

Further taxonomical and ecological studies on some marine gastropods of the intertidal zone between Safaga and EL Koseir at the Western coast of the Red-Sea-Egypt

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ABSTRACT

Six different species relating to the class Gastropoda have been collected for the first time in the region between Safaga and EL Koseir along the sandy and rocky western-intertidal shallow shore of the western edge of the Red Sea. These 6 specimens are registered as 1st record according to the Taxonomical and zoogeographical scientific studies and these are *Conus virgo* (Linnaeus 1758), *Nerita albicilla* (Linnaeus 1758), *Nerita polita* (Linnaeus 1758), *Nerita undata* (Linnaeus 1758), *Cerithium punctatum* (Bruguiere 1792), and *Planaxis sulcatus* (Born, 1778).

Key words: Red Sea ,Molluscs, Marine gastropods, Marine biology.

INTRODUCTION

Few research works have been done concerning the taxonomy and biology of gastropods especially in the Red sea. Further studies were published on the faunal composition of Molluscs, namely that of Cypracids (Foin, 197; Meinis, 1971; O'malley, 1971; Schilder, 1951). Additional knowledge about the distribution of Littoral molluscs in the Red sea, was given for strombids (Mienis, 1971), Conids (Khon, 1905), Terebids (Bratcher and Borch, 1967) and the work done by Mastaller (1978), and Sharabati (1981) and the taxonomy and the zoogeography of pelecypoda and gastropods of the Red Sea (Beltagi and Ghamrawy, 1985; Beltagi (2015).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Six different species of gastropods were collected from the shallow upper intertidal zone in between Safaga and EL Koseir on the western inshore edge of the red sea Egypt (Fig. 1). Some specimens of gastropods are sampled by hand nets and others by using a dredge having an aperture of about 20x45 cm and a bag of one meter in length. Collection of samples was conducted in the period between 15-16 February 2016, under the supervision of the head of the biological and Geological Department of the Faculty of Education Ain Shams University. The Topography of the sampling area, is mostly sandy with some scattered pieces of rubbles and stones (Fig. 2). The salinity of the sea water ranges between 36-37‰.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1- *Conus virgo* (Linnaeus 1758) (Fig. 3, A, B, C)

Systematic position

Phylum: Mollusca.

Class: Gastropoda

Subclass: Caenogastropoda

Order: Neogastropoda

Super family: Conoidea

Family: Conidae

Genus: *Conus*

Species: *virgo* (Linnaeus 1758)

Distribution: Entirely Indo-Pacific-Red Sea.

Habitat: in 0.5m depth of the sandy shore and rubble on reef flats and beneath dead corals.

Description:

Shell solid to heavy. Length ranges between 50-60 mm. Periostracum brown to faint yellowish coloration. Last whorl conical, Outline slightly convex at apical fourth, straight below. Shoulder angulate. Spire low, outline slightly concave to slightly convex. Teleoconch sutural ramps almost flat to slightly concave, late ramps with 3 increasing to 5-6 spiral grooves, either paralleled by additional striae or replaced by numerous in latest whorls. Last whorl with weak to obsolete, spiral ribs near base; widely spaced fine ribs and wrinkled threads between may extend to centre or beyond. Dorsum of foot white mottled with brown, with a cross-shaped block transverse blotch on anterior part, a black blotch at opercular area. Edge of foot yellow to orange. Radula teeth long and curved, with 2 opposite apical barbs, serration extends more than halfway down the shaft terminating in a backward pointing cusp; base with a distinct spur (Bergh, 1895; Peile, 1939; Bandel, 1984).

2- *Nerita albicilla* (Linnaeus 1758) (Fig. 4, A, B)

Systematic division

Phylum: Mollusca.

Class: Gastropoda

Subclass: Neritimorpha

Order: Cyclonertimorpha

Super family: Neritoidea

Family: Neritidae

Genus: *Nerita*

Species: *albicilla* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Distribution: Red-sea, Indian and Pacific Ocean, East coast of South Africa.

Habitat: It is formed at shelters under rocky substratum between mid and low tides.

