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Study on a small collection of pisces from Retteri Lake in Madhavaram, Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

The present paper deals with a small of collection of 16 species of fishes belonging to 6 orders, 10 families 13 genera from Retteri Lake. The Family Cyprinidae represents the dominant one with five representative species.

Keywords: Retteri, Pisces, Cyprinidae.

1. Introduction

Freshwater is critical to human society and sustains all terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems [1]. Worldwide, freshwater fishes are the most diverse of all vertebrate groups, but are also the most highly threatened through anthropogenic activities such as river management works, dam building, and land use change in the watersheds [2]. Therefore, studies are being executed to develop tools for freshwater biodiversity conservation [3], and various methods and strategies have been proposed [4]. The need to protected freshwater habitats, rare or endangered species, and intact waterways have been widely justified [5]. India has developed a network of 605 protected areas covering approximately 4.74% of the total geographical area of the country in the form of 509 wildlife sanctuaries, 96 National Parks, and three conservation reserves under “Wild life (Protection) Act” [6] (NBAP 2008). The total protected areas have been earmarked for extensive conservation of habitats and ecosystems. However, a review of the protected area network in India reveals a poor representation of freshwater fish biodiversity in that network. Recently, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, has prepared National Biodiversity Action Plan to help conserving biological diversity in both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems [7]. India has very rich aquatic biodiversity spanning the country. In India there is about 2 319 fish species that have so far been documented, of which about 838 fishes inhabit freshwaters [8]. Retteri Lake located in Madhavaram near Red hills town in the Thiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu represents one of the biggest lake nearby Chennai. Geographically, the Retteri Lake is located between 13.0342°N latitudes and 80.1506° E longitudes. It covers an area of about 523.48 hectares and is the major water source for irrigation, and other human domestic activities and cattle wading. The catchment area is highly influenced by anthropogenic, industrial and human activities. The studies in Retteri Lake were less explored on water quality and plankton parameters.

About 27,977 species under 515 families and 4494 genera [9] are valid species of fish recorded from the world, of which 11952 are freshwater and the remaining are marine. About 2500 species of fish are recorded from the Indian region of these 930 species are freshwater inhabitants [9]. Hitherto, no work has been done on the piscifauna of Retteri Lake. The present paper deals with a small of collection of 16 species of fishes belonging to 6 orders, 10 families 13 genera from Retteri. Standard references viz. [10-14] were followed for the identification of fish specimens. Classification follows [10, 12].

Systematic List of Fish Species Reported From Retteri Lake

Order Osteoglossiformes

Family Notopteridae Bleeker, 1859

Genus *Notopterus* Lacepede, 1800

1. *Notopterus notopterus* (Pallas, 1769)

Order CYPRINIFORMES Bleeker, 1859

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- Family CYPRINIDAE
Genus *Esomus* Swainson, 1839
2. *Esomus danricus* (Hamilton, 1822)
Genus *Rasbora* Bleeker, 1860
 3. *Rasbora daniconius* (Hamilton, 1822)
Genus *Pethia* Pethiyagoda, Meegoskumbura & Madhuwage, 2012
 4. *Pethia conchoni* (Hamilton, 1822)
Genus *Puntius* Hamilton, 1822
 5. *Puntius filamentosus* (Valenciennes, 1844)
 6. *Puntius vittatus* (Day, 1865)
Order SILURIFORMES
Family HETEROPNEUSTIDAE Hora, 1936
Genus *Heteropneustes* Muller, 1840
 7. *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch, 1794)
Order SYNBRANCHIFORMES
Family MASTACEMBELIDAE
Genus *Macrogathus* Lacepede, 1800
 8. *Macrogathus pancalus* (Hamilton, 1822)
Order CYPRINODONTIFORMES
Family POECILIDAE
Genus *Gambusia* Poey
 9. *Gambusia affinis* (Baird & Girard, 1853)
Order PERCIFORMES
Family CICHLIDAE
Genus: *Eetroplus* Cuvier.
 10. *Eetroplus suratensis* (Bloch, 1790)
 11. *Eetroplus maculatus* (Bloch, 1795)
Genus: *Oreochromis* Guenther.
 12. *Oreochromis mossambicus* (Peters, 1852)
Family Belontiidae
Genus: *Pseudosphromenus* Bleeker.
 13. *Pseudosphromenus cupanus* (Cuvier, 1831)
Family Osphronemidae
Genus: *Trichopodus*
 14. *Trichopodus trichopterus* (Pallas, 1770)
Family CHANNIDAE
Genus: *Channa* Scopoli
 15. *Channa punctatus* (Bloch, 1793)
Family GOBIIDAE
Genus *Glossogobius* Gill
 16. *Glossogobius giurus* (Hamilton, 1822)

Systematic Account of Fish Species Reported From Retteri Lake

1. *Notopterus notopterus* (Pallas)

1769. *Gymnotus notopterus* Pallas, *Spicil. Zool.*, Petersburg, 7:40, pl. 6, fig.2 (type-locality: Ponds and rivers of Bengal).

