



Research paper

Diversity and Distribution of Freshwater Molluscs in Pench Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India.

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Abstract: The Malcofaunal diversity of Pench tiger Reserve (M.P.) is not accounted specifically so far; therefore, the present study is an initiative to access the molluscs diversity of the reserve. The present study resulted in preliminary account of 16 species (10 spp of Gastropod, 6 species of Bivalve) from Pench TR which spread across the districts of Seoni and Chindwara. Out of the study 9 species (7 species of Gastropoda and 2 species of Bivalvia). *Pila globosa* swainson, 1822, *Idiopoma dissimilis* (Mueller, 1774), *Mieniplotia scabra* (O. F. Mueller, 1774), *Tarebia lineate* (Gray, 1828), *Tarebia granifera* (Lamarck, 1822), *Cerasina luteola* Lamarck, 1822, *Inoplanorbis exustus* (Deshayes, 1834), *Lamellidens corrianus* (Lea, 1834) and *Parreysia (Radiatula) occata* (Lea, 1860) are reported for the first time from Pench Tiger reserve, Madhya Pradesh.

Key words: Molluscs, Diversity, Gastropoda, Bivalvia, Tiger Reserve.

Introduction: Molluscs are the second most diverse invertebrate group which inhabits different habitats from Marine to

freshwater to Land. It is considered to be the second largest group in kingdom Animalia and is known to contribute about 6 percent of the total known species on the earth (Clark & May, 2002, Lydeard *et al.*, 2004). Freshwater molluscs are essential to the maintenance of wetland ecosystems, primarily due to their control of water quality and nutrient balance through filter feeding and algal grazing and to a lesser degree, as a food source for predators including a number of fish species, and in some parts of the world, they compose a significant food resource, especially for the rural poor and tribal. In some regions, they are one of the most threatened groups of freshwater taxa (Kay 1995). The Indian freshwater molluscs fauna represented by Class Gastropoda and class Bivalvia harbour a rich diversity in India, which comprising 217 species of freshwater molluscs (150-Gastropods, 67-Bivalves) are distributed across the country including Islands (Mukhopadhyay *et al.*, 2017). The work on the Malcofaunal diversity of Central India was significantly contributed by Agarwal *et al* (1976, 1977a,b,c and 1995), Patil & Talmale (2011) have reported 72 species belonging to 38

genera, under 24 families of freshwater and land mollusca from Madhya Pradesh including Chattisgarh. The Molluscs diversity of Pench National Park (Maharashtra) was studied by Patil & Ramakrishna (2004) and reported 36 species of Land and Freshwater Mollusca. As the part of Pench Tiger Reserve comes under Seoni and Chhindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh and This paper deals with the Malcofaunal diversity of Pench Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, thus in this paper a total of 15 freshwater molluscs is studied.

Study Area: Pench Tiger Reserve (21° 38' 55" to 21° 53' 52" N to 79° 08' 51" to 79° 31' 55" E) Nesting in the southern slopes of the Satpura range of Central India, Pench Tiger Reserve comprises of the Indira Priyadarshini Pench National Park, the Pench Mowgli Sanctuary and a buffer. It derives its name from its life line-the River Pench which flows from North to South, splitting the Park into two, while forming the boundary of Seoni and Chhindwara districts. (<https://ntca.gov.in>) .

Materials and Method: The present paper deals with the data collected from the available molluscan specimens present in the National Zoological Collection of Central Zone Regional Centre, ZSI, Jabalpur which is collected over the years by different scientists and from the literature available. The Identification is done using the Taxonomic key based on Ramakrishna and Dey (2007). Identified species are sorted and stored in dry condition with cotton in suitable containers, labelled and preserved in National Zoological Collection at Central Zone Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Jabalpur.