Description:

Shell with spire depressed width greater than height, sculptured with broad, low, spiral ribs. Columella deck pustulose, particularly at outer edge; columella concave centrally; smooth or with two or three weak teeth centrally. Outer lip with one or 2 strong posteriorly sometimes one anteriorly and 12-15 weak lirae. Exterior dull, black with white flecks or patches, often formed into two irregular spiral bands. Columella deck white, aperture white. Operculum calcareous, finely pustulose, grey or yellow. Shell size reaches about 16 mm in length.

3- *Nerita polita* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 5, A, B)

Systematic position

Phylum: Mollusca.

Class: Gastropoda

Subclass: Neritimorpha

Order: Cycloneritimorpha

Super order: Neritoidea

Family: Neritidae

Genus: *Nerita*

Species: *polita* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Description:

The shell with spire depressed, width greater than height. Exterior glossy, usually smooth about from fine axial growth lines, but occasionally with fine spiral ribbing. Columella deck smooth, columella straight, with 2-5 strong teeth at the center. Outer lip with about 20 weak

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dentides. Exterior coloration variable; marbled streaked or banded with white, cream, grey or pink: Columella and inner band of outer lip usually deep orange or yellow columellar deck white. Operculum calcareous, pink, grey or black smooth and glossy with matt outer edge.

Size: 15 to 30 mm high, 25 to 39 mm wide.

Distribution: Indo – Pacific region – Western Coast of the red sea- around northern Australia.

Habitat: on exposed rocky substratum.

4-*Nerita undata* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 6, A, B)

Systematic division

Phylum: Mollusca.

Class: Gastropoda.

Subclass: Prosobranchia.

Order: Cycloneritimorpha.

Family: Neritidae

Genus: Nerita

Species: undata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Description:

It has a globular shell, moderately developed high spire, colour variable, ranging from white to light brown with variable amounts of random black patches or stripes, sometimes with indistinct darker spiral bands, Operculum is calcareous. Sometimes all black, size 18mm in length.

Locality: Collected from rocky parts of the in shore line and just below the high water level.

5- *Cerithium punctatum* (Bruguiere, 1792) (Fig. 7, A, B)

Systematic division

Phylum: Mollusca

Class: Gastropoda

Order: Caenogastropoda

Family: Cerithidae

Genus: Cerithium

Species: punctatum (Bruguiere, 1792)

Description:

It has white coloration with black nodules. It has 10 to 12 mm height. Shells are elongate with many whorls, typically sculptured with spiral rows of nodules and axial ridges. There is usually an anterior and posterior canal and slightly expanded outer lip of the body whorl often with a varix; the operculum, oval and paucispiral.

Locality: It is collected from shallow intertidal zone which has a sandy Muddy substratum.

Distribution: It is Indo-pacific- the western coast of the Red sea.

6- *Planaxis sulcatus* (Born, 1778) (Fig. 8, A, B)

Systematic division

Phylum: Mollusca

Class: Gastropoda

Order: Caenogastropoda

Super family: Cerithidae

Family: Planaxidae

Genus: Planaxis

Species: Sulcatus (Born, 1778)

Description:

It is found in rocky intertidal environments throughout the indo-pacific region. The conical shell, speckled with patterns of white spots on a greenish-brown background. It height ranges between 20 to 35 mm. *Planaxis sulcatus* has a shell with strong squarish spiral cords; shell has a blackish to cream sometimes with white or yellowish spots. Shell opening wide, inner surface white sometimes with dark purple grooves. Operculum thin; horn-like material and dark coloured; Body pale, small foot with a pale dark mottled pattern above, long tentacles with dark base. The tip of the shell is often eroded white. Inside the shell is white, with brown stripes following spirals.

The Biodiversity of the gastropodal species in the research work referred to the tolerance of these fauna to the effect of the physical and chemical factors subjected to them also the type of the bottom of the upper intertidal shallow sea-water. Some gastropods is adapted to live in muddy or sandy substratum; others are living upon rocky bottom. The larval stages the collected and identified species select the suitable habitats especially where suitable salinity and temperature and the Intensity of the light and dissolved gases (O₂) exist.

