

CLADOCERA (CRUSTACEA) OF TAMIL NADU - CHECKLIST AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

M.B. Raghunathan and R. Suresh Kumar

Zoological Survey of India, Southern Regional Station, 100 Santhome Road, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600028, India.

Cladoceran investigation of Tamil Nadu was initiated by Rajagopal (1962) with recordings from Madras coastal waters. Seasonal events in a natural population of *Daphnia carinata* were studied by Vijayaraghavan (1970). Navaneethakrishnan and Michael (1971) investigated the egg production and relative growth in *Daphnia carinata*. Vijayalakshmi and Venugopalan (1972) investigated the biological aspects of *Penilia avirostris* in Portonovo waters. Murugan and Sivaramakrishnan (1973) studied the biology of *Simocephalus acutirostratus*. Further Michael (1973) made a detailed analysis of the cladocerans of Madurai area. Murugan (1975a,b) made biological studies of *Moina micrura* and *Ceriodaphnia cornuta*. Santhanam *et al.* (1975) studied the zooplankton of Portonovo waters, Kaliyamurthy (1975) investigated the plankton of Pulicat Lake. Murugan and Sivaramakrishnan (1976) carried out laboratory studies on *Scapholeberis kingi*. Murugan and Venkataraman (1977) studied the developmental aspects of *Daphnia carinata*. Murugan and Ramaseshan (1978) studied *Scapholeberis kingi* and production of ephippia. Santharam (1978) studied the biology of *Daphnia carinata*. Venkataraman and Job (1980) made further studies on the effect of temperature on the growth of *Daphnia carinata*. Raghunathan (1983) reported the planktonic Cladocera of Tamil Nadu. Raghunathan and Srinivasan (1983a,b) investigated the cladocerans of Ennore Estuary. Further Raghunathan and Srinivasan (1986) have worked on the zooplankton dynamics in relation to hydrographic features of Ennore Estuary. Venkataraman (1983) worked out the taxonomy and ecology of Cladocera of southern Tamil Nadu, Venkataraman and Krishnaswamy (1984a,b) reported the occurrence of *Leydigia ciliata* and *Daphnia* from Tamil Nadu. Venkataraman and Krishnaswamy (1985) further studied the cultural aspects of *Diaphanosoma senegal*. Cladocerans from high altitude waters of Tamil Nadu were studied by Raghunathan (1985). The same author investigated the Cladocerans of certain urban water bodies in 1986. Studies pertaining to predation of *Anisops bouvieri* on *Daphnia cephalata* were made by Venkataraman and Krishnaswamy (1986). Manimegalai *et al.* (1986) studied the helmet development in *Daphnia cephalata*. Hudec (1987) described a new species, *Moina oryzae* from Tamil

Nadu. Michael and Sharma (1988) have completed the Fauna of India volume on Cladocera. Raghunathan (1989) reviewed the work on Indian Cladocera. Raghunathan (1990, 1991, 1992, 1995) conducted ecological studies on the cladoceran fauna of different ponds in Tamil Nadu. Raghunathan and Revathy (1999a,b,c) made studies on the cladoceran species associations, reproduction and on the natural population of a village pond. Suresh Kumar *et al.* (1999) recorded a chydorid cladoceran, *Pleuroxus aduncus* Jurine and its developmental stages from Tamil Nadu. Venkataraman (1999) reported the Cladocera of southern Tamil Nadu. Sureshkumar (2000) carried out a detailed analysis of Cladocera of Tamil Nadu and their possible utilization in aquaculture and Sivakumar *et al.* (2001) made a study on the Cladocera of Dharmapuri District.

For the first time a comprehensive and consolidated list of Cladocera of Tamil Nadu is presented 81 species of cladocerans are recorded from Tamil Nadu with major representation from family Chydoridae (40) and Daphniidae (17) (Table 1). Compared with other states, in India this group has been fairly well studied in Tamil Nadu.

Studies have also been conducted to mass culture cladocerans for ascertaining their suitability as alternative live food in aquaculture. In this connection, studies were made pertaining to *Monia micrura*, *Ceriodaphnia cornuta*, *Daphnia carinata*, *Simocephalus vetulus*, *Daphnia cephalata*, *Daphnia lumholtzi* and *Macrothrix spinosa* for culture purposes. In natural situations monoculture like stages (swarming) have also been observed earlier by Raghunathan (1983, 1992).