1991. *Notopterus notopterus*, Talwar and Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol. 1: 64-65.

1999. *Notopterus notopterus*, Menon, Check list-, *Freshwater Fishes of India. Rec. zool.Surv. India, Occ. Paper No.*, 175: 9-20.

2010. *Notopterus notopterus*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region. 2nd Edition*: 23, Fig. 11a, Plate,I, fig.1.

Material Examined: 1ex., 16-viii-2012, Retteri Lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnostic characters: Body oblong and strongly compressed. Dorsal fin small, inserted nearer snout-tip than to base of caudal fin. Pectoral fins moderate, extend beyond anal fin origin. Anal fin united with the caudal fin. Body grayish on dorsal surface, silvery on sides.

Distribution: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand.



2. *Esomus danricus* (Hamilton)

1822. *Esomus danricus*, Hamilton, *Fish. Ganges*:325, 390, pl. 16, fig. 88 (Type locality, ponds & ditches of Bengal).

1991. *Esomus danricus*, Talwar and Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol. 1: 377-378, fig. 134.

1999. *Esomus danricus*, Menon, Check list-, *Freshwater Fishes of India. Rec. zool.Surv. India, Occ. Paper No.*, 175: 46- 48.

2010. *Esomus danricus*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region. 2nd Edition*: p. 80, Fig. 46, Plate II, Fig. 3. Material examined: 1ex., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnosis: Body elongate, slim and compressed. Head pointed. Mouth small. Barbels two pairs; maxillary pair extremely long and usually extend to about middle of body. Rostral barbels short and fleshy. Lateral line incomplete, very short piercing 4 to 6 scales anteriorly.

Distribution: Throughout North India including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Anamalai hills, Western Ghats. Elsewhere: Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Rasbora daniconius (Hamilton)

1822. *Cyprinus daniconius* Hamilton. *Fish Ganges*,: 327, pl. 15, fig. 89.

1878. *Rasbora daniconius*, Day, *Fish. India*: 584, pl.146, fig.2 and 3; 1889, Day, *Fauna. Br. India, Fish.*, 1: 336.

1991. *Parluciosoma daniconius* Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol.1.p. 382 - 383, fig. 136.

1999. *Parluciosoma daniconius*, Menon, *Check list-Fresh water Fishes of India. Rec. zool. Surv. India, Occ. Paper No.* 175: 50-52.

1999. *Rasbora daniconius*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region*: 82- 83.

2010. *Rasbora daniconius* Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region, 2nd Edition*: 90 & 91, fig. 51.

Material examined: 2exs., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal profile more convex than ventral profile. Barbels absent. Pectoral fin not reaching pelvic fin base. Body greenish yellow above, silvery on sides with a blue- black lateral band more or less distinct extending from posterior margin of eye to base of caudal fin. Caudal fin lobes often tipped grey.

Distribution: India: Throughout India. Elsewhere: Arunachal Pradesh, Bangladesh, Malay- Archipelago, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Zanzibar.



3. *Puntius conchoni* (Hamilton)

1822. *Cyprinus conchoni* Hamilton, *Fish. Ganges*, : 317, 389.
 1878. *Barbus conchoni*, Day, *Fish. India*,: 576, Pl.143, fig. 7; 1889, Day, *Fauna Br. India, Fish.*, 1 : 325.
 1991. *Puntius conchoni*, Jayaram, *Rec. Zool. Surv. India, Occ. Paper No.135*: 27-29,
 1991. *Puntius conchoni*, Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol.1. p. 266.
 2010. *Puntius conchoni*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region*, 2nd Edition: 122 & 132, Plate IX, fig. 5.

Material examined: 1ex., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnostic characters: Barbels absent. Lateral line incomplete, ceasing after 9 to 10 scales. Body yellowish brown on dorsal surface and on sides, yellowish white below. A large black spot on lateral line just above anal fin. Fins orange. Dorsal fin with its upper half blackish.

Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu, Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, South India, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal ; Brahmaputra, Cauvery, Ganga, Mahanadi river systems.
Elsewhere: Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan

4. *Puntius filamentosus* (Valenciennes)

1844. *Leuciscus filamentosus* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. Poiss.*, 17: 96, pl.492 (type- ocality: "les eaux douces d' Alypey" = Alleppey, Kerala State.
 1878. *Barbus mahecola*, Day, *Fishes of India*,: 575, Pl.140, fig. 5; 1889, Day, *Fauna Br. India, Fish.*, 1: 323, fig. 105.
 1878. *Barbus filamentosus*, Day, *Fishes of India*,: 582; 1889, Day, *Fauna Br. India, Fish.*, 1: 333
 1991. *Puntius filamentosus*, Talwar and Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol. 1 : 270-271
 2010. *Puntius filamentosus*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of the Indian Region*, 2nd Edition: 129 & 130, Plate XI, fig. 2.

Material examined: 13exs., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnostic characters: Body elongate. Mouth moderate; a very small pair of maxillary barbels. Scales large; lateral line complete with about 21 scales. Color silvery to greenish silvery; a distinctive a dark oval blotch on lateral – line. Fins delicate yellow greenish: dorsal fin rays partly dark violet, often dark tipped.

Distribution: India: Cauvery and Krishna River systems in

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Goa. *Elsewhere:* Sri Lanka, Myanmar & Thailand.



5. *Puntius vittatus* (Day)

1865. *Puntius vittatus*, Day, *Proc. Zool.Soc. Lond* 303: (type-locality: Cochin, Kerala)
 1878. *Barbus vittatus*, Day, *Fishes of India*: 582, pl. 144, fig. 2.
 1889. *Barbus vittatus*, Day, *Fauna of Br. India*, Fishes, 1: 333
 1991. *Puntius vittatus*, Talwar and Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol. 1: 293- 294, fig. 102
 1999. *Puntius vittatus*, Menon, Check list-, *Freshwater Fishes of India. Rec. zool.Surv. India, Occ. Paper No.*, 175: 105.
 2010. *Puntius vittatus*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region*. 2nd Edition: p. 126 & 131, Plate XIII Fig. 3.

Material examined: 11exs., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnosis: Back yellowish –green, flanks greenish, belly silvery white; each scale with a dark base and a silvery edge; a black blotch at the base of caudal fin. Dorsal spine osseous.

Distribution: India: Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Kutch. *Elsewhere:* Pakistan & Sri Lanka.

6. *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch)

1794. *Silurus fossilis*. Bloch, *Naturgesch. Ausl. Fische*, 8: 46, pl. 370, fig. 2.
 1878. *Saccobranchus fossilis*, Day, *Fish. India* : 486, pl. 114, figs 1; 1889, Day, *Fauna Br. India, Fish.*, 1: 125, fig. 53.
 1991. *Heteropneustes fossilis*, Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol.11. p. 689- 690, fig. 219.
 1999. *Heteropneustes fossilis*, Menon, *Check list-Fresh water Fishes of India. Rec. zool. Surv. India, Occ. Paper No. 175* : 262 - 263.
 2010. *Heteropneustes fossilis*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region*, 2nd Edition : 359, Plate XXIX, fig. 3.

Material examined: 1ex., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnostic characters: Body elongate, subcylindrical to pelvic fin base, compressed behind. Mouth small and terminal. Four pairs of well-developed barbels. Dorsal fin short, inserted usually above tip of pectoral fins. Pectoral fin with a strong spine, serrated along its inner edge. Anal fin long- based, separated by a distinct notch from caudal fin.

Distribution: India: Throughout India. *Elsewhere:* Bangladesh, China, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.



8. *Macrognathus pancalus* (Hamilton)
 1822. *Macrognathus pancalus* Hamilton, *Fish. Ganges*,: 30, 364.
 1878. *Mastacembelus pancalus*, Day, *Fishes of India*: 340, pl. 72, fig. 4; 1889, Day, *Fauna Br. India, Fish.*, 2: 333.
 1991. *Macrognathus pancalus*, Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol.11. p.1027 – 1028, fig. 292.
 1999. *Macrognathus pancalus*, Menon, *Check list-Fresh water Fishes of India. Rec. Zool. Surv. India, Occ. Paper No. 175* : 302 - 303.
 2010. *Macrognathus pancalus*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region*, 2nd Edition: 417 & 418, Plate XXXIV, fig. 4.