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مزيد من الدراسات التصنيفية والبيئية على بعض الرخويات البحرية في منطقة المد والجزر بين سفاجا والقصير على الساحل الغربي للبحر الأحمر - مصر

سمير محمد بلتاجي- أميمة م.
قسم العلوم البيولوجية والجيولوجية – كلية التربية- جامعة عين شمس

المستخلص

تم جمع 6 أنواع من البطنقيات المختلفة وذلك لأول مرة على الساحل الغربي للشاطئ الغربي لمياه البحر الأحمر الضحلة في المنطقة البيئية الذي يجمع ما بين منطقتي سفاجا والقصير وقد تم تسجيل هذه الأنواع البحرية من الرخويات لأول مرة ودراستها من الناحية الجغرافية الحيوانية والتصنيفية وهي: 1- كونس فيرجو (لينبيس 1758م)، 2- نيرتا الباسيلا (لينبيس 1758م)، 3- نيرتا بوليتا (لينبيس 1758م)، 4- نيرتا أندانا (لينبيس 1758م)، 5- سيريثيم بنكتاتم (بروجيرا 1792م)، 6- بلاناكسين سولكاتي (بورن 1778م).

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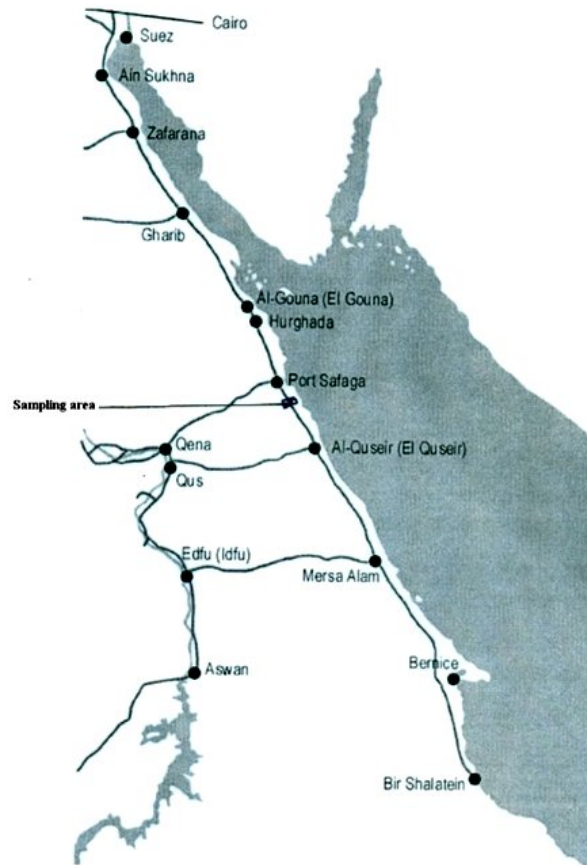


Fig. (1): Map of the western Red Sea coast (sampling area).



Fig. (2): Natural view showing the sampling area.

