in the sediments are scanty, but phytoplankton are in abundance. The spores are mostly represented by Lycopodium, Lygodium and Polypodium, whereas the pollen belong to different taxa of coastal palms and mangroves. Peltate scales of mangrove plants are also occasionally found. Fragments of fusinite found in abundance from 1.18 m to 1.38 m of the core representing a time span of 2000 years between 18,000 years and 20,000 years BP, testify to intermittent volcanic activity at Narcondam Island during this period.

Venkataraman-K, 1995.

Cladoceran males from the Indian region.

Journal-of-the-Bombay-Natural-History-Society. 1995; 92 (3) 378-385.

Abstract: Very few Cladocera males have been reported from India. They are uncommon in nature. This study, describes males of sixteen species from six families of Cladocera, collected in different parts of India including Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Venkateswar-Sita {a}, 1999.

The Andaman Islanders.

Scientific-American. May, 1999; 280 (5): 82-88.

Venkateswarlu-Y {a}; Biabani-M-A-Farooq; Reddy-M-Venkata-Rami; Chavakula-R; Rao-J-Venkateswara, 1994.

A new sesquiterpene from the andaman sponge Dysidea herbacea.

Journal-of-Natural-Products-Lloydia. 1994; 57 (6) 827-828.

Abstract: A new sesquiterpene (1) has been isolated and characterized from the sponge, Dysidea herbacea, collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

Vesely-Milan {a}, 1999.

A note on the morphology and natural history of Gekko verreauxi TYTLER 1864 (Reptilia, Sauria, Gekkonidae).

Senckenbergiana-Biologica. June 21, 1999; 79 (1): 95-99.

Abstract: Three specimens of Gekko verreauxi Tytler 1864, an endemic species of the Andaman Islands, were examined for morphological characters. The results support the revalidation of this species from synonymy with Gekko smithii Gray 1842. Morphological data for males of Gekko verreauxi as well as some notes on the habitat and behaviour of the species are described for the first time.

Wattayakorn-G; Wolanski-E; Kjerfve-B, 1990.

Mixing, trapping and outwelling in the Klong Ngao mangrove swamp, Thailand.

Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science 31(5): 667-688

Abstract: The Klong Ngao estuary in Thailand is a 7.5-km long tidal creek facing the Andaman Sea and drains 11.5 km² of mangrove swamps. Physical processes in the estuary differ greatly from the wet season to the dry season. In the dry season, vertical homogeneity prevails and the swamp behaves like an evaporation pond. Salt and water are trapped upstream, longitudinal gradients result and, through tidal dispersion, nutrient outwelling may result for SiO₂, possibly NO₂ and NO₃, but not PO₄. The outflow is trapped in a coastal boundary layer. In the wet season, short-lived local floods generate a strong stratification in salinity and episodic flushing of the estuary and may make measurements of nutrient budgets inconclusive. The Klong Ngao mangrove swamp traps land-derived sediments in the wet season.

Westheide-W, 1990.

Meiopriapulid fijiensis Morse (Priapulida) from south Andaman (India) another example of large-scale geographic distribution of interstitial marine meiofauna taxa.

Proceedings of The Biological Society of Washington 103(4): 784-788

Abstract: The interstitial priapulid Meiopriapulid fijiensis Morse, 1981, is described for the first time outside of its type locality on Fiji from a coral reef on the Andaman Islands. The species identification is based on SEM investigations of cuticular structures.

Wongratana-T, 1988.

Leiognathus pan, new species of ponyfish (Pisces: Leiognathidae) from Thailand, with comments on Thai leiognathids.

Proceedings of The Biological Society of Washington 101(3): 496-502

Abstract: *Leiognathus* pan. n. sp., is described from ten specimens from the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. It is chiefly distinguishable from its congeners in having scaly breast, a dark blotch on nape, four series of broken longitudinal lines on sides dorsally (vs. vertical zig-zag lines or vermiculations), upper half of spinous dorsal fin between second and sixth spines with a prominent dark patch. *Leiognathids* are important in the fisheries of Thailand; seventeen species are known in the fauna.

Wood-S-L, 1988.

Nomenclatural changes and new species of Scolytidae (Coleoptera).

