MATERIAL AND METHODS
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Gastropod snails, *Pila globosa* were collected in and around Bangalore. They were maintained in the glass aquaria in tap water at room temperature (26±2°C). As these snails are herbivorous in their mode of feeding, the aquaria were provided with cabbage slices. Occasionally they were also fed on *Hydilla* and *Vallisneria* plants. The water in aquaria was changed once a day. Before being used for experimentation, *Pila* were allowed to get used to laboratory conditions for about a week.

To induce aestivation, the snails were embedded in dry sand. At a time 6-8 dozen animals were aestivated, starting a batch once in 10 days. Actively feeding snails from the laboratory aquaria were left for five to six hours in empty glass troughs with news paper bits for the expulsion of water present in the mantle cavity. Then the outer surfaces of the shells were wiped dry with a bit of cotton cloth. The animals were then numbered, and buried in dry sand for the purpose of aestivation. Animals aestivated for nine months to one year were used for the present study.
Procurement and preparation of the experimental material

The snails were weighed and were frozen in the freezing jacket of the refrigerator (0°C). The shell of the frozen animal was then broken open with least injury to the animal, and the animal was dissected on a wax plate kept on ice blocks to maintain 0°C. Cerebral, pleuropedal and visceral ganglia were isolated and were kept in cavity glasses at 0°C. These ganglia were weighed in a single pan electric balance (Mechaniki Freeyszjet Zaktady, Polish make) in ice cold Pila Ringer (Lal and Agarwal, 1968), and were immediately used for experimentation.

Statistical analysis of the data were done according to the method suggested by Croxton (1953).