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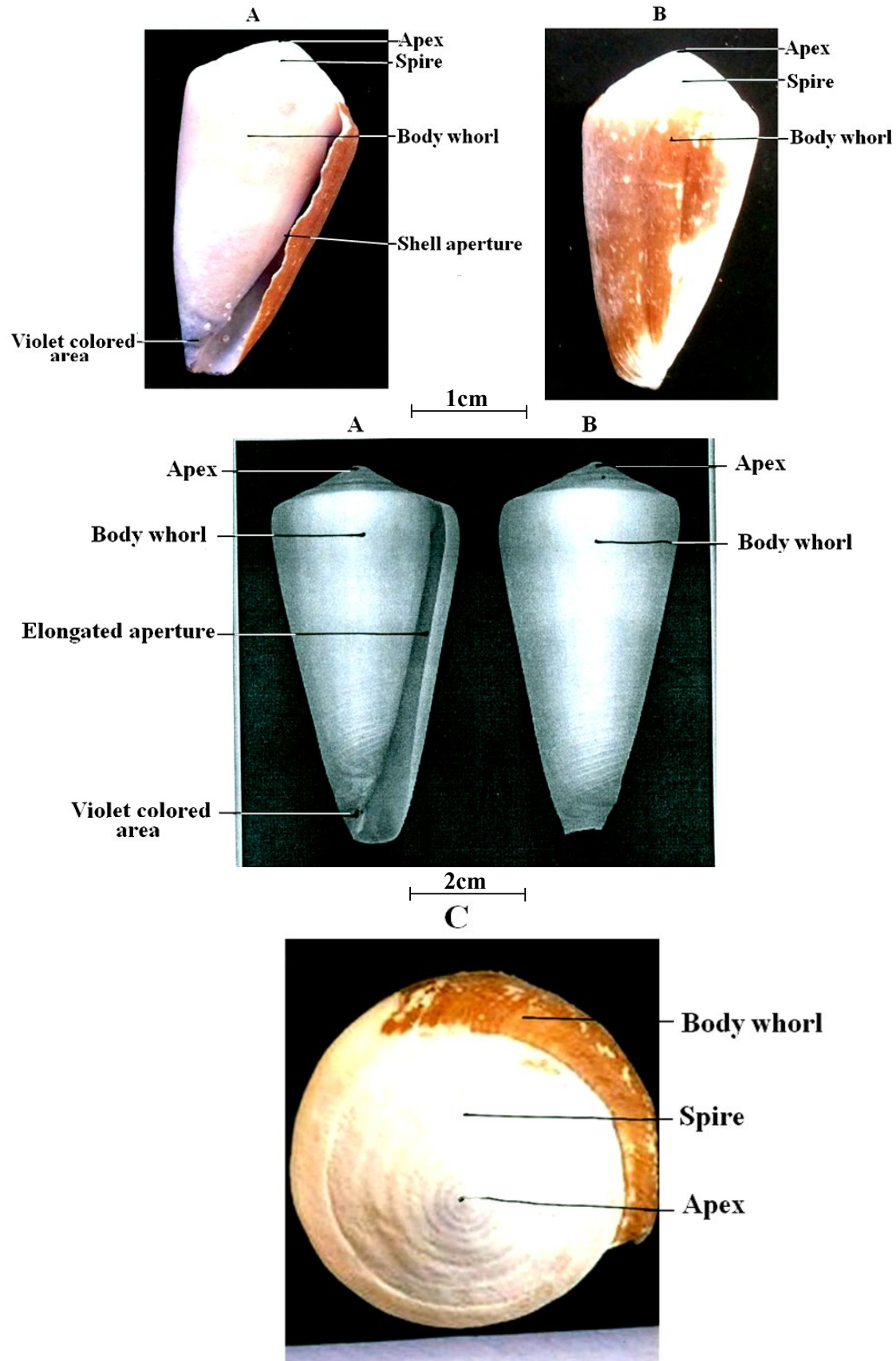


Fig. (3): Photomicrograph of *Conus virgo* (Linnaeus 1758) of the shell
 (A) Ventral view (B) Dorsal view (C) upper view of the spiral

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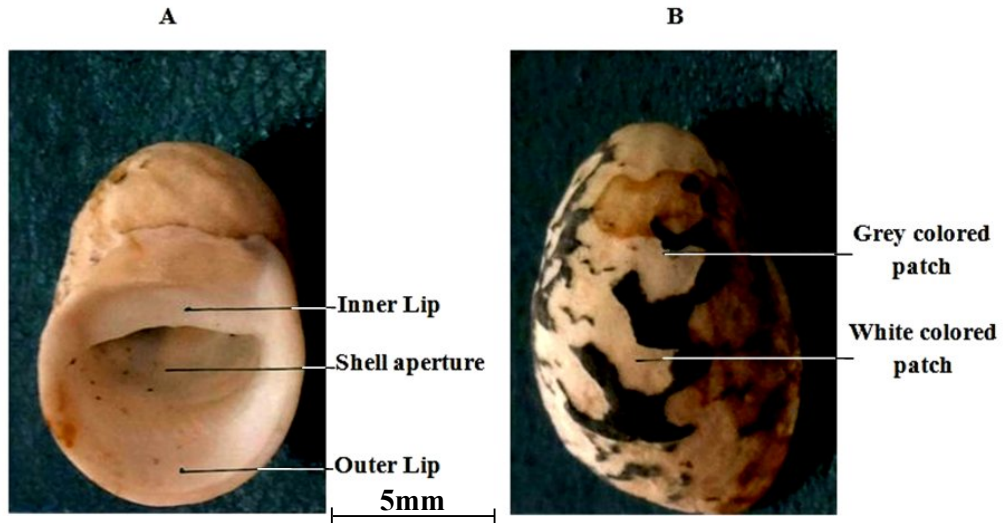