Great Basin Naturalist 48(1): 31-38

Abstract: New replacement names for junior homonyms are presented as follows: *Acanthotomicus tuberculifer* for *A. (Mimips) tuberculatus* Schedl 1967, *Chaetoptelius versicolor* for *C. (Acrantus) tricolor* Schedl 1958, *Hylesinopsis angolans* for *H. (Aridiamerus) angolensis* Schedl 1982, *Hylurgops tuberculifer* for *H. tuberculatus* Schedl 1947, *Pseudothysanoes spinatifer* for *P. spinatus* Wood 1956, *Scolytodes aterrimus* for *S. ater (Hylocurosoma atrum* Eggers) 1941, *Scolytodes boliviensis* for *S. (Prionosceles) bolivianus* Eggers 1982, *Scolytodes brasilianus* for *S. (Hexacolus) brasiliensis* Schedl 1935, *Scolytodes discriminatus* for *S. discedens* Eggers 1943, *Scolytodes elongatissimus* for *S. elongatus (Hylocurosoma elongatum* Eggers) 1943, *Scolytodes gennaeus* for *S. genialis* Wood 1978, *Scolytodes laevigatulus* for *S. (Hexacolus) laevigatus* Schedl 1962, *Scolytodes laevicarpus* for *S. laevis (Hylocurosoma laevis* Eggers) 1943, *Scolytodes majus* for *S. major* Eggers 1943, *Scolytodes medialis* for *S. medius* Eggers 1943. New synonymy is reported for *Dactylipalpus niger* Schedl (= *D. unctus* Wood), *Dendroctonus armandi* Tsai & Li (= *D. prosorovi* Kurenzov & Kononov), *Sinophloeus porteri* Brethes (= *S. destructor* Eggers). Species new to science include: *Acacis bicornis* (New Guinea), *Acacis zeylanicus* (Sri Lanka), *Sphaerotypes bengalensis* (India), *Sphaerotypes costatus* (North Andaman Island), *Sphaerotypes cristatus* (Sri Lanka), *Sphaerotypes pentacme* (Burma), *Sphaerotypes ranasinghei* (Sri Lanka), *Xylechinus ougeinae* (India), *Xylechinus padus* (India).

Wood-S-L, 1988.

Nomenclatural changes and new species of Scolytidae (Coleoptera): Part III.

Great Basin Naturalist 48(2): 196-201

Abstract: New synonymy is proposed for *Phloeosinus (Hylesinus) machilus* (Schedl) (= *Phloeosinus cinnamomi* Tsai & Yin). New replacement names are proposed for junior homonyms as follows: *Cyrtogenius africanus* for *Cyrtogenius (Metahylastes) africanus* (Eggers), *Cyrtogenius elongatissimus* for *Cyrtogenius (Ozodendron) elongatus* (Schedl), *Cyrtogenius elongatulus* for *Cyrtogenius (Eidophelus) elongatus* (Schedl), *Cyrtogenius gracillimus* for *Cyrtogenius gracilis* Browne, *Cyrtogenius papuae* for *Cyrtogenius (Pelicerus) papuanus* (Eggers), *Cyrtogenius papuensis* for *Cyrtogenius (Eidophelus) papuanus* (Schedl), *Cyrtogenius ruginosus* for *Cyrtogenius (Mimidendrus) rugicollis* (Browne). The following species are named as new to science: *Indocryphalus machili* (India), *Olonthogaster jiri* (India), *Olonthogaster regalis* (Sri Lanka), *Phloeosinus phoebe* (India), *Scolytomimus andamanensis* (Andaman Islands), *Scolytomimus mimusopis* (Sri Lanka), *Scolytomimus quadridens* (New Guinea), and *Scolytomimus rectus* (Sri Lanka).

Wood-S-L, 1988.

Nomenclatural changes and new species of Scolytidae (Coleoptera): Part II.

