River Bahuda is one of the major rivers in Orissa. It originates from Andanda which in between Ramgiri and Mahendragiri hills of Gajapati District of the state. After running for a short distance in Gajapati District it enters Ganjam District at Berhampur; then it runs within Ganjam District and takes a strong diversion at Nuapadapenthwa. Near Patrapur it crosses the border of Orissa and enters Andhra Pradesh. It crosses Icchhapuram, takes a strong diversion, then again enters the state of Orissa and opens to Bay of Bengal at Village Sunapur, of Ganjam. Bahuda basin is characterized by silt and clay dominated sediments in the upper and mid reaches as against sand dominated sediment in the lower reaches.

Information on malacostracan fauna of Indian estuaries is very scanty (Balasubramanyan (1962) on Vellar Estuary; Subrahmanyam (1969) on Godavari Estuary; Selvakumar and Ajmal Khan (1993) on Parangipetla coast). Only recently, this aspect is being studied by Bairagi (1995), Bhadra (1995), Ghosh (1995) and Reddy (1995) on Hugli Matla, Deb (1998) on Mahanadi Estuary, Dev Roy and Bhadra, (2001) on Godavari Estuary, Dev Roy and Nandi (2007, 2009) on East Coast, Rath and Dev Roy (2008), on Krishna Estuary and Rath and Dev Roy (2010a, b) Even then, information is lacking especially for many estuaries. As nothing is known on crustacean resources of Bahuda estuary, the present study has been taken up for a period of three years from 2004-2006 to inventory the prawn and crab diversity. In the present communication, materials deposited by earlier survey parties from this estuary have been identified and included. A total of 212 examples of prawns (both penaeid and non-penaeid) and 850 examples of crabs were examined and studied. These belong to 11 species under 4 genera and 2 families of prawns and 22 species under 16 genera and 4 families of crabs respectively. Key to genera and species has been provided for quick recognition.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

All materials for the present study were collected around Sunapur and Sorala mainly covering Ganjam district. As the mangrove ecosystem is very poorly developed in these areas only a few variety of mangrove inhabiting crabs were collected from this region. In the present paper, measurements of crabs were taken following the standard methods. In case of prawns, total length was measured from tip of the rostrum to the tip of the telson.

The abbreviations L and W are used here to indicate carapace length and carapace width respectively. Other abbreviations used in this text are as under:


All collections pertaining to the present investigation has been deposited with the National Zoological Collections of Zoological Survey of India, Gopalpur, Orissa.

**SYSTEMATIC LIST OF PRAWNS AND CRABS FROM BAHUDA ESTUARY, GANJAM DISTRICT, ORISSA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subphylum</th>
<th>CRUSTACEA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>MALACOSTRACA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subclass</td>
<td>EUMALACOSTRACA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Superorder: EUCARIDA
Order: DECAPODA
Suborder: DENDROBRANCHIATA
Family: PENAEIDAE

1. **Penaeus (Penaeus) monodon** Fabricius, 1798
2. **Penaeus (Penaeus) semisulactus** De Haan, 1844
3. **Penaeus (Fenneropenaeus) indicus** (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)
4. **Penaeus (Marsupenaeus) japonicus** Bate, 1888
5. **Penaeus (Melicertus) canaliculatus** (Olivier, 1811)
6. **Metapenaeus monoceros** (Fabricius, 1798)
7. **Metapenacus dobsoni** (Miers, 1878)
8. **Parapenaeopsis aclivirostris** Alcock, 1905
9. **Macrobrachium malcolmsonii** (H. Milne Edwards, 1844)
10. **Macrobrachium equidens** (Dana, 1852)
11. **Macrobrachium rude** (Heller, 1862)
12. **Ashtoret lunaris** (Forskal, 1775)
13. **Ashtoret miersi** (Henderson, 1887)
14. **Matuta planipes** Fabricius, 1798
15. **Scylla serrata** (Forskal, 1775)
16. **Portunus pelagicus** (Linnaeus, 1758)
17. **Portunus sanguinolentus** (Herbst, 1790)
18. **Charybdis (Charybdis) helleri** (A. Milne Edwards, 1867)
19. **Charybdis (Charybdis) affinis** Dana, 1852
20. **Thalamita crenata** (Latreille, 1829)
21. **Metopograpsus messor** (Forskal, 1775)