Acknowledgements

The authors are thankful to the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata and the Officer-in-Charge, Southern Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, Chennai for encouragement and facilities.

References

- Hudec, I. (1987). *Moina oryzae* n. sp. (Cladocera: Moinidae) from Tamilnadu (South India). *Hydrobiologia* 145: 147-150.
Kaliyamurthy, M. (1975). Observations on the plankton ecology of Pulicat lake. *Indian Journal of Fisheries* 22: 86-94.
Manimegalai, S., K. Venkatraman and S. Krishnaswamy (1986). Helmet development in *Daphnia cephalata* King under laboratory conditions. *Current Science* 55: 930-931.
Michael, R.G. (1973). Cladocera. A guide to the study of freshwater organisms. *Journal of Madurai University* (Supplement) 1: 71-85.
Michael, R.G. and B.K. Sharma (1988). Indian Cladocera. *Fauna of India*. Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.
Murugan, N. and K.G. Sivaramakrishnan (1973). The biology of *Simocephalus acutirostratus* King (Cladocera: Daphniidae). Laboratory studies of life span, instar duration, egg production, growth and stages in embryonic development. *Freshwater Biology* 3: 77-83.
Murugan, N. and K.G. Sivaramakrishnan (1976). Laboratory studies on the longevity, instar duration, growth, reproduction and embryonic development in *Scapholeberis kingi* Sarss, 1903. Cladocera.

Table 1. Systematic list of Cladocera of Tamil Nadu

Scientific name	Scientific name	Scientific name
<u>Sididae</u>		
<i>Pseudosida bidentata</i> Herrick	<i>Moina macrocopa</i> (Straus)	<i>Dunhevedia crassa crassa</i> King
<i>Pseudosida szalayi</i> Daday	<i>Moina brachiata</i> (Jurine)	<i>Dunhevedia serrata</i> Daday
<i>Sida crystallina</i> (O.F. Muller)	<i>Moina weismanni</i> Ishikawa	<i>Dadaya macrops</i> (Daday)
<i>Latanopsis australis</i> Sars	<i>Moina oryzae</i> Hudec	<i>Pseudochydorus globosus</i> (Baird)
<i>Diaphanosoma excisum</i> Sars	<i>Moinadaphnia macleayi</i> (King)	<i>Alona quadrangularis</i> (O.F. Muller)
<i>Diaphanosoma sarsi</i> Richard		<i>Alona rectangula rectangula</i> Sars
<i>Diaphanosoma senegal</i> Gauthier	<u>Bosminidae</u>	<i>Alona davidi davidi</i> Richard
<i>Diaphanosoma brachyuram</i> (Lieven)	<i>Bosmina longirostris</i> (O.F. Muller)	<i>Alona davidi punctata</i> (Daday)
<i>Penilia avirostris</i> Dama	<i>Bosminopsis deitersi</i> Richard	<i>Alona costata</i> Sars
		<i>Alona monocantha tridetata</i> (Stingelin)
<u>Daphniidae</u>	<u>Macrothricidae</u>	<i>Alona pulchella</i> King
<i>Ceriodaphnia cornuta</i> Sars	<i>Macrothrix spinosa</i> King	<i>Alona guttata</i> Sars
<i>Ceriodaphnia quadrangula</i> (O.F. Muller)	<i>Macrothrix laticornis</i> (Jurine)	<i>Alona cf. karellica</i> Stenoos
<i>Ceriodaphnia laticaudata</i> P.E. Muller	<i>Guernella raphalis</i> Richard	<i>Alona sarsinorum</i> Stingelin
<i>Ceriodaphnia pulchella</i> Sars	<i>Grimaldina brazzae</i> (Richard).	<i>Alona cannellata</i> Brehm
<i>Daphnia carinata</i> King		<i>Alona pseudonodonta anodontata</i> Daday
<i>Daphnia cephalata</i> (King)	<u>Ilyocryptidae</u>	<i>Graptoleberis testudinaria</i> (Fischer)
<i>Daphnia lumholzii</i> Sars	<i>Ilyocryptes spinifer</i> Herrick	<i>Leydigia acanthocercoides</i> (Fischer)
<i>Daphnia longicephala</i> Hebert		<i>Leydigia australis ceylonica</i> (Daday)
<i>Daphnia similis</i> Claus	<u>Chydoridae</u>	<i>Leydigia ciliata</i> (Gauthier)
<i>Daphnia projecta</i> Hebert	<i>Pleuroxus aduncus</i> (Jurine)	<i>Biapertura karua</i> (King)
<i>Scapholeberis kingi</i> Sars	<i>Alonella nana</i> (Baird)	<i>Biapertura verrucosa</i> (Sars)
<i>Simocephalus vetulus</i> (O.F. Muller)	<i>Chydorus sphaericus</i> (O.F. Muller)	<i>Oxyurella singalensis</i> (Daday)
<i>Simocephalus vetuloides</i> Sars	<i>Chydorus parvus</i> (Daday)	<i>Kurzia longirostris</i> (Daday)
<i>Simocephalus exspinosus</i> (Koch)	<i>Chydorus cf. hermanni</i>	<i>Euryalona orientalis</i> (Daday)
<i>Simocephalus latirostris</i> Stingelin	<i>Chydorus kallipygos</i> Brehm	<i>Indialona globulosa</i> (Daday)
<i>Simocephalus acutirostratus</i> (King)	<i>Chydorus barroisi</i> Richard	<i>Notalona globulosa</i> (Daday)
<i>Simocephalus serrulatus</i> (Koch).	<i>Chydorus ventricosus</i> Daday	<i>Ephemeropterus barroisi</i> Richard
	<i>Chydorus reticulatus</i> Daday	
<u>Moinidae</u>	<i>Chydorus eurynotus</i> Sars	<u>Podonidae</u>
<i>Moina micrura</i> Kurz	<i>Chydorus robustus</i> Stingelin	<i>Evadne tergestina</i> Claus
	<i>Chydorus brehmii</i> Biswas	<i>Podon polyphemoides</i> (Leuckart)