Great Basin Naturalist 48(2): 188-195

Abstract: The following new synonymy is proposed: *Halystus* Schedl (= *Phloeographus* Wood), *Hylesinopsis* Eggers (= *Aridiamerus* Schedl), *Halystus namibiae* Schedl (= *Phloeographus namibiae* Wood), *Ips stebbingi* Strohmeier (= *Tomicus blandfordi* Stebbing), *Olonthogaster (Hylurgus) concinnulus* (Walker) (= *Olonthogaster nitidifrons* Motschulsky), *Olonthogaster nitidicollis* Motschulsky (= *Hyledius asper* Sampson), *Polygraphus longifolia* Stebbing (= *Polygraphus himalayensis* Stebbing), *Pseudochramesus harringtoni* Blackman (= *Pseudochramesus multiseriatus* Schedl), *Pseudodiamerus obscurus* Eggers (= *Phloeoditica obscura* Schedl, 1962, and *Phloeoditica obscura* Schedl, 1963), *Xylechinus brasiliensis* (Schedl) (= *Xylechinus araucariae* Schedl), *Xylechinus (Pseudochramesus) imperialis* (Schedl), new combination (= *Xylechinus calvus* Schedl). The following species are named as new to science: *Aphanarthrum indicum* (India), *Aphanarthrum reticulatum* (India), *Aphanarthrum royaleanum* (India), *Bothinodroctonus indicus* (India), *Bothinodroctonus setosus* (Andaman Islands), *Carphoborus lautus* (India), *Liparthrum artocarpus* (India), *Liparthrum tinianesis* (Tinian Island), *Polygraphus anogeissi* (India and Burma), *Polygraphus difficilis* (India and Pakistan), *Polygraphus querci* (Burma).

Wuster-W {a}; Thorpe-R-S {a}; Cox-M-J; Jintakune-P; Nabhitabhata-J, 1995.

Population systematics of the snake genus *Naja* (Reptilia: Serpentes: Elapidae) in Indochina: Multivariate morphometrics and comparative mitochondrial DNA sequencing (cytochrome oxidase I).

Journal-of-Evolutionary-Biology. 1995; 8 (4) 493-510.

Abstract: We analyze the population systematics of Asiatic cobras in Indochina, China and the Andaman Islands by means of comparative sequencing of the cytochrome oxidase subunit I gene of the mitochondrial DNA molecule and multivariate analysis of morphological characters. Canonical variate analysis and mtDNA sequence information reveal that the cobras of this region comprise four distinct species: *Naja atra* from China and northern Vietnam, *Naja kaouthia* from Burma, central Thailand, Cambodia and southern Vietnam, *Naja siamensis* from Thailand, Cambodia and

southern Vietnam, and *Naja sagittifera* from the Andaman Islands. The subspecies *N. kaouthia suphanensis* Nutaphand 1986 shows no mtDNA sequence difference from typical *N. kaouthia* from central Thailand, and multivariate analysis does not reveal differences in general phenotypic profile; the subspecies is therefore synonymised with *Naja kaouthia*. The cytochrome oxidase subunit I gene, little used in molecular taxonomy, is shown to be well suited for studies at the species level, as it shows taxonomically useful levels of interspecific divergence but low levels of intraspecific variation; this is particularly relevant for studies of rare species, where sample size is a problem. The combination of multivariate morphometrics and molecular systematics can be particularly powerful in resolving systematic problems in such cases.

Yoganarasimhan-S-N; Shantha-T-R; Murthy-K-R-K; Nair-K-V, 1984.

Medico botany of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India): 2. Elucidation of medicinal plants.

Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany 5(2): 297-320

Abstract: The basic data on 210 spp. belonging to 191 genera and 79 families concerning medicinal uses are elucidated; this will help to utilize the taxa for medicinal purposes and also to establish pharmaceutical industries in the Islands. A short description of the plant, established uses of the taxon or its allied taxa, chemical constituents, vernacular names in Kannada, and ayurvedic names in Sanskrit are presented in this 2nd paper of the series.

Social Science References 1951 - 2000

The following list of 101 social science references was obtained from the International Bibliography of Social Sciences Database, and was based on a search using the keyword "Andaman". It is in date order, with the most recent references first.

Abbreviations used for each entry are as follows: TI = Title; AU = Author; LA = Language (English unless specified otherwise); BT = Book title; PU = Publisher; JN = Journal; PY = Publication year; VO = Volume; NO = Number; PG = Pages; AB = Abstract; SE = Series Editor; NT = Notes.

