

ADDITIONS TO THE MOLLUSCAN FAUNA (BIVALVES AND GASTROPODS) OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The paper reports 11 species of bivalves belonging to 10 genera and 14 species of gastropods belonging to 14 genera for the first time from Pakistan ((Northern Arabian Sea). *Exolaternula erythraea* is commonly found on muddy shores along the Pakistan coast whereas *Meiocardia vulgaris* was trawled from a depth of 106 m off Balochistan. The remaining species were collected from intertidal areas. *Isognomon perna* was found attached to rocks in Ormara, Balochistan with byssal threads. Among gastropods, *Vermetus enderi* is found attached to solid substrates on rock shores whereas two species of *Conus* were found on soft sediments in the offshore areas. *Asteracmea maraisi* and *Emarginula dilecta* are limpets and are found browsing on rock surfaces whereas other species of gastropods reported in this paper are collected from trawling on soft sediments.

Keywords: Bivalves, gastropods, Pakistan coast, rocky shore, soft sediments, benthic species, *Asteracmea maraisi*, *Vermetus enderi* and *Emarginula dilecta*

INTRODUCTION

Mollusca from coastal and offshore waters of Pakistan have been studied for a long period and a large number of species were recorded, however, Melvill (1928), Melvill and Standen (1901, 1906), Khan and Dastagir (1972) and Kazmi *et al.* (2018) have provided a review on the species of bivalves and gastropods occurring in coastal and offshore waters of Pakistan. Collections of molluscan shells were made from the coast of Pakistan (including both Sindh and Balochistan Provinces), revealing a few species of bivalves and gastropods that were not previously reported from Pakistan. The paper provides an account of this new record of these molluscan species collected from the Pakistan coast.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Shells of molluscs were collected along the coast of Pakistan stretching between Keti Bundar in Sindh and Jiwani in Balochistan since 1973. These shells were photographed using digital cameras and their measurements were recorded to the nearest millimeter. These shells were identified with the help of the latest publications. To keep their record, these shells were housed in the Centre of Marine Biology, University of Karachi or Marine Fisheries Department, Government of Pakistan as well as some retained by the authors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Many scientific papers, monographs, and books have been published in the past that dealt with the molluscan fauna of Pakistan (Melvill, 1928; Melvill and Standen, 1901, 1906; Khan and Dastagir, 1972; Kazmi *et al.*, 2018). During the present study, several species of bivalve and gastropod were observed to be new records from the Pakistan coast. A total of 11 species of bivalves and 14 species of gastropods are added for the first time to the fauna of Pakistan. These species of bivalves and gastropods are arranged alphabetically in this paper.

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA: CLASS BIVALVIA

Eleven new records of bivalves belonging to 10 genera are reported during the present study. Most of the bivalves were found to have only one shell.

Exolaternula erythraea (S. Morris and N. Morris, 1993)

(Fig. 1)

This species was described by Morris and Morris (1993) from Eastern UAE as *Anatina laterna*. It was also reported from Oman as *Laternula erythraensis* by Bosch *et al.*, (1995). It is narrowly elongate-subelliptical, posterior rostrate and rarely upturned. Umbones low with a short, transverse, external slit. Sculpture of weak, concentric undulation and lines, rostrum not demarcated, pustules minute and rarely preserved. Hinge without teeth, ligament on a spoon shaped chondrophore; supporting buttress for chondrophore a low ridge angled oblique.

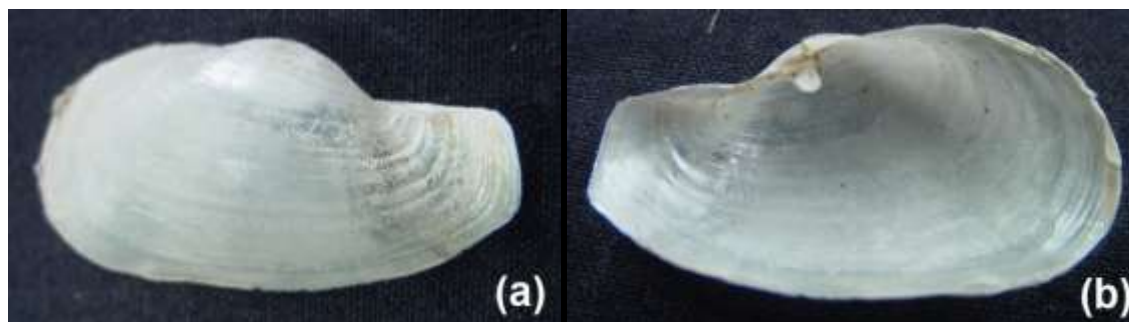


Fig. 1. *Exolaternula erythraea* (S. Morris and N. Morris, 1993); (a) Exterior view; (b) Interior view.

It was found in the intertidal flat with mud and muddy sand (Bosch *et al.*, 1995). Along the Pakistan coast, a number of specimens were collected from Chandi (Kalmat Khor) Balochistan and Keti Bundar, Sindh coast.

Material Examined:

- 2 complete shells collected from Chandi (Kalmat Khor) Balochistan on 19 April, 2019 (3.4 cm)
- 1 valve collected from Keti Bundar (near Dablo Para) on 3 April 2020 (6.1 cm)

Isognomon perna (Linnaeus, 1767)

(Fig. 2)

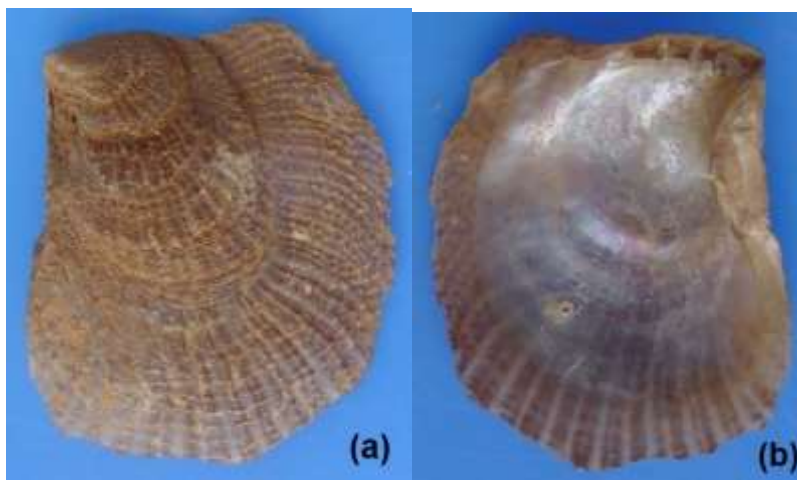


Fig. 2. *Isognomon perna* (Linnaeus, 1767); (a) Exterior view; (b) Interior view.