Material examined: 3exs., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnostic characters: Body eel like and slightly compressed. Mouth narrow. Along fleshy appendage to snout. Dorsal fin inserted above middle of pectoral fins; dorsal and anal fins separate from caudal fin. Body greenish olive on dorsal surface and yellow below. Yellowish white spots on scales. Posterior portion of body often vertically striped.

Distribution: India: Chattisgarh, Throughout India. *Elsewhere:* Bangladesh, Pakistan.

9. *Gambusia affinis* (Baird & Girard)
 1853. *Heterandria affinis* Baird and Girard, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, 6 : 390 (type-Localities : San Antonio river drainage, Texas).
 1991. *Gambusia affinis*, Talwar and Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol. II : 756-757 fig. 242.
 1999 *Gambusia affinis*, Menon, *Check list-Fresh water Fishes of India. Rec. Zool. Surv. India, Occ. Paper No. 175* : 269 – 270.
 2010. *Gambusia affinis*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region*, 2nd Edition: 404 -405, fig 278.(Plate - XXXIV, fig. 3).

Material examined: 18exs., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnosis: Back olive brown color; belly silvery; isolated black spots often present on body; a black transverse bar across eye. Fins hyaline to yellowish; dorsal and caudal fins with black spots.

Distribution: India: Throughout India. *Elsewhere:* Hawaii, Malaya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Phillipines, Sri Lanka, Thailand. Native of coastal waters of United States.



10. *Etroplus suratensis*(Bloch)
 1785. *Chaetodon suratensis* Bloch, *Syst. Ichth.* : pl. 217 (type-locality : India).
 1877. *Etroplus suratensis* Day, *Fishes of India*. P. 415, pl. 89, fig. 6.
 1889. *Etroplus suratensis* Day, *Fauna of Br. India, Fishes*, 2: 430
 1991. *Etroplus suratensis*, Talwar and Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol. II : 885- 886, fig-267.
 2010. *Etroplus suratensis*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region*, 2nd Edition: 462, Text. fig.309 A,

Material examined: 1ex., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnosis: Body very deep, short, oval and strongly compressed. Body light green with six to eight not very prominent vertical bands. Most of the scales above lateral line with a central white spot. Some irregular black spots on abdomen. Dorsal, caudal, pelvic and anal fins bluish. Pectoral fins yellowish with a black blotch at its base.

Distribution: Peninsular India: Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala. *Elsewhere:* Sri Lanka.

11. *Etroplus maculatus* (Bloch)
 1785. *Chaetodon maculatus* Bloch, *Syst. Ichth.* : pl. 427, fig.2 (type-locality : India).
 1877. *Etroplus maculatus* Day, *Fishes of India*. P. 415, pl. 89, fig. 4.
 1889. *Etroplus maculatus* Day, *Fauna of Br. India, Fishes*, 2: 429, fig. 150.
 1991. *Etroplus maculatus*, Talwar and Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol. II: 885.
 2010. *Etroplus maculatus*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region*, 2nd Edition: 462, Text. fig.309 B, (Plate. XXXI, Fig. I)

Material examined: 3exs., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnosis: Yellowish, back greenish, with numerous horizontal lines of deep golden spots; three large, round black blotches on flanks, middle blotch largest and darkest. Spinous dorsal fin with several brown and yellow spot; pelvic fins deep black; anal and caudal fins yellowish.

Distribution: Peninsular India: Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka. *Elsewhere:* Sri Lanka.

12. *Oreochromis mossambicus* (Peters)

1852. *Chromis (Tilapia) mossambicus* Peters, Montab. Akad. Wiss., Berlin: 681.

1952. *Tilapia mossambica*: Jones and Sarojini, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 5

1991. *Oreochromis mossambica*, Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol.11. p. 887 – 888.

2010. *Oreochromis mossambicus*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region*, 2nd Edition: 463, Plate XXXIII, fig. 1; Text-fig. 310.

Material examined: 6exs., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnostic characters: Cleft of mouth short, lower jaw slightly longer. Dorsal fin originates above pectoral fin base, spinous part longer than soft part. Lateral line incomplete. Caudal fin sub truncate. Body greenish olive to golden. Vertical fins blackish with indistinct white spots. Young specimens with an ovate black spot behind base of last dorsal spine.

Distribution: India: Widely introduced in India. Elsewhere: Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Genus: *Pseudosphromenus* Bleeker.