TI- Sites, shelters and services in Port Blair

AU- Kailash

JN- Indian journal of regional science

PY- 1999

VO- XXXI

NO- 2

PG- 105-118

AB- An attempt has been made in this study to analyse the physical landscape of Port Blair in terms of its regional setting and its impact on the nature and structure of urban housing and the supply of the three essential services drinking water, sanitation and power. The local morphology and the quality of available construction materials have a profound impact on the overall quality of housing. Its peninsular location in a fragile ecological region restricts all the possibilities to carry out the drinking water and the electricity from its hinterland. So far as the raw materials for the construction of houses are concerned, the locally available resources like wood, bamboo, grass and leaves etc., still have their prominent place in the existing housing construction despite a significant beginning of the use of modern building materials. The kutcha construction and the poor structure of houses are invariably associated with a poor accessibility to services. This is clear from the fact that more than one third of all household lacks a toilet facility and the majority of them are slum dwellers. They have access to drinking water and electricity only outside their premises. The housing conditions of about 9 per cent of households who do have access to drinking water is deplorable as the majority of them lack the provision of drinking water collection within their premises. In Port Blair a toilet is the least accessible service to a large proportion of households which is significantly associated with the poor housing condition of the people. Reprinted by permission of Regional Science Association India

TI- Policing the savage: segregation, labor and state medicine in the Andamans

AU- Sen, S

JN- Journal of Asian studies

PY- Aug 1999

VO- 58

NO- 3

PG- 753-773

TI- Impact of changing environment on the Onge tribal community of Little Andaman Island

AU- Mukhopadhyay, M

JN- South Asian anthropologist

PY- Mar 1999

VO- 20

NO- 1

PG- 27-34

TI- People and life in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A review. Anthropological survey of India, volume XII

AU- Patel, HMM

JN- Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research

VO- 37-38

PG- 31-32

TI- Flaked glass tools from the Andaman Islands and Australia

AU- Cooper, Z; Bowdler, S

JN- Asian perspectives [Hawaii]

PY- Spring 1998

VO- 37

NO- 1

PG- 74-83

TI- The salient features of site location in the Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean

AU- Cooper, Z

JN- Asian perspectives [Hawaii]

PY- Fall 1997

VO- 36

NO- 2

PG- 220-259

TI- Human ecological stress and demographic decline: a case of the Negritos of the Andamans

AU- Kailash

JN- Indian journal of social work

PY- Jul 1997

VO- 58

NO- 3

PG- 382-402

TI- Sacrifice and escape as counter-hegemonic rituals: a structural essay on an aspect of Andamanese history

AU- Pandya, V

JN- Social analysis [Adelaide]

PY- Jul 1997

VO- 6

NO- 41(2)

PG- 66-98

TI- Tribal development administration in India [review]

AU- Basu, AR (Ed.);Nijhawan, S (Ed.)

JN- Economic affairs [Calcutta]

PY- Apr-Jun 1997

VO- 45

NO- 2

PG- 70

TI- A history of our relations with the Andamanese: compiled from histories and travels, and from the records of the government of India

AU- Portman, MV (Ed.)

BT- A history of our relations with the Andamanese: compiled from histories and travels, and from the records of the government of India

PU- Asian Educational Services, New Delhi

PY- 1990

NT- 2 volumes

TI- Above the forest: a study of Andamanese ethnoanemology, cosmology and the power of ritual [review]

AU- Pandya, V;Sengupta, S (Rev.)

JN- Contributions to Indian sociology

PY- Jan-Jun 1996

VO- 30

NO- 1

PG- 152

TI- The great Andamanese: an island community of Strait Island in Andaman

AU- Som, S

JN- Man in India

PY- Dec 1995

VO- 75

NO- 4

PG- 393-400

TI- Bio-social change among the Karens of Andaman Island [review]

AU- Roy, SB;Tyagi, D (Rev.)

JN- Man in India

PY- Mar 1996

VO- 76
NO- 1
PG- 101-102

TI- The Great Andamanese: an island community of Strait Island in Andaman
AU- Som, S
JN- Man in India
PY- Dec 1995
VO- 75
NO- 4
PG- 393-399

TI- Relexification and visibility of power in Onge anthroponymy
AU- Sreenathan, M
JN- Man in India
PY- Mar 1995
VO- 75
NO- 1
PG- 37-47

TI- Of adoption and orphanages: the biocultural dynamics of population decline among the Andaman islanders
AU- Myka, FP
JN- Man in India
PY- Mar 1995
VO- 75
NO- 1
PG- 1-9

TI- Morphological evidence for Austric
AU- Reid, LA
JN- Oceanic linguistics
PY- Dec 1994
VO- 33
NO- 2
PG- 323-344

TI- Above the forest: a study of Andamanese ethnoanemology, cosmology, and the power of ritual [review]
AU- Pandya, V;Pathy, J (Rev.)
JN- Indian journal of social work
PY- Oct 1994
VO- LV
NO- 4
PG- 650-652