The synonym of this species includes *Isognomon roberti* H. J. Koch, 1953, *Isognomon sulcatum* (Lamarck, 1819), *Isognomon marsupiale* Röding, 1798, *Melina pernaeformis* Philipsson, 1788, *Ostrea perna* Linnaeus, 1767, *Perna costellata* Conrad, 1837, *Perna eremita* Gould, 1850, *Perna limoides* Reeve, 1858,

Perna linnaei Dunker, 1869, *Perna marsupium* Lamarck, 1819, *Perna samoensis* Baird, 1873 and *Perna sulcata* Lamarck, 1819.

Shell somewhat elongated and fan shaped rather quadrate, beaked, byssal notch deep, concentrically fimbriately laminated, laminae flattened, rather obsolete. Hinge line shorter than the width of the shell with multiple ligament pits. Non-nacreous margin of the shell much narrower than nacreous area. Its colour is purplish.

This species is known from eastern and southern Africa to western Polynesia; north to Japan and Hawaii, and south to New Caledonia; Society Islands and eastern Polynesia.

Material Examined:

- 1 shell collected from Ormara (Padi Zur) Balochistan on 13 October, 2014 (5.1 cm)
- 1 shell collected from Buleji, Hawksbay on 21st February, 2010 (4.3 cm)

Jitlada arsinoensis (Issel, 1869)

(Fig. 3)



Fig. 3. *Jitlada arsinoensis* (Issel, 1869); (a) Exterior view; (b) Interior view.

Tellina erythraea Römer, 1871, *Tellina scitula* Adams, 1871, *Tellina arsinoensis* Issel, 1869 and *Tellina suezensis* Salisbury, 1934 are considered to be synonym of this species. This species is known to be thin and fragile shell. Slight posterior flexure. Beak just behind mid-line. Subovate, rather triangular; posterior acute, anterior broadly rounded. Sculpture smooth, growth lines only. Hinge weak; RV posterior lateral present but very small. Pallial sinus very large, almost touching anterior adductor; dorsal line strongly angled, very high. White to pink and yellow.

This species is known from Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait in the Persian Gulf area. It is also known from other parts of the Indo-West Pacific area including the Red Sea, Indonesia, and other Southeast Asian countries.

Material Examined:

- 1 complete shell (two valves) collected from Pasni, Balochistan on 12 November 1983 (3.6 cm)

Lamarcka ventricosa (Lamarck, 1818)

(Fig. 4)

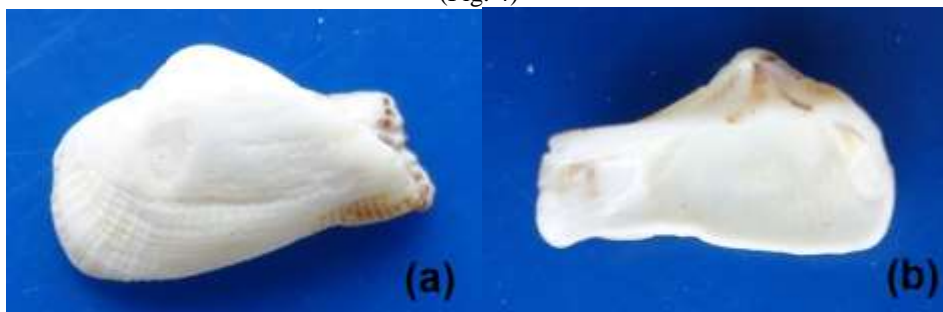


Fig. 4. *Lamarcka ventricosa* (Lamarck, 1818); (a) Exterior view; (b) Interior view.

The synonymy of this species includes *Arca insignis* Dunker, 1867, *Arca mauia takii* Hatai *et al.*, 1952 and *Navicula parventricosa* Iredale, 1939. It is commonly known as ventricose ark and known from the Indo-Pacific areas extending between East Africa to Red Sea, Diego Garcia, Thailand, the Philippines, Guam, Australia and Polynesia.

The shell of this species is equivalve, thick and inflated, very inequilateral, and posteriorly expanded. Posterior margin is obliquely truncate, ventral margin is slightly sinuous with a well-developed byssal gape. Hinge straight very long and narrow. The outside of shell is often encrusted with marine growths. Its posterior half is dark brown, anterior half creamy white with zebra-like brown stripes. The specimens from Pakistan were observed to be white from outside and inside of the shell.

Material Examined:

- 2 complete shells collected from Bindri, Jiwani, Balochistan on 16 May, 2019 (7.9 cm)
- 1 complete shell collected from Khalifa Point, Balochistan on 11 March 2021 (6.6 cm)
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Macrinula plicataria (Linnaeus, 1767) (Fig. 5)

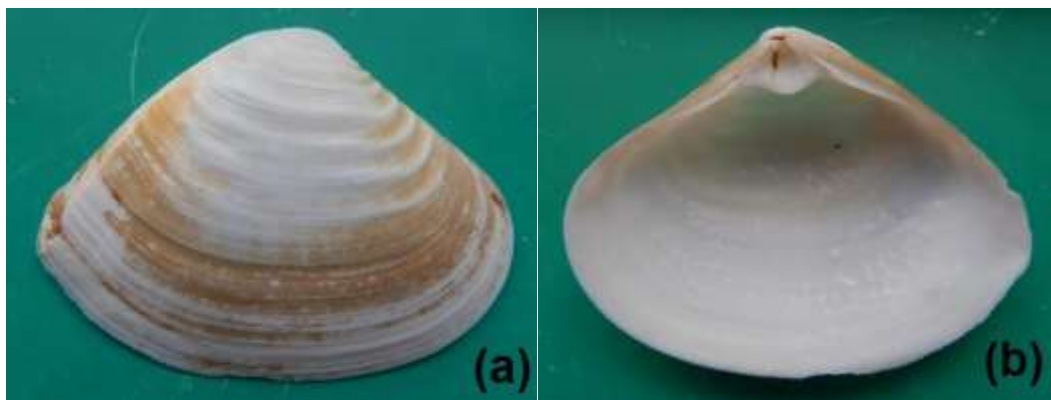


Fig. 5. *Macrinula plicataria* (Linnaeus, 1767); (a) Exterior view; (b) Interior view.

Maetra plicataria Linnaeus, 1767 and *Maetra subplicata* W. Wood, 1828 are considered as synonym of this species. Its shell subtrigonal with plicate surface with ribs from anterior to posterior keel, become thin lines at the escutcheon. Inequilateral. Small umbo, Anterior margin round and longer than posterior. Anterior end broadly rounded, posterior sloped and attenuated. Sharp keel at the posterior end. Concentric ridge prominent from anterior to posterior part, sharp keel along the posterior side. Smooth at the posterior margin. Escutcheon deep and long. Shell is brownish or dirty-brown periostracum. Pallial line weak, pallial sinus of moderate size. Moderate resilifer, which is not connected with lateral teeth. Translucent and shiny white inside. Anterior branch of cardinal tooth of left shell longer than posterior branch. One anterior and one posterior lateral tooth, both teeth short, their dorsal ends close to the cardinal and the resilifer respectively. Dorsal end of posterior lateral tooth is fused with the shell to form a calcareous plate roof. Two anterior and two posterior lateral teeth of right shell both teeth very short, of almost equal length, and with their dorsal ends close to cardinal and resilifer respectively. The lateral teeth dip under plate roofs.