Fig. (4): Photomicrograph of *Nerita albicilla* (Linnaeus 1758)
 (A) Ventral surface (B) Dorsal surface

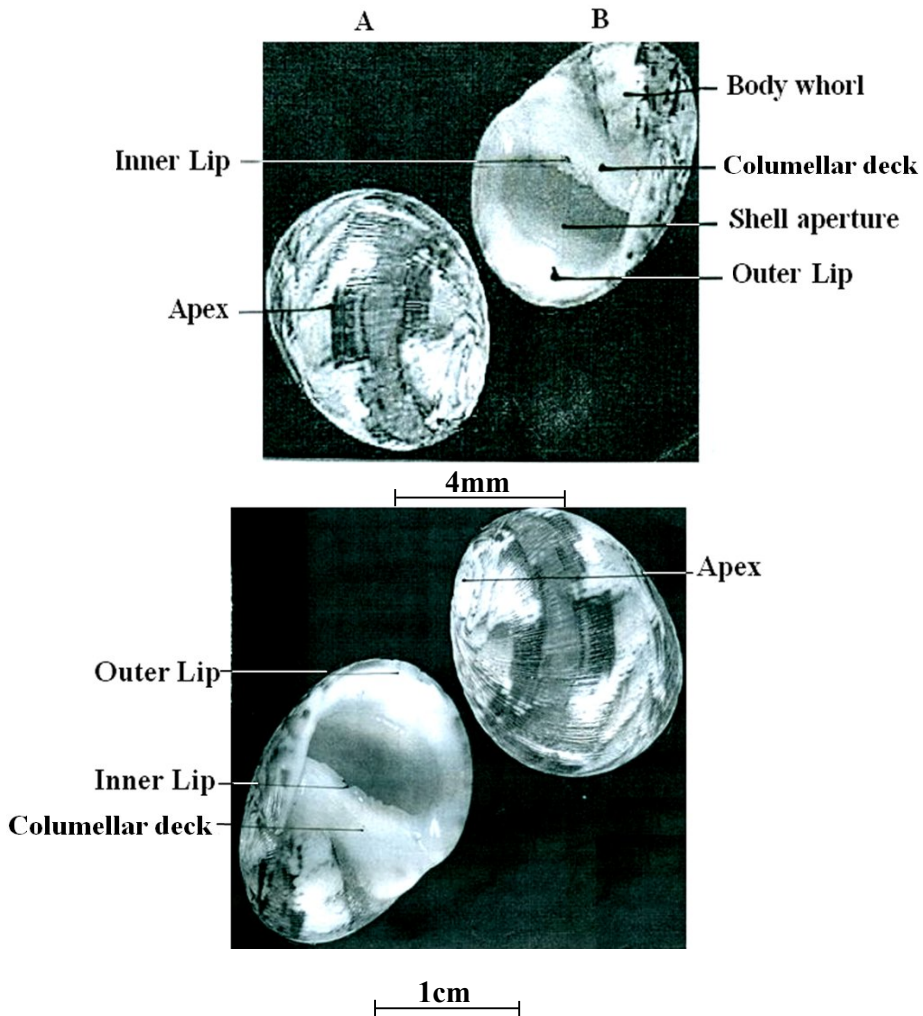


Fig. (5): Photomicrograph of *Nerita polita* (Linnaeus 1758)
 (A) Ventral view (B) Dorsal view