TI- Above the forest: a study of Andamanese ethnoanemology, cosmology, and the power of ritual [review]
AU- Pandya, V;Dentan, RK (Rev.)
JN- American anthropologist
PY- Dec 1994
VO- 96
NO- 4
PG- 992

TI- Urban water scarcity in Port Blair: problem and policy perspective
AU- Kailash
JN- Indian journal of regional science
PY- 1993
VO- XXV
NO- 1
PG- 103-112

TI- Above the forest: a study of Andamanese ethnoanemology, cosmology and the power of ritual
AU- Pandya, V
BT- Above the forest: a study of Andamanese ethnoanemology, cosmology and the power of ritual

PU- Oxford University Press, New Delhi
 PY- 1993
 PG- 319

TI- Molar tooth attrition among the Andaman Negritos
 AU- Pal, A
 JN- Eastern anthropologist
 PY- Jul-Sep 1993
 VO- 46
 NO- 3
 PG- 317-328

TI- Shompen - a primitive tribe in transition - reply to a rejoinder
 AU- Guha, PK
 JN- Man in India
 PY- Jun 1993
 VO- 73
 NO- 2
 PG- 197

TI- The origins of the Andaman Islanders - local myth and archaeological evidence
 AU- Cooper, Z
 JN- Antiquity
 PY- Jun 1993
 VO- 67
 NO- 255
 PG- 394-399

TI- The marine living resources of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 AU- Abidi, SAH
 BT- The Indian Ocean and its islands - strategic, scientific and historical perspectives
 PU- Sage Publications, New Delhi
 PY- 1993
 PG- 174-184

TI- Gukwelonone - the game of hiding fathers and seeking sons among the Ongee of Little Andaman
 AU- Pandya, V
 BT- Father-child relations - cultural and biosocial contexts
 PU- Aldine de Gruyter, New York
 PY- 1992
 PG- 263-280

TI- Gukwelonone - the game of hiding fathers and seeking sons among the Ongee of Little Andaman
 AU- Pandya, V
 BT- Father-child relations - cultural and bisocial contexts
 PU- Aldine De Gruyter, New York
 PY- 1992
 PG- 263-280
 SE- Hewlett_BS

TI- Dental striation pattern in Andamanese and Vedda's from skulls' collections of the British Museum (London)
 AU- Fox, CL
 JN- Man in India
 PY- Dec 1992
 VO- 72
 NO- 4
 PG- 377-384

TI- Palmar dermatoglyphics of Nicobarese of Andaman Island
 AU- Mallick, S
 JN- Man in India
 PY- Jun 1992
 VO- 72

NO- 2
PG- 243

TI- Tools of the trade - the production of ethnographic observations on the Andaman Islands, 1858-1922

AU- Tomas, D

BT- Colonial situations - essays on the contextualization of ethnographic knowledge

PU- University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, WI.

PY- 1991

PG- 75-108

SE- Socking_GW_Jr

TI- India's Indian Ocean islands - a study in India's Indian Ocean islands, their geographic, demographic, political, and strategic importance

AU- Athawale, S

BT- India's Indian Ocean islands - a study in India's Indian Ocean islands, their geographic, demographic, political, and strategic importance

PU- ABC Publishing House, New Delhi

PY- 1991

PG- 141 p. (ill)

NT- On the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep and the strategic aspects of the Indian islands in the Indian Ocean Includes bibliographical references (p.[127]-132)

TI- The Onge. Negrito hunter-gatherers of Little Andaman [review]

AU- Basu, BK;Assayag, J (Rev.)

JN- Homme

PY- Jul-Sep 1991

VO- XXXI

NO- 119

PG- 127

TI- Andaman & Nicobar revisited

AU- Assayag, J

JN- Homme

PY- Jul-Sep 1991

VO- XXXI

NO- 119

PG- 127

TI- The end of "bibipoiye" (dog not) days in the Andamans

AU- Cooper, Z

BT- Hunter-gatherer demography - past and present

PU- Oceania Monographs, Sydney

PY- 1990

PG- 117-125

SE- Meehan_B

White_N

TI- Palmar C-line polymorphism among the Negrito tribes of Andaman Islands

AU- Sarkar, BN

JN- South Asian anthropologist

PY- Sep 1990

VO- 11

NO- 2

PG- 49-54

TI- Eco-cultural implications of health and hygiene among the Onge of Andaman Islands