Family: SESARMIDAE

22. **Parasesarma plicatum** (Latreille, 1803)
23. **Perisesarma bidens** (De Haan, 1835)
24. **Episesarma nederi** (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)
25. **Muradium tetragonum** (Fabricius, 1798)
26. **Metasesarma obesum** (Dana, 1851)
27. **Metapax distincta** (H. Milne Edwards, 1852)
28. **Varuna litterata** (Fabricius, 1798)

Superfamily: OCYPODOIDEA
Family: OCYPODIDAE

29. **Ocypode macrocera** A. Milne Edwards, 1837
30. **Ocypode ceratophalma** (Pallas, 1772)

Family: MACROPTHALMIDAE

31. **Uca lactea** (De Haan, 1835)
32. **Uca triangularis** A. Milne Edwards, 1873

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

Key to the genera of family PENAEIDAE from Bahuda estuary

1. Dentition present on both side of rostrum ..........
2. Dentition present only on dorsal side of rostrum .......................................................... 2

2. Pleurobranchiae on 3rd to 7th thoracic somites, exopodites on the last pair of thoracic legs only
3. Pleurobranchiae on 3rd to 6th thoracic somites, thoracic legs with exopodites .... PARAPENAEIDAE

Genus **Penaeus** Fabricius, 1798

Key to subgenera of the genus **Penaeus** from Bahuda estuary

1. Gastrofrontal carina present .................................. 2
2. Gastrofrontal carina absent .................................. 3
2. Thelycum bearing a sub-triangular plate on 7th thoracic sternite and 2 lateral sub-circular plates on 8th thoracic sternites ...................... Melicertus

2. Penaeus (Penaeus) semisulcatus De Haan, 1844
(Pl. 1, fig. 2)


Measurements : L-60.0-107.0.


Remarks : Closely resembles P. (P.) monodon. In size and weight, the female appear to attain larger size than male.

Subgenus Fenneropenaeus Pérez Faafante, 1969

3. Penaeus (Fenneropenaeus) indicus (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)
(Pl. 1, fig. 3)

1906. Penaeus indicus : Alcock, Cat. Indian Decapod Crust., 3(1) : 12.


Measurements : L-50.0-112.0.


Remarks : This species is not abundant in commercial catches. This species was earlier reported from Gautami-Godavari (Subramanyam, 1969) and Matla estuaries (Reddy, 1995).

1. Penaeus (Penaeus) monodon Fabricius, 1798

(Pl. 1, fig. 1)


Measurements : L-55.0-107.0.


Remarks : This species is not abundant in commercial catches. This species was earlier reported from Gautami-Godavari (Subramanyam, 1969) and Matla estuaries (Reddy, 1995).
Remarks: Found abundantly in Bahuda Estuary. This prawn is also reported from Gautami-Godavari (Subramanyam, 1969) and Matla estuaries (Reddy, 1995).

Subgenus Marsupenaeus Tirmizi, 1971

4. Penaeus (Marsupenaeus) japonicus Bate, 1888


Measurements: L-77.0-102.0.

Distribution: India : East and West coast.

Elsewhere: South East Africa, Red Sea, Gulf of Madagascar, Mauritius, Korea, Japan, New Guinea and Australia.

Remarks: Occasionally found in Bahuda Estuary. This species is recorded from Matla estuary (Reddy, 1995).

Subgenus Melicertus Rafinesque, 1814

5. Penaeus (Melicertus) canaliculatus (Olivier, 1811)


Measurements: L-70.0-172.0.

Distribution: India : East and West coast.

Elsewhere: South East Africa, Red Sea, Gulf of Madagascar, Mauritius, Korea, Japan, New Guinea and Australia.

Remarks: Occasionally found in Bahuda Estuary. This species is recorded from Matla estuary (Reddy, 1995).

Genus Metapenaeus Wood Mason and Alcock, 1891

Key to the species of Genus Metapenaeus from Bahuda estuary

--- Rostrum elevated and toothless along its distal half; distomedian petasmal projection with filaments not readily visible; thelycum of impregnated females usually with white conjoined pads ......................... M. dobsoni

--- Rostrum straight and toothed along entire dorsal margin; distomedian petasmal projection without apical filament; thelycum of impregnated females without white conjoined pads ....... M. monoceros

6. Metapenaeus monoceros (Fabricius, 1798)

(Pl. 1, fig. 4)


Measurements: L-45.0-98.0.