This species is described in detail by Signorelli (2012) and Vongpanich (2000). This species is known from India (Nicobar Islands), Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia, Queensland, and Australia.

Material Examined:

- 4 complete shells (both valves) collected from Balara, Ormara, Balochistan on 11 March, 1984 (8.9 cm)
- 2 complete shells (both valves) collected from Bal (Ormara), Balochistan on 27 April, 1991.
- 2 complete shells (both values) collected from Had, Ormara, Balochistan on 3 October 2018 (8.1 cm)

- 1 valve collected from Ganz, Balochistan on 12 January, 2019 (7.9 cm)
- 1 complete shell collected from Bandri, Jiwani, Balochistan on 12 January 2019 (8.4 cm)

Mastrinula tryphera Melvill, 1899
(Fig. 6)

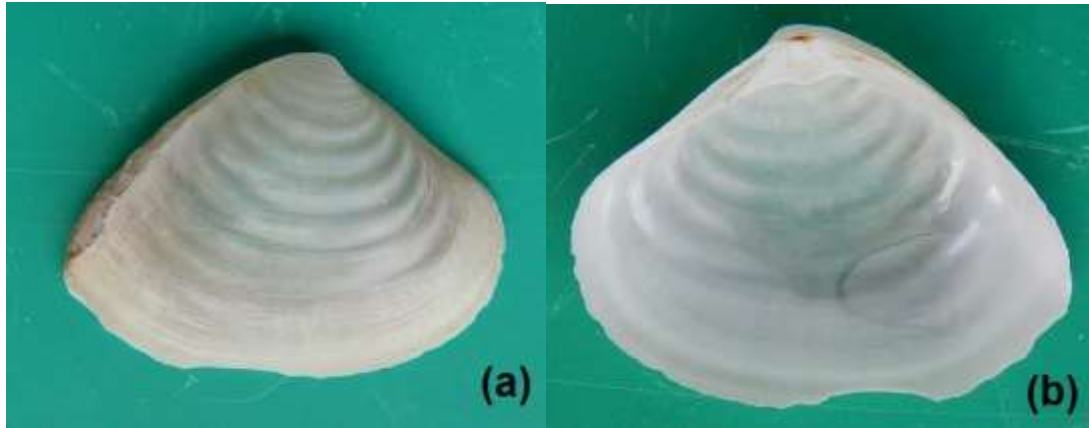


Fig.6. *Mastrinula tryphera* Melvill, 1899; (a) Exterior view; (b) Interior view.

Its shell is very thin, milky-vitreous, subpellucid, broadly trigonal, and anteriorly slightly gaping. The posterior margin is shortly extended longitudinally once-carinate. The external surface of the shell is uniformly and regularly concentrically laminate, with the exception of the posterior space which is enclosed by a keel. The laminae are six-and-twenty in number, inclusive of those on the umbones, which are small and obscure. The teeth of both cardinal and lateral, are small and near each other. Pallial sinus is obscure, narrow, and short. Its colour is white.

According to Melvill (1899), this species resembles *Mastrinula plicataria* which is much larger and coarser. As compared to *M. plicataria*, this species is more regularly trigonal and the umbones are more central, with the anterior dorsal margin less prominently excavated and concentric laminae closer and fine. According to Huber (2010), this species seems to be a juvenile of *Mastrinula plicataria*. However, there seems to be a reasonable difference between the two species and it is considered to be a valid species. Its holotype was collected from Hindurabi Island, northern Persian Gulf, Iran. This species is known from the Persian Gulf, Oman, and the Red Sea.

Material Examined:

- 1 valve collected from Ormara (Demi Sur), Balochistan in 11 March, 1985 (5.1 cm)
- 1 valve collected from trawl net on off Churna Island, Balochistan on 20 August 2010 (4.4 cm)

Meiocardia vulgaris (Reeve, 1845)
(Fig. 7)

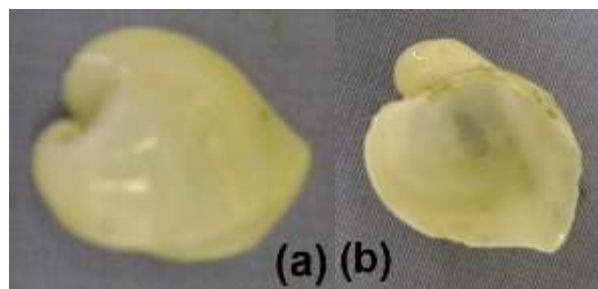


Fig. 7. *Meiocardia vulgaris* (Reeve, 1845); (a) Exterior view; (b) Interior view.

Meiocardia delicata Kosuge and Kase, 1994 is considered as synonym of this species. This species is commonly known as heart clam. Its shell is rounded which is strongly inequilateral and equivalve with strongly enrolled beaks. Outer surface ornamented with regularly spaced, strong, concentric ribs. Its coloration is yellowish brown. Inner surface milky white.

This species is widely distributed in the Philippines, Taiwan, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Eastern coast of Australia. It is also known from Thailand, Andaman Island, Oman, and the east coast of Africa

Material Examined:

- 1 valve collected from off Balochistan coast (on board Dr. Fridtjof Nansen Cruise) on 28 November 2010 (4.3 cm)

Neodiplodonta genethlia (Melvill, 1898)
(Fig. 8)

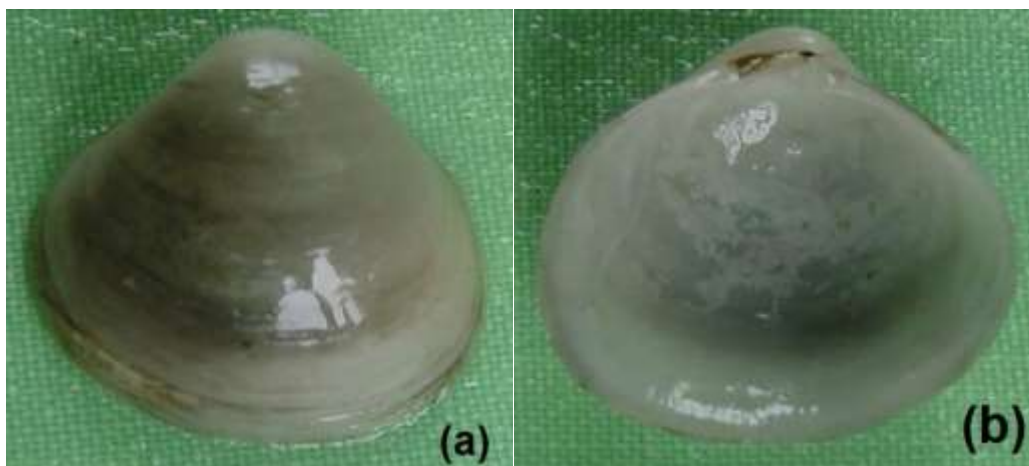


Fig. 8. *Neodiplodonta genethlia* (Melvill, 1898); (a) Exterior view; (b) Interior view.