Hydrobiologia, 50:75-80.

Murugan, N. (1975a). Egg production, development and growth in *Moina micrura* Kurz 1874 (Cladocera: Moinidae). *Freshwater Biology* 5: 245-250.

Murugan, N. (1975b). The biology of *Ceriodaphnia cornuta* Sars. *Journal of Inland Fisheries Society of India* 7: 80-87.

Murugan, N. and S. Ramaseshan (1978). Observations on the production of resting eggs (ephippia) in the epineustic Cladoceran *Scapholeberis kingi* Sars (1903) (Cladocera: Daphniidae)

Murugan, N. and K. Venkataraman (1977). Study of the *in vitro* development of parthenogenetic egg of *Daphnia carinata* King (Cladocera: Daphniidae). *Hydrobiologica* 52: 129-134.

Navaneethakrishnan, H. and R.G. Michael (1971). Egg production and growth in *Daphnia carinata* King. *Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science (Animal Science)* 73: 117-123.

Raghunathan, M.B. (1983). Studies on some planktonic Cladocera of Tamil Nadu. Ph.D. Thesis. Madras University.

Raghunathan, M.B. (1985). Studies on freshwater Cladocera of Tamil Nadu. 3. High altitude waters. Proceedings of National Symposium on

Pure and Applied Limnology. *Bulletin of Botanical Society, Sagar* 60-63.

Raghunathan, M.B. (1986). Cladocera (Crustacea) of certain urban water bodies. All India Seminar on water quality around urban ecosystems and management, Chhindwara. Proceedings Pp. 5-8.

Raghunathan, M.B. (1989). Indian Cladocera (Crustacea). *Indian Review of Life Sciences* 9: 137-152.

Raghunathan, M.B. (1990). Seasonal studies on freshwater Cladocera of Chingleput Tank, Tamil Nadu. *Records of the Zoological Survey of India* 86(2): 253-259.

Raghunathan, M.B. (1991). Cladoceran investigations in a pond with macrophytes and algal blooms. *Records of the Zoological Survey of India* 88(1): 81-85.

Raghunathan, M.B. (1992). Events in a natural population of *Daphnia lumholzii* Sars (Crustacea: Cladocera). *Records of the Zoological Survey of India* 91(2): 185-188.