Distribution: India : East and West coasts.


Remarks: Closely resembles M. ensis. This species occurs abundantly in Bahuda Estuary. Reported from Mahanadi (Deb, 1998) and Gautami-Godavari (Subramanyam, 1969) estuaries also.

7. Metapenaeus dobsoni (Miers, 1878)

(Pl. 2, fig. 1)


RATH & ROY : Crabs and Prawns (Crustacea : Decapoda) of Bahuda Estuary, Ganjam, Orissa


Measurements: L-35.0-64.0.

Distribution: India : South-West coast.

Elsewhere: Sri Lanka, Gulf of Thailand, Philippines and Indonesia.

Remarks: Abundant in Bahuda estuary. Recorded from Gautami-Godavari (Subramanyam, 1969) and Matla estuaries (Reddy, 1995) also.

Genus Parapenaeopsis Alcock, 1901

8. Parapenaeopsis acclivirostris Alcock, 1905

(Pl. 2, fig. 2)


Measurements: L-85-90.

Distribution: India : West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Indo-West Pacific from South and East Africa to India.

Remarks: This species occurs both in marine and estuarine habitats.

Family PALAEMONIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

Genus Macrobrachium Bate, 1868

Key to species of the genus Macrobrachium from Bahuda estuary

1. Rostrum with 3 post-orbital teeth on carapace, podomeres tuberculat.. ......................... 2
   — Rostrum with 2 post-orbital teeth on carapace, podomeres pubescent ..................... M. rude

2. Carapace smooth ....................... M. malcolmsonii
   — Carapace scabrous in the anterior part .............. 
       ......................................................... M. equidens

9. Macrobrachium malcolmsonii (H. Milne Edwards, 1844)
   (Pl. 2, fig. 3)


Measurements: L-100.0.

Distribution: India : Southern India.

Elsewhere: Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Remarks: This species inhabits both estuarine and fresh waters. As early in 1844, H. Milne Edwards reported it as the commonest species in South India. However, this species appears to be rare in this estuary.

10. Macrobrachium equidens (Dana, 1852)
   (Pl. 2, fig. 4)


Measurements: L-45.0-108.0.

Distribution: India : South-West coast, Kerala.


Remarks: This species is found in large numbers in this estuary. M. equidens has earlier been reported from Matla estuary by Reddy (1995).

11. Macrobrachium rude (Heller, 1862)


Measurements: L-68.0.

Distribution: India : East coast.


Remarks: This species is found both in riverine and estuarine in habitats. It also occurs in Matla estuary (Reddy, 1995).
Family MATUTIDAE De Haan, 1833

Key to the genera of the family Matutidae from Bahuda estuary

— Mid-palmar ridge granular, dactylar ridge smooth, carpus of penultimate peripod bicarinate .......... ................................. Ashtoret

— Mid-palmar ridge smooth, dactylar ridge milled, carpus of last pair of leg unincarinate ...... Matuta

Genus Ashtoret Galil and Clark, 1994

Key to species of the genus Ashtoret from Bahuda estuary

— A finely milled ridge on outer surface of dactylus in male, absent in female, plastron coarsely granular ................................................. A. lunaris

— No milled ridge on outer surface of dactylus in both sexes, plastron finely granular ...... A. miersi

12. Ashtoret lunaris (Forskal, 1775)


Measurements : L-20.0, W-21.0.

Distribution : India : Orissa, Andhra Pradesh.

Elsewhere : Aden, Red Sea, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, New Guinea and Australia.

Remarks : This species has been reported earlier from Mahanadi estuary (Deb, 1998).

Genus Matuta Weber, 1795

14. Matuta planipes Fabricius, 1798

(Pl. 3, Fig. 1)


Measurements : L-18.0-20.0, W-18.5-21.0.

Distribution : India : West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra.

Elsewhere : Pakistan, Myanmar, Thailand, Java, China, Japan and Australia.

Remarks : This species was encountered near the confluence area of Bahuda estuary. Also reported from Hugli, Matla, Mahanadi and Krishna estuaries (Deb, 1998; Rath and Dev Roy, 2008).

Family PORTUNIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

Subfamily PORTUNINAE Rafinesque, 1815

Key to genera of the subfamily Portuninae from Bahuda estuary

— Carapace smooth, regions ill defined propodus of chelipeds smooth and inflated ...................... Scylla

— Carapace not smooth, regions well defined, propodus of chelipeds prismatic and costate ..... Portunus
Genus Scylla De Haan, 1833

15. Scylla serrata (Forskål, 1775)


Measurements : L-1.0-56.0, W-14.0-84.0.

