INTRODUCTION

Molluscs dwelling on land belong to the class Gastropoda and those inhabiting in freshwater are represented by the classes Gastropoda and Bivalvia. About 24000 species of land molluscs and 7000 species of freshwater molluscs are known to science (Lydeard et al, 2004). In India, 1129 species of land molluscs (Ramakrishna et al, 2010) and 208 species of freshwater molluscs (Ramakrishna and Dey, 2007; Köhler & Glaubrecht, 2007; Reid et al, 2013) are so far reported.

Western Ghats, a global biodiversity hotspot, has 269 land molluscs (with 75% endemic species) and 65 freshwater molluscs (with about 39% endemic species) (Mavinkurve et al, 2004a; Aravind et al, 2005; Köhler & Glaubrecht, 2007; Reid et al, 2013). Nonetheless, molluscs particularly land snails of Western Ghats are by and large unknown or understudied or with scanty information (Mavinkurve et al, 2004a). Among the several reasons for poor documentation of species diversity in the Western Ghats, major causes are inaccessibility to remote areas and poor sampling efforts. For example, Köhler & Glaubrecht (2007) described 2 new pachychilid snails from Krishna River drainage system in Karnataka while Reid et al (2013) described six new species of freshwater littorinid snail from a single drainage system (linear distance of 80 km) of Western Ghats from the same state. Another reason for scanty records of molluscs in the Western Ghats is poorly studied or unstudied museum specimens particularly that of the Western Ghat Regional Centre of Zoological Survey of India. Therefore, we attempted to study land and freshwater molluscs deposited at the National Zoological Collections (NZC) of Western Ghat Regional Centre (WGRC), Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Kozhikode.

Important systematic contributions on land and freshwater molluscs of India including Western Ghats were that of Benson (1836), Blanford (1870 & 1880), Beddome (1875 & 1891), Blanford and Godwin Austen (1908), Gude (1914 & 1921), Preston (1915), Annandale and Rao (1925), Rao (1925), Subba Rao (1989), Mitra et al (2005) and Ramakrishna and Dey (2007). Moreover, many catalogues and checklists have been prepared reporting land and freshwater molluscs of India (Theobald, 1860, 1876; Mitchell, 1867; Nevill, 1877, 1878, 1884; Satyamurti, 1960; Ramakrishna et al, 2010) besides that of Karnataka (Mavinkurve et al, 2004b) and Maharashtra (Patil & Talmale, 2005).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The National Zoological Collections of Western Ghat Regional Centre, Kozhikode hold about
1049 specimens of land and freshwater molluscs (including 20 type material: 6 holotype specimens and 13 paratype specimens) collected mainly from the Western Ghats of Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu states during the period of 33 years from 1981 to 2013. Molluscan specimens were identified following Subba Rao (1989), Mitra et al. (2005), Ramakrishna and Dey (2007) and Reid et al. (2013). The classification systems of gastropod and bivalve families followed here are according to Bouchet and Rocroi (2005; 2010). However, the phylogenetic arrangement of the suprageneric taxa is according to Poppe & Tagaro (2006) for gastropods and according to Carter et al. (2011) for bivalves.

The following abbreviations are used: Coll.: Collector; dist.: district; INV: Invertebrate; IR: Identified Register; N.P.: National Park; NZC: National Zoological Collections; R.F.: Reserve Forest; T.R.: Tiger Reserve; W.L.S.: Wildlife Sanctuary; WGRC: Western Ghat Regional Centre; ZSI: Zoological Survey of India.