Result and Discussion: The present study resulted in the record of 16 species of Freshwater mollusca (10 species of Gastropod, 6 species of Bivalvia) from

Pench TR which spread across the districts of Seoni and Chhindwara. Out of the study 9 species(7 species of Gastropoda and 2 species of Bivalvia). *Pila globosa* swainson, 1822, *Idiopoma dissimilis* (Mueller, 1774), *Mieniplotia scabra* (O. F. Mueller, 1774), *Tarebia lineata* (Gray, 1828), *Tarebia granifera* (Lamarck, 1822), *Cerasina luteola* Lamarck, 1822, *Inoplanorbis exustus* (Deshayes, 1834), *Lamellidens corrianus* (Lea, 1834) and *Parreysia (Radiatula) occata* (Lea, 1860) are reported for the first time from Pench Tiger reserve, Madhya Pradesh.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

A) FRESHWATER MOLLUSCA:

PHYLUM: MOLLUSCA
 CLASS: GASTROPODA
 SUBCLASS:
 PROSOBRANCHIA
 ORDER:
 MESOGASTROPODA
 SUPERFAMILY:
 VIVIPAROIDEA
 FAMILY: VIVIPARIDAE
 SUBFAMILY: VIVIPARINAE

1. *Filopaludina bengalensis* (Lamarck, 1822)
2. *Idiopoma dissimilis* (Mueller, 1774)
 FAMILY: AMPULLARIDAE
 SUBFAMILY: AMPULLARIINAE
3. *Pila globosa* (Swainson, 1822)
 SUPERFAMILY:
 CERITHIOIDEA
 FAMILY: THIARIDAE
 SUBFAMILY: THIARINAE
4. *Tarebia lineata* (Gray, 1828)
5. *Tarebia granifera* (Lamarck, 1822)
6. *Melanoides tuberculata* (Mueller, 1774)
7. *Mieniplotia scabra* (Mueller, 1774)
 SUBCLASS: PULMONATA
 ORDER:
 BASOMMATOPHORA
 SUPERFAMILY:
 LYMNÆOIDEA
 FAMILY: LYMNÆIDAE
8. *Radix rufescens* (Gray, 1822)
9. *Cerasina luteola* Lamarck, 1822

FAMILY: BULLINIDAE

SUBFAMILY: BULLININAE

10. *Indoplanorbis exustus* (Deshayes, 1833)

CLASS: BIVALVIA

SUBCLASS:

PALEOHETERODONTA

ORDER: TRIGOINOIDA

SUPERFAMILY:

UNIONOIDEA

FAMILY: UNIONIDAE

SUBFAMILY: AMBLEMENINAE

11. *Lamellidens corrianus* (Lea, 1834)

12. *Lamellidens marginalis* (Lamarck, 1819)

13. *Parreysia* (*Parreysia*) *corrugata*
(Mueller, 1774)

14. *Parreysia* (*Parreysia*) *favidens*
(Benson, 1862)

15. *Parreysia* (*Radiatula*) *occata* (Lea, 1860)

SUBCLASS: HETERODONTA

ORDER: VENEROIDA

SUPERFAMILY:

CORBICULOIDEA

FAMILY: CORBICULIDAE

16. *Corbicula striatella* Deshayes, 1854

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

PHYLUM : MOLLUSCA

CLASS : GASTROPODA

ORDER :

MESOGASTROPODA

SUPERFAMILY:

VIVIPAROIDEA

FAMILY :

VIVIPARIDAE

SUBFAMILY:

BELLAMYINAE

Genus *Bellamyia* Jousseaume,
1886

1. *Filopaludina bengalensis* (Lamarck,
1822)

Paludina bengalensis Lamarck, *Hist. nat. Anim. Sans. Vert.* 6(2): 174.

2007. *Bellamyia bengalensis* :
Ramakrishna and Dey, *Handbook on Indian Freshwater mollusks*: 87-88. Publ.:
Director, Zool. Surv. India, Kolkata.

2020. *Filopaludina bengalensis* (Lamarck)
Deepa J. and Rehanuma Sulthana,
Mollusca in: *Faunal Diversity of Bhoj*

Wetland, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India
(A Ramsar Site), *Wetland Ecosystem Series*, 22(157-164).

Material examined / Source: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni: 05 exs., Alikata, 28.06.1971, Coll. H.P. Agarwal ; 04 ex., Chewari Ghat, 06.06.2001, Coll. K. Chandra ; 03 exs., Jamatara Pond, 29.11.2001, Coll. K. Chandra.

Diagnostic Characters: Shell thin, more or less smooth, with three or more colour bands. Spire high and blunt. Bands are variable.

Distribution: M.P (Satna, Panna, Narmadapuram, Betul, Mandasaur, Khandwa, Balaghat, Chindwara, Raigarh, Ujjain, Bhind, Morena). India: Common throughout.

