

Note

Annotated list of molluscs from the coastal tract of Midnapore District, West Bengal, India

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Abstract

The paper deals with 43 species (live - 31, dead - 12) of molluscs belonging to 33 genera, 28 families, and 12 orders, recorded from the intertidal belts along the coastal tract of Midnapore District, West Bengal, India. Among these, 11 species have been recorded for the first time from this coastal environment. A comparison of present findings with earlier records from these study sites and other coastal belts of India has been made.

Molluscs constitute an important faunal component in the food web of any estuarine-marine coastal environment. The coastal belt of Midnapore District (60 km.) represents 27% of coastal tract of West Bengal (WB) extending along the Hoogly Estuary from New Digha (at the confluence of Subarnarekha with Hoogly) at the extreme south-west point and then curving around Sankarpur, Purusattampur, Junput, Rasulpur, and Haldia on the east to further north-east upto Tamluk (earstwhile Tamralipta) or even Kolaghat on the bank of Rupnarayan.

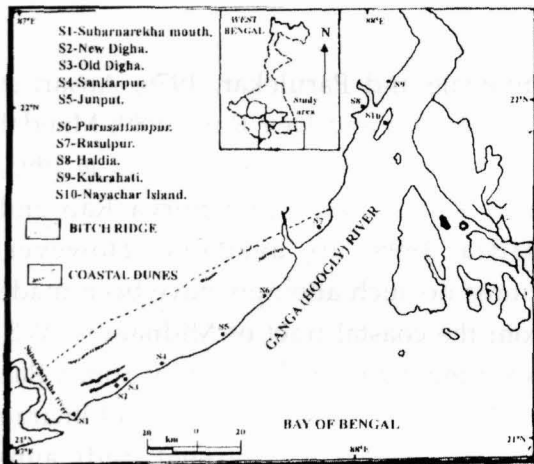
The results of several studies made on the littoral molluscs from different coastal belts of West Bengal (Subba Rao *et al.* 1987, 1991, 1992, 1995; Mandal and Nandi, 1989, Chakraborty and Choudhury, 1993) and other areas in coastal India (Radhakrishna and Janakiram, 1975,

Untawale and Parulekar, 1976, Ansari *et al.* 1986; Das and Dev Roy, 1989; Mandal and Nandi 1989; Subba Rao *et al.* 1995, Sunil Kumar, 1995 and Surya Rao and Maitra, 1998) are available. However, almost no such attempts have been made from the coastal tract of Midnapore, WB, excepting occasional report by Subba Rao (1977), Subba Rao *et al.* (1992) and Bharati Goswami (1992). The present study aims at assessing the present status of coastal molluscan diversity of Midnapore District, and there by making a comparison with earlier records.

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Material and methods

Collections were made during July 2000 to June 2001 from the intertidal belts of different coastal sites (Lat. 21° 30' - 22° 2' N and Long. 87° 20' - 88° 5' E) viz. Subarnarekha mouth, New Digha, Old Digha, Sankarpur, Junput, Purusattampur, Rasulpur, Haldia, Kukrahati and Nayachar Island (Fig.1). Identification of all the collected species were made following standard literature (Subba Rao *et al.* 1992) and through consultation with the scientists of Zoological Survey of India.



Results and Discussion

Out of 43 species of molluscs recorded from the Midnapore coastal tract, the shells of 12 species (*Nassarius (Hima) stolatus*, *Murex tribulus*, *Perna viridis*, *Sanguinolaria (Soletellina) acuminata*, *Barnea candida*, *Tonna dolium*, *Modiolus undulatus*, *Haminea crocata*, *Ellobium (Auricula) gangeticum*, *Solen brevis*, *Neosolen aquaedulcoris*, *Macoma birmanica*) might have been brought to this coastal areas from adjoin-

ing regions like Sagar Island, Sandheads and Estuaries of Orissa (Table 1). Most of the species are bottom dwelling forms while few like *Littorina (Littoraria) melanostoma*, *Cerithidea obtusa*, *Neritina smithi*, *N. (Dostia) violacea*, *Onchidium tenerum*, *Saccostrea cucullata* were collected from boulders, mangrove vegetation, wooden and concrete jetties, etc., where tidal exposure and inundation occur.