**SYSTEMATIC LIST**

**Land molluscs:**

Phylum MOLLUSCA

Class GASTROPODA

Subclass CAENOGASTROPODA

Order unassigned CAENOGASTROPODA

Superfamily CYCLOPHOROIDEA

Family CYCLOPHORIDAE

Subfamily CYCLOPHORINAE

1. *Cyclophorus (Litostylus) nilagiricus* (Benson, 1852)

Subclass HETEROBRANCHIA

Order STYLOMMATOPHORA

Superfamily ACHATINOIDEA

Family ACHATINIDAE

Subfamily ACHATININAE

2. *Achatina (Lissachatina) fulica* (Bowdich, 1822)

Superfamily PLECTOPYLOIDEA

Family PLECTOPYLIDAE

3. *Corilla anax* (Benson, 1865)

Superfamily HELICARIONOIDEA

Family ARIOPHANTIDAE

Subfamily ARIOPHANTINAE

4. *Euplecta subcastor* (Beddome, 1891)

5. *Hemiplecta basileus* (Benson, 1861)

6. *Indrella ampulla* (Benson, 1850)

**Freshwater molluscs:**

Phylum MOLLUSCA

Class GASTROPODA

Subclass CAENOAGASTROPODA

Order unassigned CAENOAGASTROPODA

Superfamily AMPULLARIOIDEA

Family AMPULLARIIDAE

Subfamily AMPULLARIINAE

7. *Pila virens* (Lamarck, 1822)

Superfamily VIVIPAROIDEA

Family VIVIPARIDAE

Subfamily VIVIPARINAE

8. *Bellamya bengalensis* (Lamarck, 1822)

9. *Bellamya dissimilis* (Müller, 1774)

Superfamily CERITHIOIDEA

Family PACHYCHILIDAE

10. *Paracrostoma huegeli* (Philippi, 1843)

Family PALUDOMIDAE

Subfamily PALUDOMINAE

11. *Paludomus (Paludomus) annandalei* Preston, 1909

12. *Paludomus (Philopotamis) sulcatus* Reeve, 1847

13. *Paludomus (Tanalia) neritoides* Reeve, 1847

Family THIARIDAE

Subfamily THIARINAE

14. *Melanoides tuberculata* (Müller, 1774)

15. *Tarebia granifera* (Lamarck, 1822)
16. Thiara (Thiara) scabra (Müller, 1774)  
   Superfamily LITTORINOIDEA  
   Family LITTORINIDAE  
   Subfamily LACUNINAE


18. Cremnoconchus canaliculatus Blanford, 1870


21. Cremnoconchus conicus Blanford, 1870


25. Cremnoconchus syhadrensis (Blanford, 1863)  
   Subclass HETEROBRANCHIA  
   Order HYGROPHILA  
   Superfamily LYMNAEOIDEA  
   Family LYMNAEIDAE  
   Subfamily LYMNAEINAE

26. Radix luteola (Lamarck, 1822)  
   Superfamily PLANORBOIDEA  
   Family PLANORBIDAE  
   Subfamily BULININAE

27. Indoplanorbis exustus (Deshayes, 1834)  
   Class BIVALVIA  
   Subclass PALAEOHETERODONTA  
   Order UNIONOIDA  
   Superfamily UNIONOIDEA  
   Family UNIONIDAE  
   Subfamily AMBLEMINAE

28. Lamellidens consobrinus (Lea, 1859)

29. Lamellidens marginalis (Lamarck, 1819)  
   Subfamily PARREYSIINAE

30. Parreysia (Parreysia) corrugata (Müller, 1774)

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

1. Cyclophorus (Litostylus) nilagiricus  
   (Benson, 1852)  
   (Plate-I, Figs. 1–3)


2. Achatina (Lissachatina) fulica  
   (Bowdich, 1822)  
   (Plate-I, Figs. 4, 5)
   1822. Achatina fulica Bowdich, Elements of Conchology, part I. Univalves : pl. 13, fig. 3.

   Material examined: 1 ex., Chulliyar, Palakkad dist., Kerala, 23.03.1999, Coll. P.M. Suresshan, ZSI/WGRC/IR/INV/2785.

   Distribution: India: Found throughout the country (including Andaman Islands) except north-west region. Elsewhere: American Samoa, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Caribbean, Central African Republic, China, Christmas Island, Colombia, Cote d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Guam, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Madagascar, Malagasy, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritius, Micronesia, Morocco, Myanmar, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles,
Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, United States Virgin Islands, US Minor Outlying Islands, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Wallis and Futuna, West Africa and Zanzibar.