Diplodonta sansibarica Jaeckel and Thiele, 1931 is considered as a synonym of this species. Its beak is almost central, tumid. Subspherical-trigonal umbones prominent; anterior narrower than posterior, anterior dorsal margin sloping steeply. Ligament on a short, steeply inclined, excavated nymph. Posterior cardinal eroded by encroaching nymph. Sculpture of fine concentric lines only, except in some shells which develop 2-3 radial folds on the anterior slope. White in color.

This species is known from the Persian Gulf including UAE and Oman.

Material Examined:

- 1 valve collected from off the Balochistan coast (onboard Dr. Fridtjof Nansen Cruise) on 28 November 2010 (4.3 cm)

Serratina fissa (Spengler, 1798)
(Fig. 9)

Serratina sulcata (W. Wood, 1815), *Tellina (Serratina) sulcata* W. Wood, 1815 and *Tellina sulcata* W. Wood, 1815 are considered to be synonym of this species. Beaks of its shell of this species slightly behind midline. Distinct posterior twist to the right. Suboval, distinctly longer than high; posterior margin subacute; anterior margin rounded. Left valve with a distinct posterior sulcus, Right valve biangulate. Sculpture of well-spaced, slightly recurving, concentric ridges, becoming weak anteriorly, distinctly rugose on posterior area; radial striae dense but indistinct. Its colour is white, tinged yellow umbonal region.

This species is known from the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, and Australia.

Material Examined:

- 1 complete shell collected from Sirki (Kalmat Khor) Balochistan on 11 May, 1984 (7.6 cm)
- 1 complete shell collected from Doband (near Ormara) Balochistan on 13 April 1986 (6.7 cm)
- 1 valve collected from Bandri (Jiwani) Balochistan on 12 October 2019 (5.3 cm)

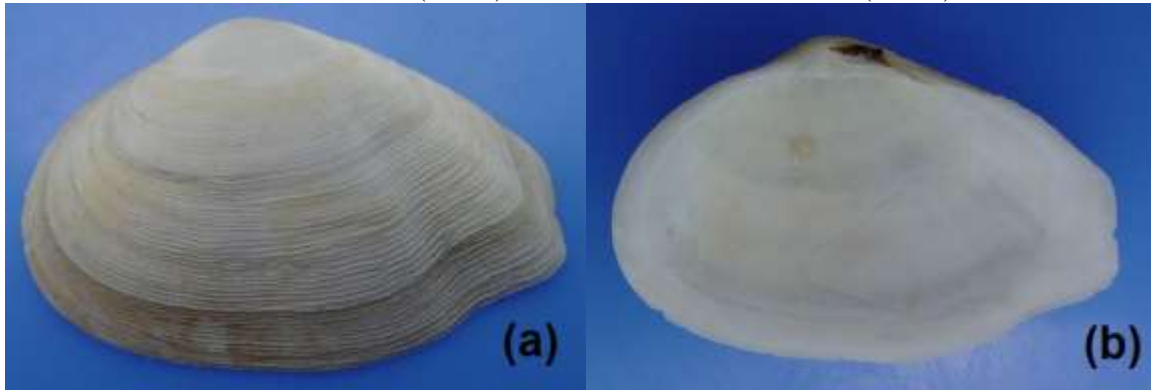


Fig. 9. *Serratina fissa* (Spengler, 1798); (a) Exterior view; (b) Interior view.

Sheldonella lateralis (Reeve, 1844)
(Fig. 10)

The synonymy of this species includes *Arca (Barbatia) cafria* (Bartsch, 1915), *Arca cafria* (Bartsch, 1915), *Arca venusta* Dunker, 1852, *Barbatia cafria* Bartsch, 1915, *Barbatiella barbatiella* Jousseaume, 1917, *Barbatiella venustopsis* Iredale, 1939 and *Cardita rufanensis* W. H. Turton, 1932. The beaks of its shell in anterior quarter. Subtrapezoidal, anterior area small, posterior expanded. Ligament of few wide bars between beaks. Sculpture of low radial riblets, those on rounded posterior keel more developed and bifurcating. White. Periostracal bristle black.

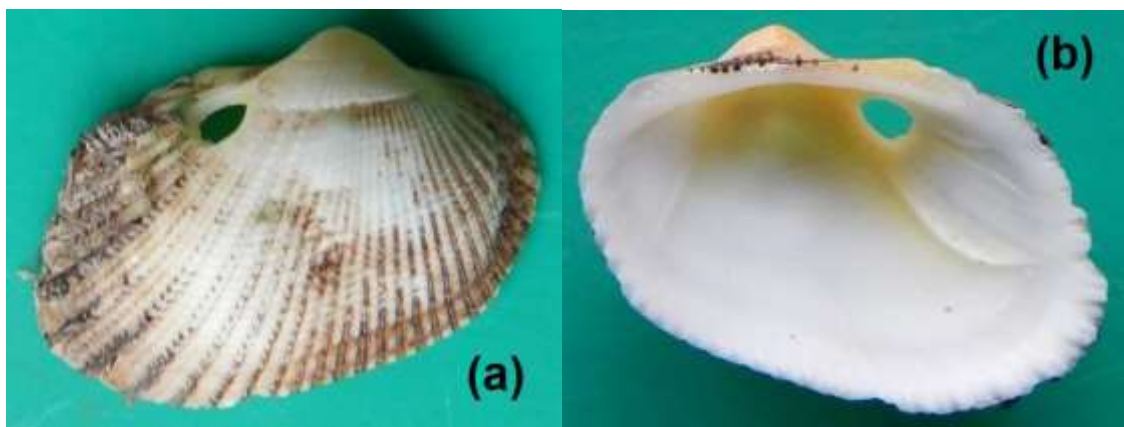


Fig. 10. *Sheldonella lateralis* (Reeve, 1844); (a) Exterior view; (b) Interior view.

This species is known from the Indo-Pacific area including Egypt, Oman, Iran, Sri Lanka, India (Madras), Thailand, Timor Leste, Australia, Philippines, Singapore, Tanzania, South Africa, Mayotte, and Mozambique. Specimens of this species collected from Oyster Rocks, Karachi are housed in Natural History Museum, London, UK (Natural History Museum, 2023).

Material Examined:

- 1 complete shell collected from Ormara (Padi Zur) Balochistan on 12 October 2019 (5.4 cm)

Spondylus nicobaricus Schreibers, 1793

(Fig. 11)

It shell is oval, thin; with numerous, raised ribs. With short, thin and elevated hollow spines. Shell with a numerous ribs, which are short and may be sharply pointed. The interstices are striated. The shell has radiating rows of dark angular spots, upon a white background. Pakistan specimen seems to be an old shell, therefore, colours are not distinct and shell have general white colour.

A number of species are included in the synonym of this species (WoRMS, 2023). It is known from Indo-Pacific area including Madagascar, South Africa, East Africa, Red Sea, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Seychelles, Andaman Islands, Southeast Asia, and Australia to Pitcairn and Hawaii.