Distribution : India : West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andamans.

Elsewhere : East and South coasts of Africa, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Karachi, Mergui Archipelago, Singapore, Philippines, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti and as far as Hawaiian Islands.

Remarks: This crab inhabits muddy bottoms along the estuarine waters. It is the most important edible crab of the region and is exploited in large quantities.

Genus Portunus Weber, 1795

Key to species of the genus Portunus from Bahuda Estuary

| Carapace marked with three large blood red spots, posterior border of merus of chelipeds devoid of any spine | P. sanguinolentus |
| No such spots on carapace, but surface studded with miliary granules, posterior border of merus of chelipeds armed with a spine at its distal end | P. pelagicus |

16. Portunus pelagicus (Linnaeus, 1758)


Measurements : L-14.0-45.0, W-23.0-81.0.

Distribution : India : West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashatra and Andamans.

Elsewhere : East and South coasts of Africa, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Karachi, Mergui Archipelago, Singapore, Philippines, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti and as far as Hawaiian Islands.

Remarks: This species is fished regularly for its commercial value. It is recorded from Hughli, Matla, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Vamsadhara, Nagavali and Ennore estuaries (Dev Roy and Nandi, 2009).

17. Portunus sanguinolentus (Herbst, 1796)

1796. Cancer sanguinolentus Herbst, Krabben und Krebse, 1 (2) : 161. pl. 8 figs. 56-57.


Measurements : L-14.0-47.0, W-24.0-86.0.

Distribution : India : West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashatra and Andamans.

Elsewhere : Africa, Red Sea, Pakistan, Mergui, Formosa, Japan, Australia and Tahiti.

Remarks: This crab inhabits muddy bottoms along the estuarine waters. It is the most important edible crab of the region and is exploited in large quantities.

Genus Portunus Weber, 1795

Key to species of the genus Portunus from Bahuda Estuary

— Carapace marked with three large blood red spots, posterior border of merus of chelipeds devoid of any spine .............................................. P. sanguinolentus

— No such spots on carapace, but surface studded with miliary granules, posterior border of merus of chelipeds armed with a spine at its distal end ........................................................................ P. pelagicus
Remarks: Population of this crab appears to rather poor in this estuary.

This species has been reported from Hugli, Godavari, Krishna and Vamsadharga estuaries (Dev Roy and Nandi, 2009).

Subfamily THALAMITINAE Pauls'on, 1875
Genus Charybdis De Haan, 1833

Key to genera of the subfamily Thalamitinae from Bahuda estuary

— Antero-lateral border of carapace cut into 6 teeth ............................................................ Charybdis

— Antero-lateral border of carapace cut into 5 teeth, 4th tooth often small or rudimentary .. Thalamita

Key to species of the subgenus Charybdis

— A transverse granular ridge present on the cardiac region, no spine on posterior border of carpus of last pair of legs ...................... C. (C.) affinis

— No transverse granular ridge on the cardiac region, posterior border of carpus of last pair of legs with an acute spine .................. C. (C.) helleri

18. Charybdis (Charybdis) helleri (A. Milne Edwards, 1867)


Measurements : L-17.0-43.0, W-22.0-62.0.

Distribution : India : West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Maharastra and Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Elsewhere: East Coast of Africa, Red Sea, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Mergui Archipelago, Singapore, Philippines, Japan, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Saoma, Hawaii and Society Islands.

Remarks: This species has been observed mostly in the confluence area. It is reported from Krishna, Vamsadharga and Nagvali estuaries (Dev Roy and Nandi, 2009).
RATH & ROY: Crabs and Prawns (Crustacea: Decapoda) of Bahuda Estuary, Ganjam, Orissa

Family GRAPSIDAE MacLeay, 1838

Genus *Metopograpsus* H. Milne Edwards, 1853

21. *Metopograpsus messor* (Forskal, 1775)


1960. *Metopograpsus messor*: Banerjee, Temminckia, 10: 174, figs. 4h, 1 and 5c.


**Measurements:** L-13.0-21.0, W-17.0-27.0.

**Distribution:** India: Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**Remarks:** The materials examined and reported herein comprises of juveniles only. It is reported from Hugli, Mahanadi, Subarnarekha and Vamsadhara Estuaries (Dev Roy and Nandi, 2009).

