The juvenile specimen was compared with four other larger ones measuring 296, 206, 176, and 156 mm. (fork length) respectively in the reference collection of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute.

While comparing the juvenile specimen with the larger ones it was also noticed that the more or less well developed protruberance before the anterior superior angle of the eyes (Fig. 1A & B) are less prominent in smaller specimens. Due to the presence of the above in the larger specimens the dorsal profile of the snout is slightly concave.

I am deeply indebted to Dr. S. Jones, Director, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute for guidance.

Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, CLEMENT ADOLPH *Mandapam Camp*. .

REFERENCES

DAY, F. 1878. *Fishes ofIndia,* : 138-139.

MUNRO, IAN, S. R. 1955. *The Marine and Freshwater Fishes of Ceylon.* : 161.

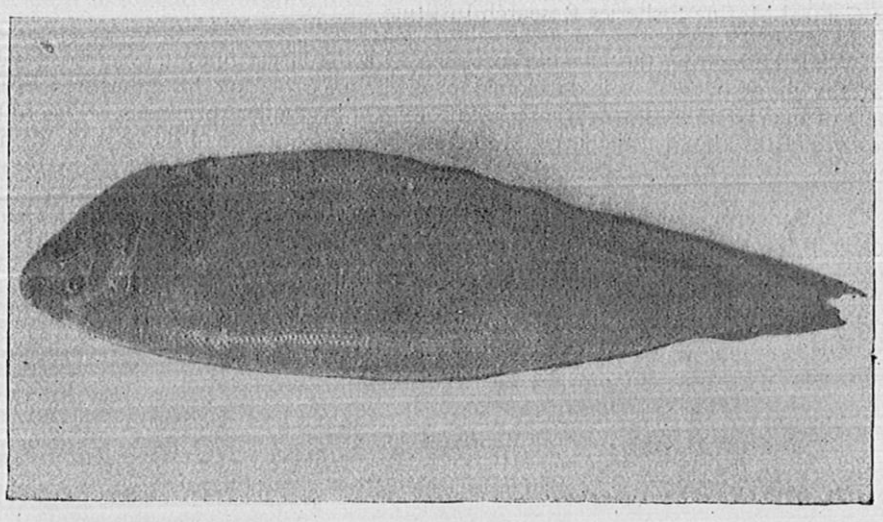
SMITH, J. L.B. 1949. *The Sea Fishes of South Africa,* 270.

WEBER, M. AND de BEAUFORT L. F. 1936. *The Fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago* 7: 466-468.

ON A CASE OF REVERSAL IN *CYNOGLOSSUS SEMIFASCIATUS* DAY

Reversal of form or the occurrence of individuals with the eyes and colour on the side which is usually without the eyes and pigment is not uncommon in certain flat fishes, as for example in species of *Pleuronectes, Platichthys* and *Hippoglossus* (Norman, 1934). No such instances of reversal seem to have been recorded for any of the Indian species of flatfishes other than *Cynoglossus semifasciatus* (Seshappa and Bhimachar, 1955, p. 222) so far though a case of ambicoloration has been reported in *Brachirus pan* (Hamilton), the pan-sole (Jones & Menon, 1950). It is interesting to report therefore a second case of a reversed specimen of the Malabar sole, *Cynoglossus semifasciatus* from the Indian coast. The specimen (Fig. 1) was caught at West Hill, Calicut on 22nd December 1962 in the departmental boatseine in the inshore waters. This is the only other specimen of this type noticed by the author so far though he has examined several thousands of individuals of the species from 1949 to 1953 and again from 1959 onwards. The occurrence of reversal thus appears to be a very rare phenomenon in the species. The eyes and pigment are here found on the right side instead of the usual left side. The mouth, opercular opening and the anal fin are also found on the right side. This is thus a case not just of an incomplete migration of the eyes during metamorphosis but of a complete bilateral reversal in the arrangement of the parts of the body. Owing to a slight damage to the caudal fin the complete

total length could not be measured but this would perhaps be about 3 mm. more than the observed length of 14.9 mm.



Photograph of the reversed specimen of *Cynoglossus semifasciatus* Day

A brief description of the specimen is given below :

Total length (without making any correction for the damaged caudal fin) ..	14.9 cm.
Length of head (to opercular angle)	3.2 cm.
Maximum length of head (to posterior limit of operculum)	3.5 cm.
Length of Snout	0.9 cm.
Diameter of eye	0.3 cm.
Maximum height of body	3.8 cm.
Number of scales along the lateral line (L.l.)	101
Number of maximum scale rows between the lateral lines (L.tr.) ..	15
Number of fin rays in Dorsal fin	102
Number of fin rays in Anal fin	82

Colour : brown with irregular broken bands across the body.

Central Marine Fisheries Research Substation,
West Hill, Kozhikode

G. SESHAPPA

REFERENCES

NORMAN, J. R. 1934. *Monograph of Flatfishes* (*Heterosomata*) I : 27-29.

JONES, S. AND P. M. G. MENON. 1950. *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, **48**, (1) : 167-170.

SESHAPPA, G. AND B. S. BHIMACHAR, 1955, *Indian J. Fish.*, **2**: 180-230.