Fig. 11. *Spondylus nicobaricus* Schreibers, 1793; (a) Exterior view; (b) Interior view.

Material Examined:

- 1 valve collected from Buleji, Hawksbay, Karachi on 16 November 2010 (9.2 cm)

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA, CLASS GASTROPODA

Fourteen new records of gastropod belonging to 14 genera are reported during the present study.

Asteracmea maraisi (Kilburn, 1977)

(Fig. 12)

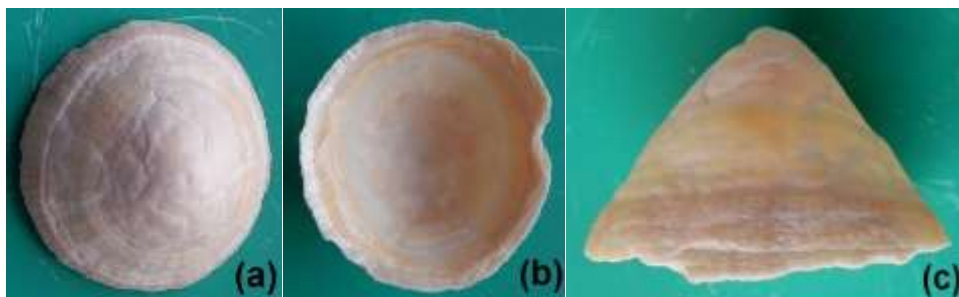


Fig. 12. *Asteracmea maraisi* (Kilburn, 1977); (a) Dorsal view; (b) Ventral view; (c) Lateral view

The synonymy of this species includes *Acmaea (Tectura) maraisi* Kilburn, 1977, *Acmaea maraisi* Kilburn, 1977 and *Patelloida maraisi* (Kilburn, 1977). Its shell is conical with blunt apex, not hooked; ventral margin concave; anterior face almost straight, posterior face gently convex. Its sculpture consists of by fine, close growth lines only. Its umbo with U-shaped brown mark, with 9-13 rays of golden-brown dots or streaks, interior white.

This species is known from the Red Sea, Oman, and South Africa

Material Examined:

- 1 shell collected from Ormara (Padi Zur) Balochistan on 21 October, 2020 (4.7 cm)
-

Conus achatinus Gmelin, 1791
(Fig. 13)



Fig. 13. *Conus achatinus* Gmelin, 1791. Lateral view

The synonymy of the species includes *Chelyconus achatinus* (Gmelin, 1791), *Conus (Pionoconus) achatinus* Gmelin, 1791, *Conus achatinus* var. *infumata* Dautzenberg, 1937, *Conus ranunculus* Hwass, 1792, *Cucullus ventricosus* Röding, 1798 and *Pionoconus achatinus* (Gmelin, 1791). Its shell is bulbous, with an elevated, lightly striated spire and rounded shoulders. Its apex is pointed and the body whorl is rounded with slightly convex sides. Last whorl is brown and clouded with irregular greyish-white flammules and blotches. This species is variable, mainly in colour throughout its range.

This species occurs in the Indo-Pacific area including the Red Sea, East African Coast, the Mascarene Basin; Oman, India (Okha to Mumbai to Goa and East coast), Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, off Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia) and Fiji.

Material Examined:

- 1 shell collected from Goth Mubbarak, Sindh Coast on March 4, 2004 (7.4 cm)

Domiporta circula (Kiener, 1838)
(Fig. 14)

Its synonymy includes *Cancilla beyerlei* Jousseaume, 1894, *Mitra burnupiana* A. H. Cooke, 1920, *Mitra circula* Kiener, 1838, *Mitra circulata* Reeve, 1844, *Neocancilla circula* (Kiener, 1838) and *Subcancilla circula* (Kiener, 1838). Its shell is solid, light-weight, elongate-fusiform, whorls shouldered, sutures inconspicuous, aperture half total length. Widely spaced, sharp-edged spiral ribs with up to 5 lesser spiral ribs between them, growth ridges between ribs give the coarsely cancellate appearance. Outer lip smoothly corrugated. Shell when live dirty white to yellowish with ribs occasionally orange tinted; aperture brown or white. Shell from Pakistan was old and remained buried in H₂S-laden mud thus mainly blackish.

This species is known from the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, Oman, the Indian Ocean along Madagascar, the Mascarene Basin and Mozambique to Japan, Okinawa, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Tuamotus and Fiji.



Fig. 14. *Domiporta circula* (Kiener, 1838); (a) abapertural view; (b) apertural view

Material Examined:

- 1 shells collected from Gure-Sunt beach, Kalamat, Balochistan on October 16, 1984 (2.4 cm)
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Emarginula dilecta A. Adams, 1852
(Fig. 15)

Its synonym includes *Emarginula amitina* Iredale, 1925, *Emarginula clathrata* Pease, 1863, *Emarginula peasei* Thiele, 1915 and *Emarginula subclathrata* Pilsbry, 1890. Kazmi *et al.* (2018) reported occurrence of *Emarginula sp.* which seems to be similar to the present specimens, however, examination of the former is required to ascertain identification. Its shell is moderately thick, flattened, elongate-oval, subquadrangular, apex subposterior, point backwards, depressedly conical, arched from apex to anterior end; apex situated about one-quarter the length of shell from posterior margin slit 4 times as long as wide; well differentiated radial ribs and concentric ridges resulting in cancellate sculpture; base arched; margin thickened and corrugated. Interior white, margin crenulated Colour all white.

Original specimen was described by A. Adams (1852) from King George’s Sound, South Australia. It is now known from Oman, Bahrain, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Oceania, Sri Lanka, India, Australia, Tasmania, Hawaii, Papua New Guinea, Chagos archipelago. Zoological Museum, Amsterdam has specimens collected from Oyster Rock, Karachi collected by R. Winckworth.

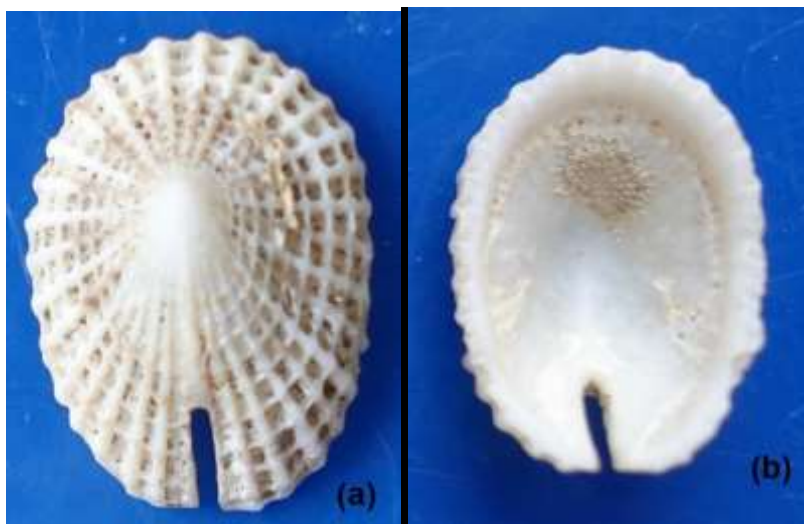


Fig. 15. *Emarginula dilecta* A. Adams, 1852; (a) Dorsal view; (b) Ventral view.