Elsewhere: Myanmar, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

2. *Idiopoma dissimilis* (Mueller, 1774)

1774. *Nertia dissimilis* Mueller, *Hist. Verm. Test.*, pt.2:184.

2011. *Bellamyia dissimilis*: Patil and Talmale, Land and Freshwater Mollusca in: *Fauna of Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)*, *State Fauna Series*, 15(Part-3):6.

2020. *Idiopoma dissimilis* (Mueller) Deepa J. and Rehanuma Sulthana, Mollusca in: *Faunal Diversity of Bhoj Wetland, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India (a Ramsar Site)*, *Wetland Ecosystem Series*, 22(157-164).

Material examined / Source: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni: 03 exs., Chewari Ghat, 06.06.2001, Coll. K. Chandra.

Diagnostic Characters: Small, high and narrow shell with swollen spire, deeply impressed suture and without dark spiral bands, one slightly elevated ridge on body whorl.

Distribution: India: Common throughout India including M.P.

Elsewhere: Myanmar, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan.

Family AMPULLARIDAE

Genus *Pila* (Bolten) Roeding, 1798

3. *Pila globosa* Swainson, 1822

1822. *Ampullaria globossa* Swainson;
Zool Illustrations vol. 2 (1) : pI. CXIX.

2007. *Pila globosa* (Swainson), 1989. Thiara (*Tarebia*) *granifera*: Subba Rao, Ramakrishna and Dey, Handbook on Indian Freshwater Molluscs: 98-99. (Publ.: Zoo I. Sun. India, Kolkata).

Material examined / Source: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni, 03 ex. Chewari Ghat, 06.06.2001, Coll. K. Chandra.

Diagnostic Characters: Shell globose with an inflated body whorl and depressed spire. Suture shallow. Surface smooth and glossy.

Distribution: India: Madhya Pradesh (Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Raigarh, Mandla, Betul), Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

SUPERFAMILY:

CERITHIOIDEA

FAMILY :

THIARIDAE

SUBFAMILY :

THIARIINAE

Genus *Tarebia* H. and A. Adams, 1854

4. *Tarebia lineata* (Gray, 1828)

1828. *Helix lineata* ray, in *Wood's Index Test. Suppl.*; 24, fig. 68.

2011. *Tarebia lineata*: Patil and Talmale, Land and Freshwater Mollusca in: *Fauna of Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)*, State Fauna Series, 15(Part-3):9.

Material examined / Source: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni, 03 ex. Alikata, Date not mentioned, Coll. K. Chandra.

Diagnostic Characters: Shell elongate, conical, rows of nodules less distinct, rather obsolete on the lower whorls, dark spiral lines distinct, apex acute.

Distribution: India: Madhya Pradesh (Mandla, Hoshangabad, Betul), Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Bhutan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka.

5. *Tarebia granifera*

(Lamarck, 1822)

1989. *Thiara (Tarebia) granifera*: Subba Rao, Handbook of Freshwater Molluscs of India. P. 101. Figs. 212, 213.

2011. *Tarebiagranifera*: Patil and Talmale, Land and Freshwater Mollusca in: *Fauna of Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)*, State Fauna Series, 15(Part-3):9.

Material examined / Source: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni, 03 ex. Chewari Ghat, 06.06.2001, Coll. K. Chandra.

Diagnostic Characters: Shell elongately conical, sculptured with distinct spiral rows of nodules.

Distribution: India: Andaman and Nicobar islands, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Malaysia, Myanmar, Pacific Islands, Philippines, Taiwan.

Genus: *Melanoides*

6. *Melanoides tuberculata* (Mueller, 1774)

1989. *Thiara (Melanoides) tuberculata*: Subba Rao, Handbook of Freshwater Molluscs of India, P. 103, figs. 183, 184.

2007. *Melanoides (Melanoides) tuberculata*: Ramakrishna and Dey, Handbook on Indian Freshwater Molluscs: 153.

Materials Examined: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni, 03 ex. Chewari Ghat, 06.06.2001, Coll. K. Chandra. Patil and Talmale (2011), Ramakrishna and Dey (2007).