Family SESARMIDAE Dana, 1852

**Key to the genera of the family Sesarmidae from Bahuda estuary**

1. Carapace broader than long, pterygostomian regions and side walls reticulated, lower border of orbit not abnormally prominent ...................... 2

   — Carapace much broader than long, pterygostomian regions and side walls not reticulated, lower border of orbit prominent ................... *Metaplax*

2. Antenna in the orbital hiatus ......................... 3

   — Antenna excluded from the orbital hiatus ...........

   ........................................................................ *Metasesarma*

3. Palm of chelipeds with a longitudinal pectinated crest on its upper part .......... *Episesarma*

   — Palm of chelipeds with 2-3 transverse pectinated crest on its upper part ....................... 4

4. Lateral border entire ...................... *Parasesarma*

   — Lateral border with a tooth behind outer orbital angle ............................................. 5

5. Upper border of movable finger milled with transverse lamellae, small crab ...... *Perisesarma*

   — Upper border of movable finger with longitudinal crenulate crest separated from one another, large crab .......................................................... *Muradium*

Genus *Episesarma* De Man, 1895


**Measurements:** L-11.0-26.0, W-15.0-29.0.

**Distribution:** India: Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andaman Islands.

**Elsewhere:** Pakistan, Mergui, Archipelago, Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Indonesia, China, Japan, Thailand.

**Remarks:** This is a mangrove dwelling species, generally occurring in the landward fringe. It is reported to occur in Hugli, Matla, Godavari and Krishna estuaries (Dev Roy and Nandi, 2009).

Genus *Parasesarma* De Man, 1895

23. *Parasesarma plicatum* (Latreille, 1803)


**Measurements:** L-12.0-18.0, W-13.0-18.0.

**Distribution:** India: Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Gujarat,
Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere: East Coast of Africa, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, China, Korea and Japan.

Remarks: This species inhabits both in brackish and fresh water areas of this estuary. It prefers muddy bottom of mangroves. It is reported from Hugli, Matla, Mahanadi, Subarnarekha, Godavari and Krishna estuaries (Dev Roy and Nandi, 2009).

Genus *Perisesarma* De Man, 1895

24. *Perisesarma bidens* (De Haan, 1835)


Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Elsewhere: Sri Lanka, Japan, Thailand, Hong Kong.

Remarks: This crab occurs in landward fringe of mangrove forests and has been reported from Hugli, Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna estuaries (Dev Roy and Nandi, 2009).

Genus *Muradium* Serène and Soh, 1970

25. *Muradium tetragonum* (Fabricius, 1798)


Distribution: India: West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andaman Islands.

Elsewhere: Sri Lanka.

Remarks: This species appears to be rare in this estuary.

Family VARUNIDAE H. Milne Edwards, 1853

Genus *Metasesarma* H. Milne Edwards, 1853

26. *Metasesarma obesum* (Dana, 1851)

(Pl. 3, fig. 3)


Measurements: L-14.0, W-17.0.

Distribution: India: West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andaman Islands and Lakshwadeep.


Remarks: This species appears to be rare in this estuary.

Genus *Muradium* Serène and Soh, 1970

27. *Murium tetragonum* (Fabricius, 1798)


Measurements: L-16.0-17.0, W-24.0-25.0.

Distribution: India: West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andamans.
Elsewhere: Mergui Archipelago, Thailand.

Remarks: This is a mangrove inhabiting species is truly estuarine in nature. It is reported to occur in Hugli, Mahanadi, Subarnarekha and Krishna estuaries (Dev Roy and Nandi, 2009).

Genus Varuna H. Milne Edwards, 1830

28. Varuna litterata (Fabricius, 1798)

(PI. 3, fig. 4)

Material examined: 2 ex., Keutasunapur, 22.01.04, SR, CR-5717; 3 ex., Mouth, 01.09.04, AM, CR-5776; 1 ex., Antareipur, 22.01.04, SR, CR-5787.

Measurements: L-17.0-37.0, W-18.0-40.0.

Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala, Maharashtra.

Elsewhere: Myanmar, Bangladesh, Philippines, Hongkong, Japan, New Zealand, New Guinea, Singapore, Australia, East Africa.