11 species (gastropods-6, bivalves-5) have been reported for the first time from this environment. 58 other species, which were reported earlier by Subba Rao *et al.* (1992), have not been encountered in the present study. This biodiversity loss is supposed to be due to the different anthropogenic activities like construction of fishing harbours, coupled with intensive aquaculture, tourism, industrial development, establishment of thermal power plants, etc., in this fragile coastal front during the last three decades. Out of 28 families documented in the present study, representative species of 27 families are found to occur in Hoogli-Matla estuarine complex of Sundarbans, South 24 parganas, WB. (Subba Rao *et al.*, 1992). Representative species of 16 families from Chilka Lake (Subba Rao *et al.*, 1995), 12 from Rushikulya estuary (Rama Rao *et al.*, 1992), 24 from Mahanadi estuary (Surya Rao and Maitra, 1998), 21 from Godavari estuary, 10 from Krishna estuary, 19 from Vellar estuary, 19 from Andaman Islands (Subba Rao *et al.*, 1992) are common to this environment. Thirty five species found in Hoogli - Matla estuary, 37 in Mahanadi estuary, 23 in Chilka Lake and 13 in

| | S - 1 | S - 2 | S - 3 | S - 4 | S - 5 | S - 6 | S - 7 | S - 8 | S - 9 | S - 10 | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 21 <i>N. faveolatus</i> (Mss. Dunker Reeve) | - | - | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Live |
| Family Olividae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 <i>Amalda ampla</i> (Gmelin) | + | - | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Live |
| *23 <i>Olivancillaria gibbosa</i> (Born) | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Live |
| Order Soleolifera | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family Onchidiidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *24 <i>Onchidium tigrinum</i> Stoliczka | + | - | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | ++ | Live |
| 25 <i>O. tenerum</i> Stoliczka | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | - | Live |
| Order Nudibranchia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suborder Aminacea | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family Aminidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 <i>Armina</i> Sp. | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Live |
| Order Basommatophora | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family Lymnaeidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 <i>Lymnaea (Pseudosuccinea)</i> <i>luteola</i> f. <i>ovalis</i> Gray | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | + | Live |
| 28 <i>Ellobium (Auricula)</i> <i>gangeticum</i> (Pfeiffer) | - | - | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | Shell |
| Order Entomotaeniata | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family Atyidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 <i>Hamina crocata</i> Reeve | - | + | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | Shell |
| Class Bivalvia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Order Arcoida | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family Arcidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 <i>Anadara granosa</i> (Linnaeus) | + | + | - | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | Live |
| Order Mytiloidea | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family Mytilidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *31 <i>Perna viridis</i> (Linnaeus) | + | + | - | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | Shell |
| *32 <i>Modiolus undulatus</i> (Dunker) | + | - | - | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | Shell |
| *33 <i>M. striatulus</i> (Hanley) | ++ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Live |
| Order Veneroidea | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family Donacidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 <i>Donax (Hecuba) scortum</i> Linnaeus | - | - | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | Live |
| 35 <i>D. (Latona) incarnatus</i> Gmelin | - | - | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | Live |
| Family Psammobiidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 <i>Sanguinolaria (Soletellina)</i> <i>acuminata</i> (Deshayes) | - | - | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | Shell |
| Family Veneridae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 <i>Meretrix meretrix</i> (Linnaeus) | +++ | - | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | Live |
| Family Corbiculidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *38 <i>Corbicula striatella</i> Deshayes | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | - | + | + | Live |
| Family Solenidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 <i>Solen brevis</i> Gray | - | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Shell |
| Family Cultellidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 <i>Neosolen aquaedulcioris</i> Ghosh | - | + | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | Shell |
| Family Tellinidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 <i>Macoma birmanica</i> (Philippi) | - | - | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | Shell |
| Order Myioida | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family Pholadidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 <i>Barnea condida</i> (Linnaeus) | - | + | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | Shell |
| Order Pterioidea | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family Ostreidae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *43 <i>Saccostrea cucullata</i> (Born) | - | - | - | ++ | - | - | - | - | - | - | Live |

+++ Highly abundant, ++ Moderately abundant, + Occasional visitor, - Not found, * New record.

Rushikulya estuary of Orissa, have been recorded from this coastal region. Maximum number of molluscan species belonging to 28 different families have been recorded from Midnapore coastal tract followed by Mahanadi estuary (60), Andaman Island (58), Hoogli - Matla estuary (54), Godavary estuary (51), Hoogly estuary of Midnapore coast (42), Chilka lagoon (25), Rushikulya estuary (23) and Krishna estuary (10). From the present study, it may be stated that Midnapore coastal tract harbours a good molluscan fauna in the diversified sandflats and madflats, which require immediate attention for their conservation.

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