Raghunathan, M.B. (1995). Studies on certain tank ecosystems in Tamil Nadu India. In: Timotius, K.H. and F. Goltenboth (editors). *Tropical Limnology*. Vol. II. Satyawacana University Press, Salatiga,

Indonesia.

Raghunathan, M.B. and K. Revathi (1999a). Planktonic Cladocera (Crustacea) and species associations, pp. 167-172. In: K. Vijayakumar (editor). *Freshwater Ecosystem of India*. Daya Publishing House, New Delhi.

Raghunathan, M.B. and K. Revathi (1999b). Some aspects of reproduction in Cladocera (Crustacea). *Journal of Experimental Zoology India* 2(1): 81-83.

Raghunathan, M.B. and K. Revathi (1999c). Limnological studies of a village pond in Tamil Nadu, pp. 160-166. In: K. Vijayakumar (editor). *Freshwater Ecosystem of India*. Daya Publishing House, New Delhi.

Raghunathan, M.B. and M. Srinivasan (1983a). Cladocerans of the planktonic community in Ennore Estuary, Madras. *Bulletin of Zoological Survey of India* 5: 41-46.

Raghunathan, M.B. and M. Srinivasan (1983b). Zooplankton dynamics and hydrographic features of Ennore Estuary, Madras. *Records of the Zoological Survey of India Occasional Paper* 40: 1-30.

Rajagopal, P.K. (1962). Notes on the occurrence of Cladocera in the Madras coastal waters. *Current Science* 31: 467-468.

Santhanam, R., K. Krishnamurthy and R.C. Subbaraju (1975). Zooplankton of Portonovo, South India. *Bulletin of the Department of Marine Science, University of Cochin*, 7: 899-911.

Santharam, K.R. (1978). Biology of *Daphnia carinata* King. Ph.D. Thesis. Madurai Kamaraj University.

Sivakumar, K., P. Sujatha and K. Altaff (2001). Studies on the freshwater copepods and Cladocera of Dharmapuri District, Tamilnadu. *Journal of Aquatic Biology* 16(1&2):5-10.

Sureshkumar, R. (2000). Studies on freshwater cladocerans for use as live feed in Aquaculture. Ph.D Thesis, Madras University, 148pp.

Sureshkumar, R., K. Altaff and M.B. Raghunathan (1999). New record of a chydorid cladoceran, *Pleuroxus aduncus* Jurine (1820) from Chennai, south India with the description of the developmental stages. *Journal of Aquatic Biology* 14(1&2): 7-10.

Venkataraman, K. (1983). Taxonomy and ecology of Cladocera of southern Tamilnadu. Ph.D. Thesis. Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai.

Venkataraman, K. (1999). Freshwater Cladocera (Crustacea) of southern Tamilnadu. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* 96(2): 268-280.

Venkataraman, K. and S.V. Job (1980). Effect of temperature on the development, growth and egg production in *Daphnia carinata* King (Cladocera: Daphniidae). *Hydrobiologia* 68: 217-224.

Venkataraman, K. and S. Krishnaswamy (1984a). On the occurrence of *Daphnia projecta* Herbert, 1977 (Cladocera: Daphniidae) and description of male from southern Tamil Nadu, *Current Science* 53: 591-592.

Venkataraman, K. and S. Krishnaswamy (1984b). On the occurrence of *Leydigia cilia* Gauthier (Cladocera: Chydoridae) from south India. *Current Science* 53: 1097-1098.

Venkataraman, K. and S. Krishnaswamy (1985). Laboratory culture of *Diaphanosoma senegal* Gauthier (Crustacea: Cladocera) from south India. *Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science (Animal Science)* 94: 87-91.

Venkataraman, K. and S. Krishnaswamy (1986). *Anisops bouvieri* predation and advantages of cephalic expansion in *Daphnia cephalata* King and the impact of predation on *Daphnia cephalata* King and the impact of predation on *Daphnia similes* Claus under laboratory conditions. *Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science (Animal Science)* 95: 509-513.

Vijayalakshmi, G.S. and V.K. Venugopalan (1972). Occurrence and fertility of *Penilia avirostris* Dana (Cladocera) in Portonovo waters. *Indian Journal of Marine Science* 1(2): 125-130.

Vijayaraghavan, S. (1970). Seasonal events in a natural population of *Daphnia carinata* King *Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science (Animal Science)* 94: 87-91.