Remarks: This species is very common occurring both in brackish and fresh parts of this estuary. It is recorded from Hugli, Matla, Mahanadi, Subarnarekha, Godavari, Krishna and Vamsadhara estuaries (Dev Roy and Nandi, 2009).

Family OCYPODIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

Key to the genera of the family Ocypodidae from Bahuda estuary

— Antennular flagella concealed under front, eyes large occupying major part of the eye stalk .......... ............................................................ Ocypode

— Antennular flagella small but not concealed, eyes small, eye stalk long and slender ............. Uca

Genus Ocypode Weber, 1795

Key to species of the genus Ocypode from Bahuda estuary

— Carapace and its appendages whitish or yellowish, fingers of both chelae pointed ..........

...................................................... O. ceratopthalma

— Carapace and its appendages red, finger of smaller chela expanded ........................... O. macrocera

29. Ocypode ceratopthalma (Pallas, 1772)


Remarks: This is a common species of this estuary. It occurs in Hugli, Subarnarekha and Godavari estuaries (Dev Roy and Nandi, 2009).

30. Ocypode macrocera H. Milne Edwards, 1837

(Pl. 4, fig. 1)


Remarks: This crab is very common in this estuary. This species has earlier been reported from Hugli, Mahanadi, Subarnarekha, Krishna, Vamsadhara and Nagavali estuaries (Dev Roy and Nandi, 2009).

Genus Uca Leach, 1814

Key to species of the genus Uca from Bahuda estuary

— Carapace subquadrilateral, major cheliped porcelain white with truncated tip ......................

...................................................... Uca lactea
PLATE-1
Prawns of Bahuda Estuary, Orissa

1. *Penaeus (Penaeus) monodon* Fabricius, 1798
2. *Penaeus (Penaeus) semisulcatus* De Haan, 1844
3. *Penaeus (Fenneropenaeus) indicus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)
4. *Metapenaeus monoceros* (Fabricius, 1798)

PLATE-2
Prawns of Bahuda Estuary, Orissa

1. *Metapenaeus dobsoni* (Miers, 1878)
2. *Parapeneopsis acclivirostris* Alcock, 1905
4. *Macrobrachium equidens* (Dana, 1852)
PLATE-3
Crabs of Bahuda Estuary, Orissa

1. *Matuta planipes* Fabricius, 1798
2. *Charybdis (Charybdis) affinis* Dana, 1852
3. *Metasesarma rousseaxii* H. Milne Edwards, 1853
4. *Varuna litterata* (Fabricius, 1798)

PLATE-4
Crabs of Bahuda Estuary, Orissa

1. *Ocypode macrocera* H. Milne Edwards, 1837
2. *Uca triangularis* A. Milne Edwards
3. *Macrophthalmus (Mareotis) tomentosus* Souleyet, 1841
Carapace hexagonal, major cheliped yellow, finger tips never truncated. 

**Uca triangularis**

1835. *Ocypode (Gelasimus) lacteus* De Haan, In : Siebold, Faun Japon. (Crust.) : 54.


*Distribution*: India : West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.


*Remarks*: This is one of the commonest mangrove species of this estuary. It is reported to occur in Hugli, Matla, Mahanadi, Subarnarekha, Godavari, Krishna and Vamsadhara estuaries (Dev Roy and Nandi, 2009).

**Uca triangularis** A. Milne Edwards, 1837

(Pl. 4, fig. 2)


*Distribution*: India : West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.

*Elsewhere*: Myanmar, Malaysia and Australia.

*Remarks*: This is also a very common species of this estuary occurring in mangroves. It is known to occur in Hugli, Matla, Mahanadi, Subarnarekha and Krishna estuaries (Dev Roy and Nandi, 2009).

Family MACROPHTHALMIDAE Dana, 1851

Genus *Macrophthalmus* Latreille, 1829


**Macrophthalmus (Mareotis) tomentosus** Souleyet, 1841

(Pl. 4, fig. 3)


*Measurements*: L: 24.0, W: 27.0.

*Distribution*: India : West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh.

*Elsewhere*: Mergui Archipelago, Aru Islands, Philippines and New Caledonia.

*Remarks*: This species is very rare being represented by a single specimen.

**SUMMARY**

11 species of prawns under 4 genera and 2 families and 22 species of brachyuran crabs under 16 genera and 4 families have been recorded from Bahuda estuary which includes few marine elements. Key to genera and species have been given along with distribution of each species.

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