Diagnostic Characters: Shell with high spire and moderately large body whorl, whorl 10-14 with red – brown dots with the flames with vertical ribs and spiral striae.

Distribution: Madhya Pradesh (Dewas, Jabalpur, Khandwa, Mandla, Panna, Sagar, Betul, Bhind, Hoshangabad, Seoni), Chhattisgarh. Widely Distributed Throughout India except Kashmir.

Elsewhere: North and South Africa, Eastern Mediterranean countries, South

East Asia, Malaysia, Japan, Southern China, Malay Archipelago and North Australia.

Genus *Mieniplotia*

7. *Mieniplotia scabra* (Mueller, 1774)

1774. *Buccinum scabrum* Mueller, *Hist. Verm. Terr. Fluv.* 2:136.

2011. *Thiara (Thiara) scabra*: Patil and Talmale, Land and Freshwater Mollusca in: *Fauna of Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh), State Fauna Series, 15(Part-3):8.*

2014. Low M.E.Y. & Tan S.K. (2014). *Mieniplotia* gen. nov. for *Buccinum scabrum* O.F. Müller, 1774, with comments on the nomenclature of *Pseudoplotia* Forcart, 1950, and *Tiaropsis* Brot, 1870 (Gastropoda: Caenogastropoda: Cerithioidea: Thiaridae). *Occasional Molluscan Papers*. 3: 15-17

Material examined / Source: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni, 02 ex. Khapa, 11.11.2001, Coll. M.L.Koshta.

Diagnostic Characters: Shell elongate, whorls regularly increasing in size, spire as high as body whorl, distinct sutures, whorls sculptured with vertical ribs bearing prominent spines directed obliquely outward, surface with rough spiral striations.

Distribution: India: Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Indonesia, Java, Japan, Malaya Archipelago, Mauritius, Myanmar, Philippines, Seychelles, Timor.

SUBCLASS :

HETEROBRANCHIA

ORDER :

BASOMMATOPHORA

SUPER FAMILY :

LYMNAEOIDEA

FAMILY :

LYMNAEIDAE

Genus: *Radix* Montford

8. *Radix rufescens*

(Lamarck, 1822)

Limnaea acuminata Lamarck, *Hist. Nat. Anim. Sans. Vert.*, 6(2): 160.

2011. *Lymnaea acuminata* form *typica*: Patil and Talmale, Land and Freshwater Mollusca in: *Fauna of Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh), State Fauna Series, 15(Part-3):10.*

2020. *Radix rufescens* (Lamarck) Deepa J. and Rehanuma Sulthana, Mollusca in: *Faunal Diversity of Bhoj Wetland, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India (a Ramsar Site), Wetland Ecosystem Series, 22(157-164).*

Material examined / Source: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni, 01 ex. Bhagdeo, 27.07.2001, Coll. M.L. Koshta.

Diagnostic Characters: Thin, ovate shell with short, acuminate spire, more inflated body whorl slightly angular above, with large aperture.

Distribution: MP (Ambikapur, Betul, Khargone, Panna, Raigarh, Mandla, Gwalior, Narmadapuram, Mandsaur, Balaghat, Jabalpur, Damoh, Morena, Ratlam) and throughout India.

Elsewhere: Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan.

Remarks: Usually found in permanent water bodies with ample vegetations.

Genus *Cerasina* Kobelt, 1881

9. *Cerasina*

luteola Lamarck, 1822

Limnaea (Pseudosuccinea) luteola, Lamarck, *Hist. Nat. Anim. Sans. Vert.*, 6(2): 160.

Lymnaea (Pseudosuccinea) luteola: Ramakrishna and Dey, *Handbook on Indian Freshwater mollusks*: 208-209. Publ.: Director, Zool. Surv. India, Kolkata. 2020. *Cerasina luteola* Lamarck, 1822 Deepa J. and Rehanuma Sulthana, Mollusca in: *Faunal Diversity of Bhoj Wetland, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India (a Ramsar Site), Wetland Ecosystem Series, 22(157-164).*

Material examined / Source: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni, 03 ex. Chewari Ghat, 06.06.2001. Coll. K. Chandra.

Diagnostic Characters: Shell thin, glossy, body whorl less inflated and a little compressed laterally, spire comparatively longer and gradually tapering; aperture angulately narrows above.