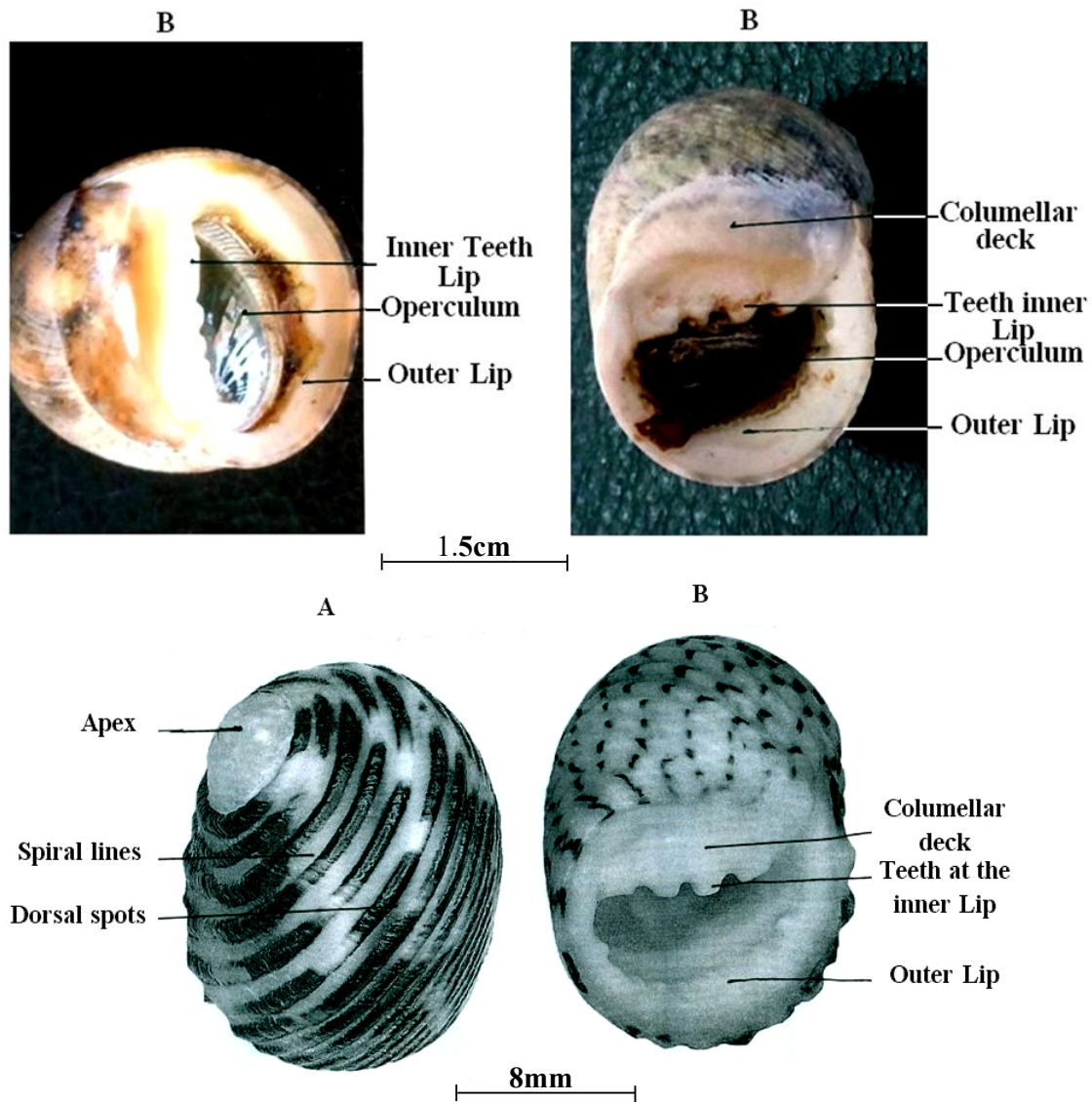


Fig. (6): Photomicrograph of *Nerita undata* (Linnaeus 1758)
(A) Dorsal view (B) Ventral view