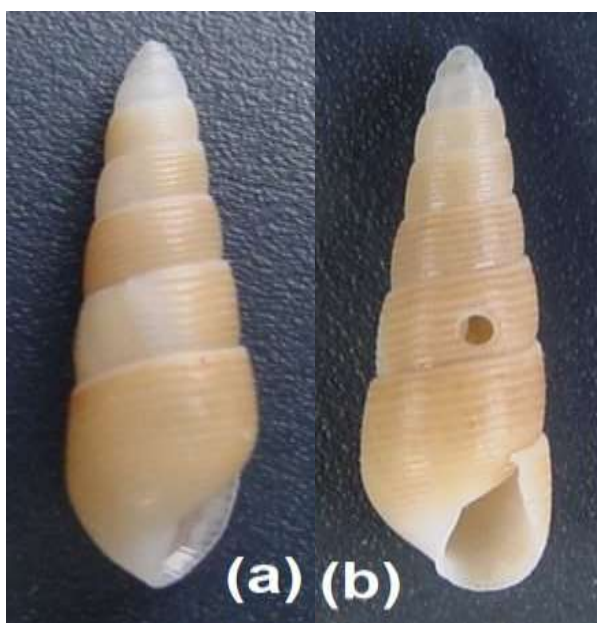


Fig. 16. *Leucotina gratiosa* Melvill, 1898; (a) Lateral view; (b) apertural view

Material Examined:

- 1 shell collected from Manora, Karachi on 11 January 1983 (4.1 cm).
- 1 shell collected from Ormara (Padi Zur) Balochistan on 21 October, 2020 (3.9 cm)

***Leucotina gratiosa* Melvill, 1898**

(Fig. 16)

Actaeopyramis gratiosa (Melvill, 1898) is considered to be a synonym of this species. The shell a borehole made by naticid gastropod. This species has whitish shell which is tinged with pale sandy colour. The shell is attenuately fusiform, whorls somewhat swollen, spirally closely punctate, the punctuation stained with pale ochre; aperture elongate, columella internally once-plaited, straight. Spire whorls encircled by evenly spaced, punctate grooves.

Holotype of this species was collected from Malcolm Island, Persian Gulf from a depth of 20 to 24 m. It is known from Kuwait, Persian Gulf, Oman and now from Pakistan.

Material Examined:

- 1 shell collected from Pasni, Balochistan on 11 April, 1983(2.2 cm)
- 1 shell collected from Pushukan, Balochistan on 11 October 2019 (3.1 cm).
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***Triphora distincta* Deshayes, 1863**

(Fig. 17)

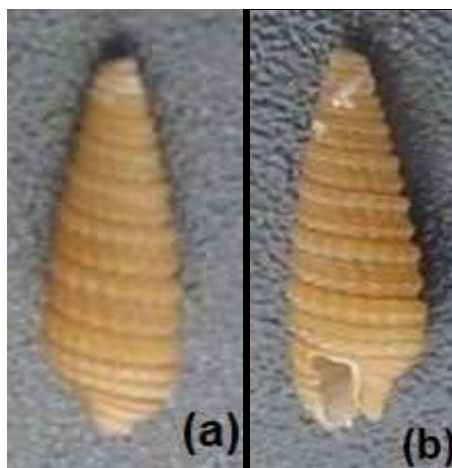


Fig. 17. *Triphora distincta* Deshayes, 1863; (a) abapertural view; (b) apertural view

Its shell is fusiform with a slightly constricted base. Protoconch quite distinct, consisting of 4 whorls. Suture moderately impressed. Aperture quadrangular, posterior canal short and recurved. Its colour is brown or white. Deshayes (1863) while describing this species from Saint Paul, Reunion Island noted that the shell has 3 unequal spiral rows of beads, the middle one is weaker: suture canaliculated.

This species is known from Indian Ocean (Bakker and Albano, 2022; Lee, 2014) including Kuwait (Glazer *et al.*, 1984), Mauritius (Viader 1937), Persian Gulf (Bosch *et al.* 1995; Amini-Yekta and Dekker, 2021), the Red Sea (Dekker and Orlin 2000) and Reunion (Deshayes 1863; Jay, 2007).

Material Examined:

- 1 shell collected from Pasni, Balochistan on 11 April, 1983(1.6 cm)

***Nassarius conoidalis* (Deshayes, 1833)**

(Fig. 18)

Synonymy of this species is given by WoRMS (2023). Its shell is solid and heavy whereas its whorls are rounded and ventricose in shape. Its whole surface is heavily nodulose, with nodules in axial and spiral rows. The suture is distinct, formed by a small canal, and bordered with closer tubercles. Spiral sculpture of strong ribs, 4-5 on the penultimate whorl and 8-10 on the body whorl. Columellar callus strong, spreading onto body whorl and wrinkled. Its shell is diaphanous white and uniformly straw-yellow, fawn or light brown in colour; interior and callus white or cream.

This species is known from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf, in the Indian Ocean, off East Africa, India, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Mozambique to Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, Japan, South-western Pacific Islands and Australia.

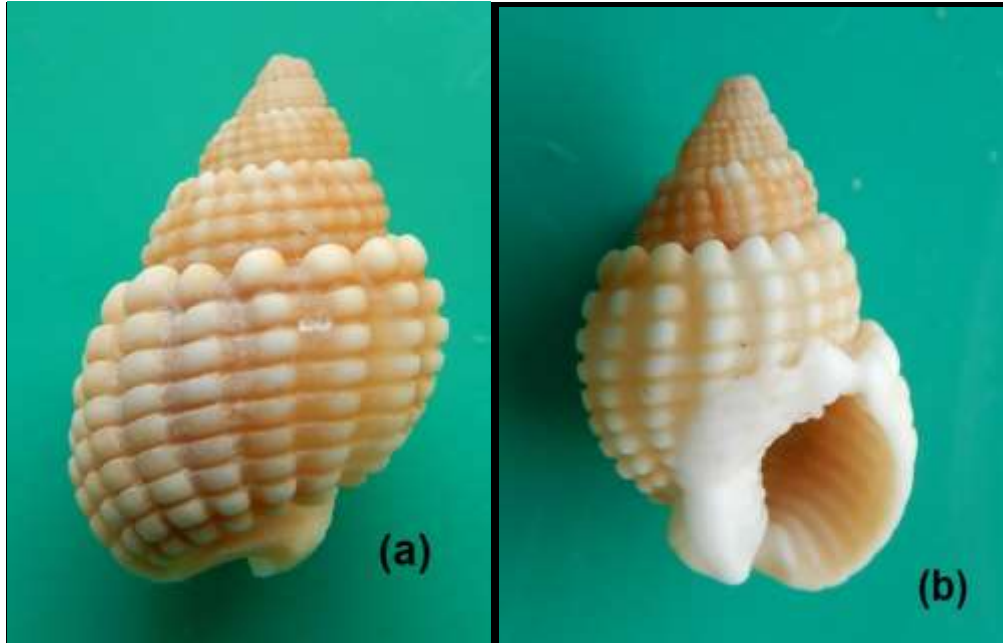


Fig. 18. *Nassarius conoidalis* (Deshayes, 1833); (a) abapertural view; (b) apertural view