3. *Corilla anax* (Benson, 1865)  
(Plate-I, Figs. 6–8)


4. *Euplecta subcastor* (Beddome, 1891)  
(Plate-I, Figs. 9–11)


*Distribution:* India: Western Ghats : Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

5. *Hemiplecta basileus* (Benson, 1861)  
(Plate-I, Figs. 12–14)


*Distribution:* India: Western Ghats : Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

6. *Indrella ampulla* (Benson, 1850)  
(Plate-I, Figs. 15, 16)


*Distribution:* India: Western Ghats : Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

7. *Pila virens* (Lamarck, 1822)  
(Plate-II, Figs. 1, 2)


Distribution: India : Andhra Pradesh, Assam?, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

8. **Bellamya bengalensis** (Lamarck, 1822)  
(Plate-II, Figs. 3, 4)


Distribution: India : Common throughout the country including Kerala. Elsewhere : Bangladesh, Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

9. **Bellamya dissimilis** (Müller, 1774)  
(Plate-II, Figs. 5, 6)


Distribution: India : Common throughout the country including Kerala. Elsewhere : Bangladesh, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

**Distribution**: India : South India (including Western Ghats): Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Remarks**: Records from Assam and Meghalaya (Garo and Khasi Hills) (Ramakrishna & Dey, 2007) is incorrect since the species is endemic to south India (Köhler & Glaubrecht, 2007).

11. **Paludomus (Paludomus) annandalei**

Preston, 1909

(Plate-II, Figs. 9, 10)


**Distribution**: India : South India (including Western Ghats): Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

12. **Paludomus (Philopotamis) sulcatus**

Reeve, 1847

(Plate-II, Figs. 11, 12)

1847. *Paludomus sulcatus* Reeve, *Conch. Icon.*, 4 : pl. 2, fig. 8a, pl.3, figs. 8b, c.


**Distribution**: India : Kerala. **Elsewhere**: Sri Lanka.

13. **Paludomus (Tanalia) neritoides**

Reeve, 1847

(Plate-II, Figs. 13, 14)

1847. *Paludomus neritoides* Reeve, *Conch. Icon.*, 4: pl. 1, fig. 3a, b.


**Distribution**: India : Kerala and Tamil Nadu. **Elsewhere**: Sri Lanka.

**Remarks**: New record to Tamil Nadu.

14. **Melanoides tuberculata** (Müller, 1774)

(Plate-II, Figs. 15, 16)


**Distribution**: India: Common throughout the country except Jammu and Kashmir. **Elsewhere**: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

15. **Tarebia granifera** (Lamarck, 1822)

(Plate-III, Figs. 17, 18)


**Distribution**: India : Andaman and Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Tripura, and West Bengal. **Elsewhere**: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cuba, French Polynesia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, United States of America, Venezuela and Vietnam.

**Remarks**: New records to Karnataka and Kerala.

16. **Thiara (Thiara) scabra** (Müller, 1774)

(Plate-III, Figs. 19, 20)


**Material examined**: 1 ex., Coorg, Kodagu dist., Karnataka, 14. 02. 1985, Coll. K.N. Nair, ZSI/WGRC/IR/INV/2876; 1 ex., Munderi, Nilambur,

**Distribution:** India: Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. **Elsewhere:** Bangladesh, Fiji, Guam, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Micronesia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor, Vanuatu and Yemen.


(Plate-III, Figs. 21, 22)


**Material examined:** Holotype, 1 ex., Agumbe, Udupi dist., Karnataka, 13. 10. 2010, Coll. N.A. Aravind & N.A. Madhyastha, ZSI/WGRC/IR/INV/2313 and paratypes, 2 ex., ZSI/WGRC/IR/INV/2314, 2315, same data as holotype.

**Distribution:** India: Western Ghats: Karnataka (Udupi).

**Remarks:** Family Littorinidae Children, 1834 is almost exclusively marine but for the freshwater genus *Cremnoconchus* Blanford, 1869. The genus and its species are restricted to streams of the Western Ghats in India (Reid *et al.*, 2013).