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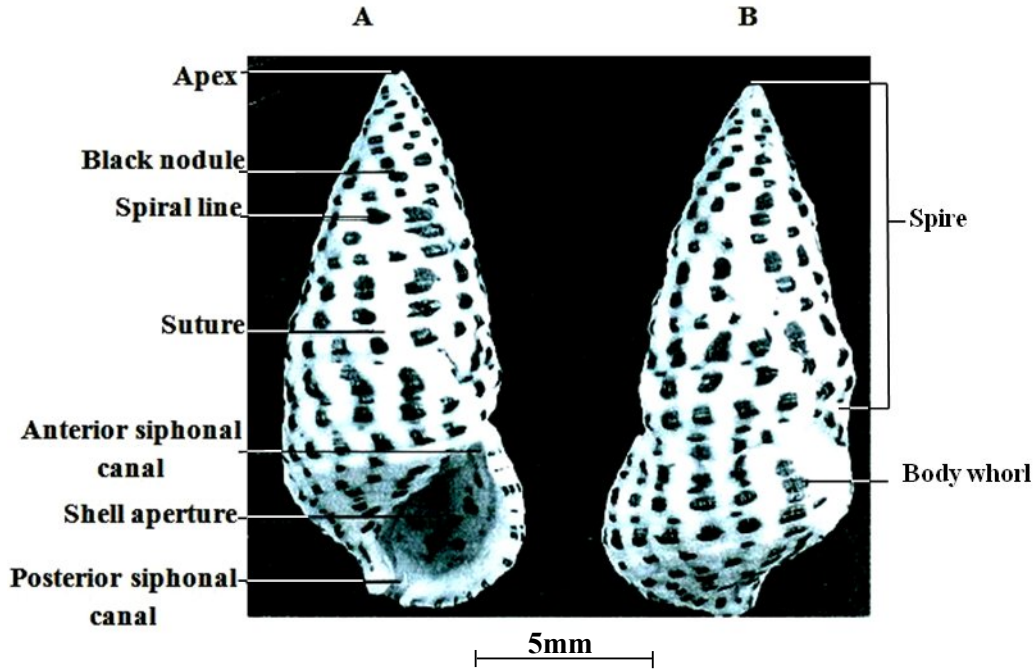


Fig. (7): Photomicrograph of *Cerithium punctatum* (Bruguières 1792)
 (A) Ventral view (B) Dorsal view

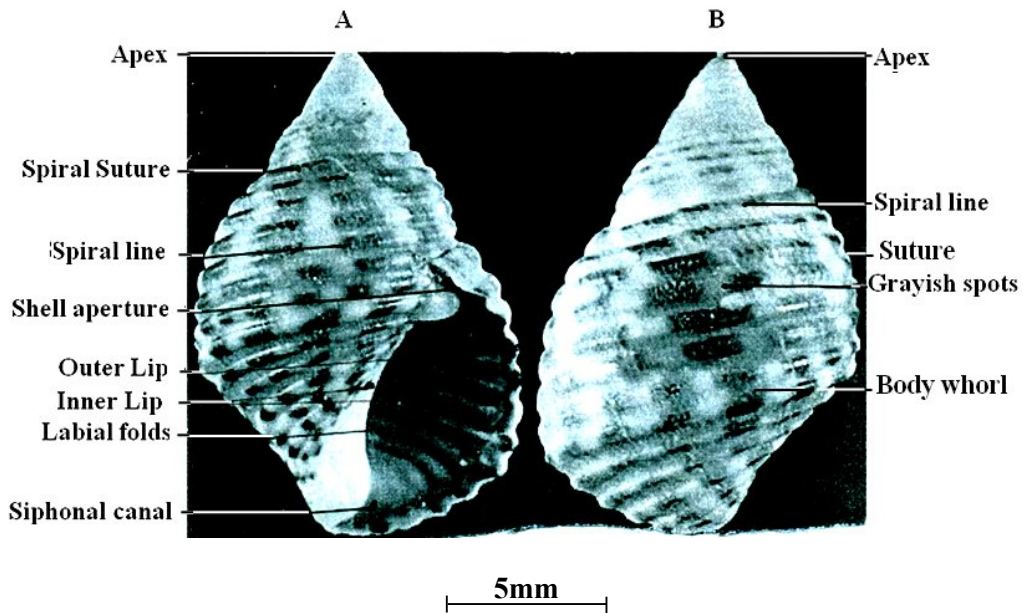


Fig. (8): Photomicrograph of *Planaxis sulcatus* (Born 1778)
 (A) Ventral view (B) Dorsal view