Distribution: MP (Chindwara, Jabalpur, Sagar, Shivpuri, Damoh, Gwalior, Ambikapur, Raigarh, Panna, Mandla, Ujjain, Dewas, Betul, Mandsaur, Narmadapuram, Khandwa) and throughout India.

Elsewhere: Myanmar, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal.

SUPERFAMILY:
PLANORBOIDEA

FAMILY :

BULLINIDAE

SUBFAMILY :

BULININAE

Genus *Indoplanorbis* Annandale & Prasad, 1921

10. *Indoplanorbis exustus* (Deshayes, 1834)

1834. *Planorbis exustus* Deshayes, in Belanger, *Voy. Indes-Orientales*, p. 417, pl. 1, figs. 11-13.

2011. *Indoplanorbis exustus*: Patil and Talmale, Land and Freshwater Mollusca in: *Fauna of Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)*, State Fauna Series, 15(Part-3):15.

Material examined / Source: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni, 02 ex. Khapa, 1819. 11.11.2001, Coll. M.L. Koshta.

Diagnostic Characters: Thick, large, discoidal and sinistral shell, rounded at periphery, ear-shaped aperture, deeply impressed suture.

Distribution: M.P (Jabalpur, Morena, Sagar, Betul, Ambikapur, Damoh, Gwalior, Chindwara, Mandsaur, Raigarh, Mandla, Ratlam, Khandwa, Bhind, Ujjain, Narmadapuram, Belaghat, Shivpuri, Panna) and throughout India widely distributed.

Elsewhere : Iran, Pakistan, Persia, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Malaya,

Indo-China, Tibet, Thailand, Vietnam, Sumatra, Java, Celebes.

Remarks: Intermediate host for a number of trematodes occurring in sheep, goat, horse, dog, camel, buffaloes and cattle.

CLASS : BIVALVIA

SUBCLASS :

PALEOHETERODONTA

ORDER : TRIGONOIDA

SUPERFAMILY: UNIONOIDEA

FAMILY : UNIONIDAE

SUBFAMILY : AMBLEMINAE

TRIBE : AMBLEMINI

Genus *Lamellidens* Simpson, 1900

11. *Lamellidens*

corrianus (Lea, 1834)

1834. *Unio corrianus* Lea, *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, 6 (2): 65, pl. 9, fig. 25.

2011. *Lamellidens corrianus*: Patil and Talmale, Land and Freshwater Mollusca in: *Fauna of Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)*, State Fauna Series, 15(Part-3):18.

Material examined / Source: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Chindwara, 02 ex. Chorai, Chindwara, 11.09.1991, Coll. R.K. Singh.

Distribution: M.P (Jabalpur, Mandla, Bhind, Khargone, Betul, Mandla) and common throughout India.

Elsewhere: Bangladesh, Myanmar.

12. *Lamellidens*

marginalis (Lamarck, 1819)

1819. *Unio marginalis* Lamarck, *Hist. Nat. Anim. Sans. Vert.*, 4: 79.

2011. *Lamellidens marginalis*: Patil and Talmale, Land and Freshwater Mollusca in: *Fauna of Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)*, State Fauna Series, 15(Part-3):18.

Material examined / Source: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni, 02 ex. Phuljhri, totladoh, 24.02.1973, Coll. N.K. Sinha. 6 ex, Raindohu river, Chindwara, 03.04.1990, Coll. H.S. Sharma. Dist. Chindwara, 02 ex. Chorai, Chindwara, 11.09.1991, Coll. R.K. Singh.

Diagnostic Characters: Oblong ovate shell, blackish brown periostracum with

light brown border along ventral margin., Umbo not elevated, broad posterior side, roundedly angular, margin produced, wing narrow, dorsal margin slightly curved, central margin slightly contracted in middle, hinge with two cardinals in right valve, interior nacreous.

Distribution: M.P (Jabalpur, Mandla, Bhind, Khargone, Betul, Mandla, Belaghat, Chindwara, Panna) and common throughout India.

Elsewhere: Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka.

Genus *Parreysia* Conrad, 1853

13. *Parreysia corrugate* (Mueller, 1774)

1774. *Mya corrugata* Mueller, Verm. Terr. Et. Fluv., pt. 2, p. 214, no. 398.