18. *Cremnoconchus canaliculatus* Blanford, 1870

(Plate-III, Figs. 23, 24)


**Distribution:** India: Western Ghats: Maharashtra (Pune, Raigad and Satara).


(Plate-III, Figs. 25, 26)


**Material examined:** Holotype, 1 ex., Belkal Thirtha Falls, Udupi dist., Karnataka, 16. 03. 2008, Coll. N.A. Aravind, ZSI/WGRC/IR/INV/2321; paratype, 1 ex., ZSI/WGRC/IR/INV/2320, same data as holotype and 1 ex., locality unknown, district unknown, Karnataka, date of collection unknown, Coll. N.A. Aravind, ZSI/WGRC/IR/INV/2322.

**Distribution:** India: Western Ghats: Karnataka (Udupi).


(Plate-III, Figs. 27, 28)


**Material examined:** Holotype, 1 ex., Hulikal Ghat, Udupi dist., Karnataka, 13. 10. 2010, Coll. N.A. Aravind & N.A. Madhyastha, ZSI/WGRC/IR/INV/2313 and paratypes, 3 ex., ZSI/WGRC/IR/INV/2314, 2315, same data as holotype.

**Distribution:** India: Western Ghats: Karnataka (Udupi).

21. *Cremnoconchus conicus* Blanford, 1870

(Plate-III, Figs. 29, 30)


**Material examined:** 1 ex., 6 km west of

**Distribution**: India: Western Ghats: Maharashtra (Pune and Satara).

22. **Cremnoconchus dwarakii** Reid, Aravind & Madhyastha, 2013

(Plate-III, Figs. 31, 32)


**Material examined**: Holotype, 1 ex., Hulikal Ghat, Udupi dist., Karnataka, 13. 10. 2010, Coll. N.A. Aravind & N.A. Madhyastha, ZSI/WGRC/IR/INV/2323 and paratypes, 4 ex., ZSI/WGRC/IR/INV/2324, 2325, same data as holotype.

**Distribution**: India: Western Ghats: Karnataka (Udupi).

23. **Cremnoconchus globulus** Reid, Aravind & Madhyastha, 2013

(Plate-IV, Figs. 1, 2)


**Distribution**: India: Western Ghats: Karnataka (Chikmagaluru).

24. **Cremnoconchus hanumani** Reid, Aravind & Madhyastha, 2013

(Plate-IV, Figs. 3, 4)


**Distribution**: India: Western Ghats: Karnataka (Chikmagaluru).

25. **Cremnoconchus syhadrensis** (Blanford, 1863)

(Plate-IV, Figs. 5, 6)


**Distribution**: India: Western Ghats: Maharashtra (Nashik, Pune and Raigad).

**Remarks**: Type locality was corrected to Matheran by Reid *et al.* (2013) from Khandala earlier mentioned by Subba Rao & Mitra (1979).

26. **Radix luteola** ( Lamarck, 1822)

(Plate-IV, Figs. 7, 8)


**Material examined**: 1 ex., Sampaje, Kodagu dist., Karnataka, 07. 01. 1985, Coll. K.N. Nair
27. *Indoplanorbis exustus* (Deshayes, 1834)  
(Plate-IV, Figs. 9–11)


*Distribution*: India: Common throughout the country including Karnataka and Kerala. *Elsewhere*: Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam and Yemen.

28. *Lamellidens consobrinus* (Lea, 1859)  
(Plate-IV, Figs. 12, 13)


29. *Parreysia (Parreysia) corrugata*  
(Müller, 1774)  
(Plate-IV, Figs. 16, 17)


**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

From the holdings of WGRC, ZSI, Kozhikode, 30 species of molluscs (6 land molluscs and 24 freshwater molluscs) under 18 genera, 12 subfamilies of 13 families, 11 superfamilies, 4 orders and an unassigned order, 3 subclasses and 2 classes, were identified. The class Gastropoda was represented by as many as 27 species whereas the class Bivalvia was having only 3 species. All the molluscs except the genus *Cremnoconchus* Blanford, 1869 and *Radix luteola* (Lamarck, 1822) were recorded from Kerala (total 20 species) whereas Karnataka was represented by 13 species; Tamil Nadu by 5 species and Maharashtra by 3 species (Table-1).