AU- Venkatesan, D

JN- Man in India

PY- Sep 1990

VO- 70

NO- 3

PG- 228-244

TI- Indigenous small populations of Andaman and Nicobar islands

AU- Danda, AK

JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society

PY- 1989

VO- 24

NO- 1

PG- 85-99

TI- Anthropometric study of the Jarawa of Andaman islands

AU- Sarkar, BN

JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society

PY- 1989

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NO- 1

PG- 79-83

TI- Health and nutritional status of the Onge of Little Andaman island

AU- Rao, DH;Brahmam, GNV;Rao, NP

JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society

PY- 1989

VO- 24

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PG- 69-78

TI- Endangered tribes and their development in Andaman and Nicobar islands

AU- Sarkar, JK

JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society

PY- 1989

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PG- 1-45

TI- Blood groups, sickle cell trait and total haemoglobin among the Onge of Little Andaman

AU- Kumar, S

JN- Human science

PY- 1988

VO- 37

NO- 4

PG- 378-381

TI- A study on the finger and palm dermatoglyphics of the Karens of Andaman

AU- Roy, SB

JN- Human science

PY- 1988

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NO- 2

PG- 133-145

TI- The linguistic situation of Port Blair

AU- Sarkar, KD

JN- Hum Sci.

PY- 1987

VO- 36

NO- 4

PG- 383-404

TI- Befriending the Jarawa - a challenging task

AU- Sarkar, JK

JN- Human science

PY- 1987

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PG- 1-12

DT- Article

TI- A study on the Negritos of Andaman through an evolutionary approach based on serology

AU- Tandon, VK

JN- Human science

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AU- Tandon, VK

JN- Human science

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PG- 370-374

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JN- Human science

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PG- 327-345

TI- Study on immunoglobulin levels in the Onge of Little Andaman

AU- Kumar, S

JN- Human science

PY- 1987

VO- 36

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AU- Kulkarni, SM

JN- Human science

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TI- The institution of captainship: a traditional political system of the Nicobar Islands

AU- Reddy, GP; Sudarsen, V

JN- Mankind Quarterly

PY- 1986

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PG- 63-75

TI- The Andaman tribes - victims of development

AU- Whitaker, R; Whitaker, Z

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VO- 10

NO- 2
PG- 13-18

TI- Hand clasping and arm folding among the Nicobarese of Car-Nicobar island
AU- Krishan, G;Rao, KR;Saheb, SY
JN- Anthropologie (Brno)
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TI- The tribal and the non-tribal in Andaman Islands: a historical perspective
AU- Pandit, TN
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NO- 2
PG- 111-131

TI- The migrant Oraon in the Andaman Islands: some demographic aspects
AU- Bhattacharyya, SK;Dutta, PC;Bhattacharyya, A
JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society
PY- 1985
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PG- 86-92

TI- Plural and differential acculturation at Port Blair
AU- Dhar, B
JN- Anthropos (Freiburg)
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PG- 658-664

TI- The coconut complex of central Nicobar
AU- Upadhyay, VS
JN- Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research
PY- 1984
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PG- 101-114

TI- Andamanese sex roles
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JN- Journal of the Anthropological Society of Oxford
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JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society
PY- 1982
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PG- 223-227

TI- The cost of borrowing, the terms of trade, and the determination of external debt
AU- Katz, M
JN- Oxford Economic Papers
PY- Jul 1982
VO- 34
NO- 2
PG- 332-345

TI- Scarcity and survival: a study in culture ecology of Chowra Island in Nicobar archipelago
AU- Reddy, GP
BT- Scarcity and survival: a study in culture ecology of Chowra Island in Nicobar archipelago
PU- D. K. Publishers, New Delhi
PY- 1982
PG- xi-186

TI- The Andaman & Nicobar Islands: a study of habitat, economy & society, from tradition to modernity
AU- Das, ST
BT- The Andaman & Nicobar Islands: a study of habitat, economy & society, from tradition to modernity
PU- Sagar publications, New Delhi
PY- 1982
PG- vii-107-9

TI- Cultural ecology and the genetical structure of Nicobar island populations
AU- Ray, AK; Ray, A
JN- Journal of Human Evolution
PY- 1980
VO- 9
NO- 6
PG- 495-504