Material Examined:

- 1 shell collected from Ormara (Padi Zur) Balochistan on 21 October, 2020 (4.9 cm)
- 1 shell collected from Bindri, Jiwani, Balochistan on 16 May, 2019 (5.3 cm)

***Hemipolygona bonnieae* (Smythe, 1985)**
(Fig. 19)

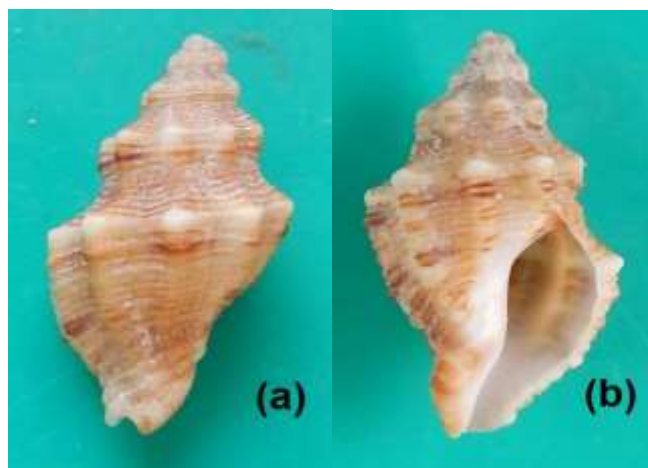


Fig. 19. *Hemipolygona bonnieae* (Smythe, 1985); (a) abapertural view; (b) apertural view

Latirus bonnieae (Smythe, 1985) is a synonym of this species. Its shell is thick, fusiform, twice as long as broad, sutures shallow; protoconch eroded. Nodular axial ribs crossed by upto 4 spiral ridges, uppermost ridge very prominent; coarse growth lines between nodes. Base of columella has 2 or 3 plications; aperture lirate; sometime with false umbilicus. Colour reddish brown with cream ridges; aperture apricot (white in specimens from Pakistan); apical whorl white.

It is known from Oman and Somalia.

Material Examined:

- 1 shell collected from Bindri, Jiwani, Balochistan on 16 May, 2019 (5.3 cm)
- 1 shell collected from Karachi Fish Harbour on 7 November 2022 (6.3 cm)

Polinices peselephanti (Link, 1807)

(Fig. 20)

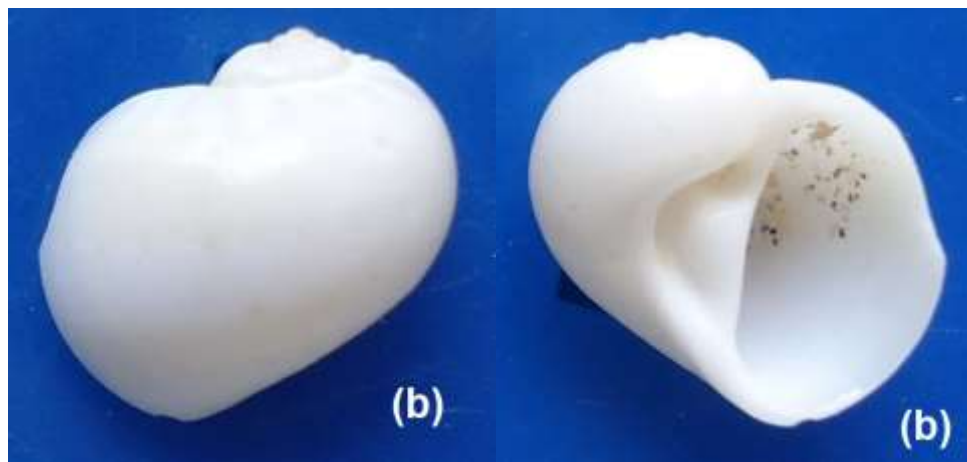


Fig. 20. *Polinices peselephanti* (Link, 1807) ; (a) abapertural view; (b) apertural view

The synonymy of this species includes *Natica clavata* G. B. Sowerby II, 1883, *Natica funiculata* Récluz, 1850, *Natica peselephanti* Link, 1807, *Natica peselephantis*, *Neverita peselephanti* (Link, 1807) and *Polinices (Neverita) peselephanti* (Link, 1807). Its shell is thick, heavy, flat-sided, spire low and pointed, aperture semilunar, last whorl not sloping below suture. Umbilicus very deep, broad funicle ends with reflected, flattened funicle. Very fine growth lines; funicle finely ridged. Colour orange, cream or pale yellow (shells from Pakistan totally white); umbilical area, apical whorl and inside aperture white. Operculum chitinous (not seen).

This species is known from South Africa, East Africa, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, Oman, India, Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and New South Wales (Australia).

Material Examined:

- 1 shell collected from Ormara (Padi Zur) Balochistan on 21 October, 2020 (5.8 cm)

Rissoina ambigua (A. Gould, 1849)

(Fig. 21)

The synonym of this species includes *Peripetella queenslandica* Laseron, 1956, *Pyramidella ambigua* A. Gould, 1849, *Rissoa ambigua* (Gould, 1849), *Rissoina (Rissoina) ambigua* (A. Gould, 1849), *Rissoina crebrecostrata* Thiele, 1930, *Rissoina materinsulae* Pilsbry, 1904, *Rissoina myosoroides* Schwartz von Mohrenstern, 1860 and *Rissoina pusilla indica* Selli, 1974. Its shells are variable in size, shape and sculpture; spire convex. Teleoconch consists of about 7 weakly convex whorls, separated from each other by a narrow and deep suture. Sculpture of narrow axial ribs, Aperture is lens or D-shaped, with broad anterior canal and narrow posterior canal. Its colour is white.

This species is known Oman, the Red Sea, the East African coast, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Andaman Island, Vietnam, Indonesia, Australia, and Oceania. It is also known from the Mediterranean Sea.