13. *Pseudosphromenus cupanus* Valenciennes

1831. *Polycanthus cupanus* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. Poiss.*, 7: 357.

1876. *Polycanthus cupanus* Day, *Fishes of India*. P. 371, pl. 78, fig. 4.

1889. *Polycanthus cupanus* Day, *Fauna of Br. India, Fishes*, 2: 368, fig. 121.

1991. *Macropodus cupanus* Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol.11. p. 1002 – 1003, fig. 286.

2010. *Pseudosphromenus cupanus*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region*, 2nd Edition: 501, Plate XXXII, fig. 2; Text-fig. 323.



Material examined: 2 exs., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnostic characters: Body oblong and compressed. Brown spots on head. A dusky blotch on caudal peduncle. Caudal fin pointed with median rays elongated. Soft dorsal and caudal fins with rows of black spots. Scales large, Lateral line rudimentary; 29 to 32 scales in longitudinal series.

Distribution: India: Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Maharashtra. Elsewhere: Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Malaya Peninsula & Sumatra.

Family Osphronemidae

Genus: *Trichopodus*

14. *Trichopodus trichopterus* (Pallas, 1770)

Material examined: 1ex., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnostic characters: Color in life brown; shoulders with irregular dark marks, yellowish on opercles and thorax; median fins and pectorals brown, ventrals yellowish. Mouth very small, very oblique, upper jaw vertical, lower jaw prominent. Lateral line curved, irregular. Caudal fin slightly truncate. Dorsal fin with 8-9 branched rays; 33-38 branched anal-fin rays; black spots in middle of side and at caudal-fin base. Body with numerous narrow irregular oblique bars.

Distribution: India:

Elsewhere: Mekong basin in Laos, Yunnan, Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Southeast Asia

Family CHANNIDAE

Genus: *Channa* Scopoli

15. *Channa punctatus* (Bloch).

1793. *Ophiocephalus punctatus* Bloch, *Naturng. Ausland. Fische.*, 7: 139, pl. 358.

1878. *Ophiocephalus punctatus*, Day, *Fish. India* : 367, pl. 78, figs 1; 1889, Day, *Fauna Br. India, Fish.*, 2: 420, fig. 364.

1991. *Channa punctatus*, Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol.11. p. 1020 – 1021, fig. 290.

1999. *Channa punctatus*, Menon, *Check list-Fresh water Fishes of India. Rec. Zool. Surv. India, Occ. Paper No. 175* : 276 - 277.

2010. *Channa punctatus*, Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region*, 2nd Edition: 509-511, Plate XXXVII, fig. 3.

Material examined: 2exs., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnostic characters: Body elongate. Pelvic fin three-fourth as long as pectoral fin. 5 rows of scales between the orbit and angle of preopercle. Caudal fin rounded. Generally body is greenish on dorsal surface, becoming yellow on sides and abdomen. A dark stripe along side of head and several short cross bands from back to middle of body. Fins spotted.

Distribution: India: Throughout India.

Elsewhere: Bangladesh, China, Malaya, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Polynesia, Sri Lanka, Tahiti.

Genus *Glossogobius* Gill

16. *Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton)

1822. *Gobius giuris* Hamilton, *Fish. Ganges.*: 51, pl. 33, fig.15.

1878. *Gobius giuris*, Day, *Fishes of India* : 294, pl. 67, fig. 1; 1889, Day, *Fauna Br. India, Fish.*, 2: 266.

1991. *Glossogobius giuris*, Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland Fishes of India and Adjacent Countries*, Vol.11. p. 936 – 937, fig. 274.

1999. *Glossogobius giuris*, Menon, *Check list-Fresh water Fishes of India. Rec. zool. Surv. India, Occ. Paper No. 175* : 294 - 295.

2010. *Glossogobius giuris* Jayaram, *The Freshwater Fishes of The Indian Region*, 2nd Edition: 476 & 477, Plate XXXIII & XXXVI, fig. 3.

Material examined: 1ex., 16-viii-2012, Retteri lake, Thiruvallur district, coll. M. Mary Queen.

Diagnosis: Body elongate and somewhat compressed. Eyes small. Yellowish- brown with five dark blotches on flank. Sides of head with irregular violet spots. Dorsal, pectoral and caudal fins mottled with dark spots. Spots darkest along spine of second dorsal fin.

Distribution: India: Throughout. Elsewhere: Australia, Bangladesh, China, East and South coasts of Africa, Indo-Australian Archipelago, Japan, Malaya, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Phillipines, South Pacific Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand

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