TI- Some demographic aspects of the scheduled tribes of Andaman and Nicobar islands
AU- Sanyal, S
JN- Man in India
PY- 1980
VO- 60(3-4)
PG- 204-220

TI- Language of the present Great Andamanese
AU- Manoharan, S
JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society
PY- 1980
VO- 15(1)
PG- 43-55

TI- A note on the ABO, Rh(D) blood groups among the Karens of Andaman island
AU- Roy, SB
JN- Indian journal of physical anthropology and human genetics
PY- 1980
VO- 6(2)
PG- 151-152

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JN- Journal of Human Evolution
PY- 1980
VO- 9
NO- 6
PG- 495-504

TI- Changing and disappearing cultures in Andaman and Nicobar islands

AU- Upadhyah, VS
 JN- R. Ethnol
 PY- 1979
 VO- 7(1-9)
 PG- 50-54

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 AU- Sahay, VS
 JN- Eastern anthropologist
 PY- Oct-Dec 1979
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 PG- 287-296

TI- From an island culture to a cultural island: a conceptual possibility
 AU- Upadhyay, VS
 JN- B. int. Committee urg.-anthropol. ethnol. Res.
 PY- 1979
 VO- 21
 PG- 83-88

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 AU- Mann, RS
 BT- The Bay islander
 PU- Bidisa Institute of Social Research and Applied Anthropology, Calcutta
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 PY- 1979
 PG- 156

TI- Distribution of middle phalangeal hair and ear lobe types among Name-sudhra Bengalees of Andaman Island
 AU- Krishan, G;Rao, KR
 JN- Indian journal of physical anthropology and human genetics
 PY- Oct 1978
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TI- Dermatoglyphics of the Nicobarese of Great Nicobar
 AU- Krishan, G
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 PG- 173-180

TI- [The last five hundred: an expedition to the Dwarf tribes of the Andamans] Die letzten Funfhundert: Expedition zu den Zwergvolkern auf den Andamanen
 LA- German
 AU- Harrer, H
 BT- Die letzten Funfhundert: Expedition zu den Zwergvolkern auf den Andamanen [The last five hundred: an expedition to the Dwarf tribes of the Andamans]
 PU- Berlin-Frankfurt/Main Ullstein
 PY- 1977
 PG- 175

TI- Population structure and migration in two island communities
 AU- Sen, DK;Pal, A
 JN- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society
 PY- 1976
 VO- 11(1)
 PG- 11-19

TI- Population determinants in the Andaman islands
 AU- Erickson, P; Beckerman, S
 JN- Mankind
 PY- 1975

VO- 10(2)
PG- 105-107

TI- 'Change' and 'continuity' among the Nicobarese
AU- Mann, RS
JN- Eastern anthropologist
PY- 1975
VO- 28(4)
PG- 327-339

TI- Jarawas of Andaman - an analysis of hostility
AU- Mann, RS
JN- Man in India
PY- Apr-Jun 1973
VO- 53(1)
PG- 201-220

TI- A study of intra-familial relationships among the Car Nicobarese
AU- Chanda, S
JN- Indian journal of social work
PY- Jul 1972
VO- 33(2)
PG- 109-116

TI- Shovel-shaped incisors among the Negritoes of Andaman Islands
AU- Pal, A
JN- Man in India
PY- 1972
VO- 52(3)
PG- 239-251

TI- Ethnic groups of insular southeast Asia. I: Indonesia, Andaman Islands and Madagascar
AU- Lebar, FM (Ed.)
BT- Ethnic groups of insular southeast Asia. I: Indonesia, Andaman Islands and Madagascar
PU- New Haven Human relations Area Files Press
PY- 1972
PG- 226
SE- Lebar, FM

TI- The Andaman Islanders
AU- Cipriani, L
BT- The Andaman Islanders
PU- London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson
PY- 1966
PG- xxi + 159
NT- Ed by D.T. COX and L. COLE

TI- [Most recent reports on the last Andamans] Neueste Berichte uber die letzten Andamaner
LA- German
AU- Gusinde, M
JN- Anthropos
PY- 1965
VO- 60(1-6)
PG- 838-844

TI- [The Onga of the Andaman Islands] Onga Andamanskih ostrovov
LA- Russian
AU- Volcok, BJ
JN- Sovetskaja ethnografija
PY- 1965
VO- 3
PG- 99-109