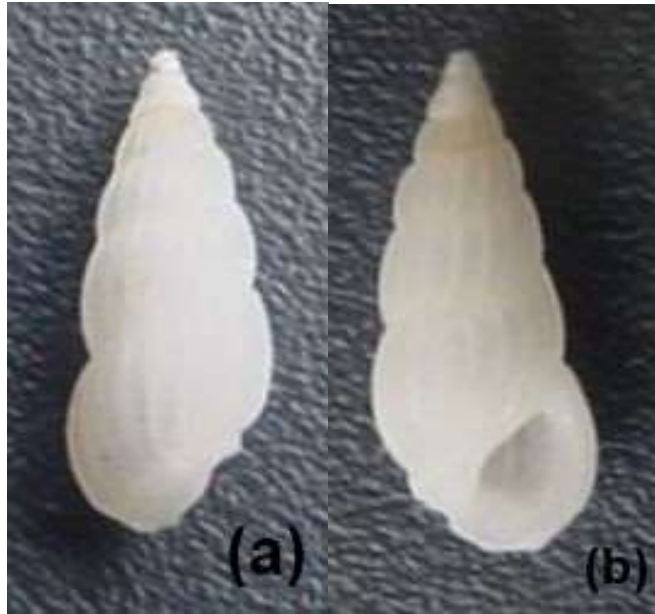


Fig. 21. *Rissoina ambigua* (A. Gould, 1849) ; (a) abapertural view; (b) apertural view.

Material Examined:

- 1 shell collected from Pasni, Balochistan on 11 April, 1983(1.6 cm).

Rostellariella turcki Dekkers, 2020
(Fig. 22)



Fig. 22. *Rostellariella turcki* Dekkers, 2020; (a) abapertural view; (b) apertural view

Shell large, thick, conical, with convex whorls. Nuclear whorls smooth, rounded, not separated from the spire, 3 whorls. There are about 14-15 flat spiral ribs divided by equal grooves on the whorls. Towards the last whorl, starting at the end of the penultimate whorl, the spiral ribbing gradually disappears to become completely obsolete at mid-whorl. On the last whorl only superficial axial growth lines and some spiral lines near the siphonal canal are visible. The suture is rather shallow. The outer lip is slightly thickened internally. The outer lip is comprised of a convex thickened section and its callus is lined with orange. The columellar callus and aperture are white. The shell has a tan color. The body whorl has 5 distinct white spiral lines of about 1.5 mm ending in the 5 dents on the outer lip.

This species is known only from Pandagaran Bay, Southeast Java, Indonesia (type locality).

Material Examined:

- 1 shell collected from off Balochistan coast (on board Dr. Fridtjof Nansen Cruise) on 6 December 2010 (11.3 cm)

Scalptia scalarina (Lamarck, 1822)
(Fig. 23)

Cancellaria scalarina Lamarck, 1822 is considered as a synonym of this species. Its shell is thick, moderately glossy, ovate biconic, aperture half total length, deeply channelled suture; protoconch of 2.5 glossy whorls. Spire whorls gently rounded; broad, deep umbilicus. Columella has three fold; triangular aperture constricted towards base, lirate within. Axial ribs, pointed above, prickly where crossed by spiral thread. Cream to beige, with 1 or 2 thin brown, spiral bands; aperture white.

The identification of *Scalptia scalarina* (Lamarck, 1822) was discussed by Verhecken (1986) and Verhecken and van Laethem (2015). From the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, a number of shells were tentatively identified as *S. scalarina* and *S. cf. scalarina* respectively. Material from the Gulf of Aden was tentatively identified as *Scalptia cf. scalarina*: The possibility cannot be excluded that the materials from the northwestern Indian Ocean including Aden Gulf, Oman, Persian Gulf and may also from Arabian Sea may belong to an undescribed species. Verhecken and van Laethem (2015) further pointed that some of the shells from these areas may belong to *S. harmulensis*.



Fig. 23. *Scalptia scalarina* (Lamarck, 1822); (a) abapertural view; (b) apertural view

This species is known from East Africa, Oman, India, the Andaman Islands, the Philippines, and Australia.

Material Examined:

- 1 shell collected from Ormara (Padi Zur) Balochistan on 21 October, 2020 (5.1 cm)

- 1 shell collected from Bindri, Jiwani, Balochistan on 16 May, 2019 (4.6 cm)
- 1 shell collected from Gunz, Balochistan on 22 October 2020 (4.0 cm)

Unedogemmula unedo (Kiener, 1839)
(Fig. 24)

Its synonymy includes *Gemmula unedo* (Kiener, 1839), *Pleurotoma unedo* Kiener, 1839 and *Turris binda* Garrard, 1961. Its shell is solid, dull, and fusiform with the upper part of whorls convexly sloping, the lower part rounded, siphonal canal long and slightly curved. The posterior sinus is deeply U-shaped. Its colour is white or pale yellow flecked and streaked with brown which is darkest on ridges and columella is white.

This species is known from East Africa, the Persian Gulf, Oman, India, Andaman Islands, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Taiwan, Japan, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Oceania, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia and Fiji.

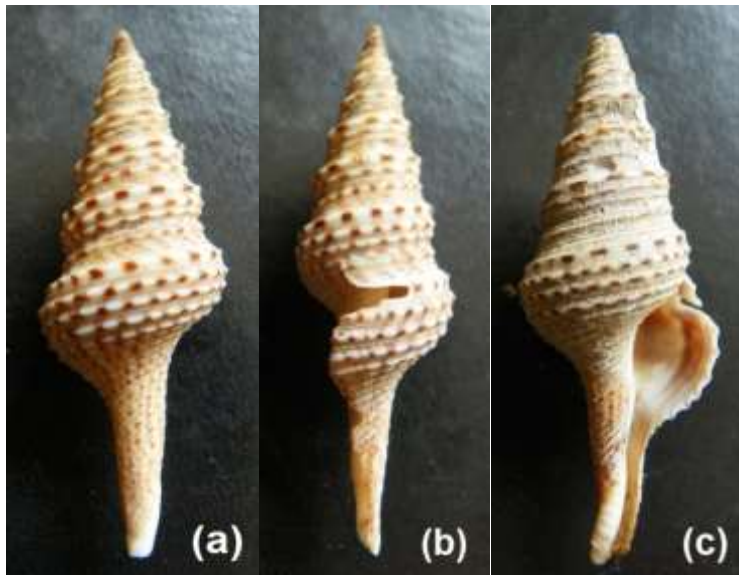


Fig. 24. *Unedogemmula unedo* (Kiener, 1839) ; (a) abapertural view; (b) Lateral view; (c) apertural view

Material Examined:

- 1 shell collected from Pasni, Balochistan on 12 November 1983 (7.9 cm)

Vermetus enderi Schiaparelli, 2000
(Fig. 25)



Fig. 25. *Vermetus enderi* Schiaparelli, 2000

The shell consists of an isolated tube, which is cemented and spirally coiled only in its apical portion, straight thereafter. Shells may be completely white with longitudinal orange-brown lines. The ornamentation is formed by simple scaly growth stages. Scaly ornamentation may be organised in long longitudinal ridges, which delimit other completely smooth longitudinal portions. Feeding-tube scars are absent. It has a tip that tends to be erect and lacks sculpture.

This species is known from the Maldives, the Philippine Islands (Cebu), and Indonesia (Schiaparelli, 2000).

Material Examined:

- 1 set of shells (tubes) collected from Buleji, Hawksbay on 21st February, 2010 (7.3 to 8.4 cm)

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(Accepted for publication May 2023)