2011. *Parreysia (Parreysia) corrugata*: Patil and Talmale, Land and Freshwater Mollusca in: *Fauna of Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)*, State Fauna Series, 15(Part-3):19.

Material examined / Source: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni, 03 ex. Phuljhri, totladoh, 24.02.1973, Coll. N.K.Sinha. 2ex, Raindohu river, Chindwara, 03.04.1990, Coll. H.S.Sharma. Dist. Chindwara, 01 ex. Chorai, Chindwara, 11.09.1991, Coll. R.K.Singh.

Diagnostic Characters: Shell elliptic to oval, smooth, scarcely inequilateral, prominent umbones, sculptured with radiating oblique, linear ridges, ventral margin convex, strong cardinal teeth, green in colour.

Distribution: M.P (Panna, Betul, Morena, Chindwara, Khandwa, Belaghat, Mandla) and widely distributed throughout India.

Elsewhere: Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar.

14. *Parreysia (Parreysia) favidens* (Benson, 1862)

1862. *Unio favidens* Benson, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) 10 :188.

2007. *Parreysia (Parreysia) favidens*: Ramakrishna and Dey, Anirudha. Hand

Book on Indian Freshwater Molluscs : 299.

Materials Examined: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni, 02 ex. Phuljhri, totladoh, 24.02.1973, Coll. N. K. Sinha. 03ex, Raindohu river, Chindwara, 03.04.1990, Coll. H.S.Sharma.

Diagnostic Characters: Both anterior and posterior margin angulate, cardinal teeth strong and broad.

Distribution: M.P (Jabalpur, Damoh, Chindwara), Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Bangladesh, Pakistan.

15. *Parreysia (Radiatula) occata* (Lea, 1860)
1862. *Unio foccatus* Lea, Pro. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 4: 307. Type locality: Bengal.
2007. *Parreysia (Radiatula) occata*: Ramakrishna and Dey, Anirudha. *Hand Book on Indian Freshwater Molluscs* : 323.

Materials Examined: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Chindwara, 05 ex. Chorai, Chindwara, 11.09.1991, Coll. R.K.Singh.

Diagnostic Characters: Shell rhomboidal, narrow, dorsal side less convex, granular ridges throughout surface.

Distribution: M.P (Jabalpur, Damoh), Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Chandel; Meghalaya: Garo hills (West) Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Bangladesh, Myanmar, United Kingdom.

SUBCLASS : HETERODONTA

ORDER : VENEROIDA

SUPERFAMILY:

CORBICULOIDEA

FAMILY : CORBICULIDAE

Genus *Corbicula* Megerle von Muehlfeld, 1811

16. *Corbicula striatella* Deshayes, 1854

Corbicula striatella Deshayes, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 22: 344.

2011. *Corbicula striatella*: Patil and Talmale, Land and Freshwater Mollusca in: *Fauna of Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)*, State Fauna Series, 15(Part-3):20.

Material examined / Source: Pench Tiger Reserve, Dist. Seoni, 03 ex. Chewari Ghat, 06.06.2001. Coll. K. Chandra. 01 ex, Raindohu river, Chindwara, 24.02.1973, Coll. N.K. Sinha & Party.

Diagnostic Characters: Shell thick, tumid, triangular ovate to ovate, prominent umbones, peristacum shining lemon yellow in young, brownish dark in adult, regular striae which are concentric and raised into ridges.

Distribution: M.P (Belaghat, Jabalpur, Betul, Mandla) and commonest throughout India.

Elsewhere: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Summary:

In this study a total of 16 species of freshwater molluscs reported from Pench Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh belonging to 12 genera, under 7 families and 4 orders among which 9 species of molluscs are recorded herefor the first time from this Tiger Reserve, comprising two districts of Madhya Pradesh (Seoni and Chindwara). Given list is based on past and present records and from the unidentified collection of National Zoological Collection, Central Zone Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Jabalpur.

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(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)



(F)

(A) *Filopaludina bengalensis* (Lamarck)

(B) *Tarebia lineate* (Gray)

(C) *Indoplanorbis exustus* (Deshayes)

(D) *Radix rufescens* (Lamarck)

(E) *Lamellidens corrianus*(Lea)

(F) *Parreysia (Parreysia) favidens*(Benson)