TI- [The Andaman Karlik. On life and customs of the tribes Djarava and Onge inhabitants of the Lesser Andaman Islands] Andamanskia Karliki. (O zizni i obycajah plemen dzarava i onge obytajuscih na Malyh Andamanskih ostrovah)

LA- Russian

AU- Asraf, A

JN- Azija Afr. segodnja

PY- 1965

VO- 8

PG- 50-51

TI- Economy of the Onge of Little Andaman

AU- Bose, S

JN- Man in India

PY- Oct-Dec 1964

VO- 49(4)

PG- 298-310

TI- [Economic forms on the Nicobar-Islands] Wirtschaftsformen auf den Nikobaren-Inseln

LA- German

AU- Mylius, K

JN- Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie

PY- 1962

VO- 87(1)

PG- 39-50

TI- Notes on the material culture of the Jarawa of Great Andaman: their weapons and implements

AU- Ganguly, P;Pal, A

JN- Ethnos

PY- 1962

VO- 27

PG- 84-98

TI- Recent anthropological work in Little Andaman

AU- Cipriani, L

JN- Current anthropology

PY- Apr 1962

VO- 3(2)

PG- 208-209

TI- Land and people of the Andamans; a geographical and socio-economical study with a short account of the Nicobar Islands

AU- Sen, PK

BT- Land and people of the Andamans; a geographical and socio-economical study with a short account of the Nicobar Islands

PU- Calcutta, Post-Graduate Book Mart

PY- 1962

PG- 197

TI- Some ceremonial customs in Onge life-cycle

AU- Roy, BC

CA- Ganguly

JN- Folklore [India]

PY- Dec 1961

VO- 11(6)

PG- 368-374

TI- Scheduled tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, their conditions and needs

AU- Shrikant, LM

JN- Vanyajati

PY- Jul 1961

VO- 9(3)

PG- 90-97

TI- The people of Andaman
 AU- Biswas, DK
 JN- Vanyajati
 PY- Apr 1961
 VO- 9(2)
 PG- 74-77

TI- Stone Age techniques in nineteenth-century India
 AU- Malik, SC
 JN- Man
 PY- Sep 1961
 VO- 61
 PG- 163

TI- Mourning terms
 AU- Needham, R
 JN- Bijdrag. Taal-Land-Volkenk.
 PY- 1959
 VO- 115(1)
 PG- 58-89

TI- The present-day Andamanese culture
 AU- Basu, D
 JN- Ind. Folklore
 PY- Apr 1959
 VO- 2(1)
 PG- 20-24

TI- Andaman and Nicobar islands
 AU- Alva, SV
 JN- Vanyajati
 PY- Oct 1959
 VO- 7(4)
 PG- 119-123

TI- Special list of tribes of primitive hunters and food-gatherers (A)
 JN- B. int. Committe urgent anthropol. ethnol. Res.
 PY- 1958
 VO- 1
 PG- 13-47

TI- [The Andamans. The inhabitants of the Andaman Islands] Andamancy. O ziteljah Andemanskih ostrovov
 LA- Russian
 AU- Boroh, N; Muhin, L
 JN- Vokrug Sveta
 PY- 1958
 VO- 1
 PG- 44-45

TI- Onge culture in transition
 AU- Majumdar, DN
 JN- B. Inst. trad. Cult.
 PY- 1957
 PG- 7-10

BOOKS AND ARTICLES ON THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS FROM ZOOLOGICAL RECORD 1978 -2000

Zoological Record is a primary source of information on zoological literature. It contains information on all published zoological literature from about the middle of the 19th Century to the present and is continually updated. Information for the period from the mid 19th Century to 1977 is available in book format. Searching *Zoological Record* manually is a lengthy process and thus has not been done for this CD-ROM. However, The following publication contains information on published literature on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands prior to 1978:

Rao G C [Ed.], 1995. Bibliography on zoology of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1845-1993). RECORDS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA OCCASIONAL PAPER 158 1995: 1-284. The information for the period 1978 to 2000 is available on a searchable CD-ROM. The references below are from a search of the CD-ROM using the keyword "Andaman". It contains references to the Andaman Islands, but also the Andaman Sea.

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*Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Environmental Team
Indian Institute of Public
Administration
With the support of
UK Government's Darwin Initiative
for the Survival of Species*