**Table 1.** State and district-wise distribution of land and freshwater molluscs studied from the collection of WGRC, ZSI, Kozhikode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Karnataka</th>
<th>Kerala</th>
<th>Maharashtra</th>
<th>Tamil Nadu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chikmagalur</td>
<td>Udipi</td>
<td>Ernakulam</td>
<td>Palakkad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclophorus (Litostylus) nilagiricus</td>
<td>– – – + – –</td>
<td>+ – – + – +</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achatina (Lissachatina) fulica</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – + – +</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corilla anax</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euplecta subcastor</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemiplecta basileus</td>
<td>– – – – + + + –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – + + + –</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indrella ampulla</td>
<td>– – – – + + + +</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>+ + + + + +</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pila virens</td>
<td>– – – + + + + + +</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>+ + + + + +</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellamya bengalensis</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>+ + + + + +</td>
<td>+ + + + + +</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellamya dissimilis</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>+ + + + + +</td>
<td>+ + + + + +</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paracrostoma huegelii</td>
<td>+ + + + + + + +</td>
<td>+ + + + + +</td>
<td>+ + + + + +</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paludomus (Paludomus) annandalei</td>
<td>– – – + + + + + +</td>
<td>+ + + + + +</td>
<td>+ + + + + +</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paludomus (Philopotamis) sulcatus</td>
<td>– – – + + + + + +</td>
<td>+ + + + + +</td>
<td>+ + + + + +</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1. contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Karnataka</th>
<th>Kerala</th>
<th>Maharashtra</th>
<th>Tamil Nadu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paludomus (Tanalia) neritoides</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanoideos tuberculata</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarebia granifera</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiara (Thiara) scabra</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cremnoconchus agambensis</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cremnoconchus canaliculatus</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cremnoconchus castanea</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
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<td>– – – – – – –</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cremnoconchus cingulatus</td>
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<td>– – – – – – –</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cremnoconchus conicus</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cremnoconchus dwarakii</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cremnoconchus globulus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cremnoconchus hanumani</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cremnoconchus syhadrensis</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radix luteola</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indoplanorbis exustus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamellidens consobrinus</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamellidens marginalis</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parreysia (Parreysia) corrugata</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specimens studied</td>
<td>38 175 14 10 26 125 130 45 83 161 19 88 15 1 78 20 7 4 2 2 4 1 1049*</td>
<td>– – – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
<td>– – – – – –</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 1 specimen from Karnataka with unknown locality

Among the freshwater gastropods, Paludomus (Tanalia) neritoides Reeve, 1847 is a new record to Tamil Nadu whereas Tarebia granifera (Lamarck, 1822) is reported for the first time from Karnataka and Kerala. The bivalve, Lamellidens consobrinus (Lea, 1859) stood as a new record to Kerala.

**SUMMARY**

This paper is a first list of land and freshwater molluscs (6 land forms and 24 freshwater species) in the holdings of Western Ghat Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Kozhikode. Both type (20 specimens) and non-type (1029 specimens) materials are included in the present study, collected mainly from Western Ghats of Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu over a period of 33 years from 1981 to 2013. A total of 30 species under 18 genera, 12 subfamilies of 13 families, 11 superfamilies, 4 orders and an unassigned order, 3 subclasses and 2 classes were identified. Systematic list and account of all the identified species are provided along with data on their distribution patterns. Some new records were also encountered during the present study: Paludomus (Tanalia) neritoides Reeve, 1847 new record to Tamil Nadu; Tarebia granifera (Lamarck, 1822) first report to Karnataka and Kerala, and Lamellidens consobrinus (Lea, 1859) new report to Kerala.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to Dr. K. Venkatraman, Director, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata for facilities, constant encouragement and support. We are thankful to the scientists and staff of Western Ghat Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Kozhikode for support and help during the study. Special thanks are extended to all the collectors of molluscan specimens deposited at WGRC, ZSI, Kozhikode.

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