NEW RECORDS OF BARNACLES FROM BOMBAY SHORES

DURING a faunistic survey of the shore organisms of Bombay (West Coast of India) in 1956, nine forms of barnacles were collected. Of these, three, viz., Balanus amphitrite hawaiiensis Broch, Balanus amphitrite malayensis Hoek and Chthamalus challengeri Hoek, have been found to be new records for India.

Specimens of Balanus amphitrite hawaiiensis are found attached to rocks in the mid-littoral zone in different localities. Nilsson-Cantell³ described a specimen from Persian Gulf, attached to the crab, Schizophrys aspera (Milne-Edwards). Previously this subspecies was recorded from Malay Archipelago and West Pacific. This record of B. amphitrite hawaiiensis from India is of special interest in view of its occurrence in such widely separated areas as Malay Archipelago and Persian Gulf.

Balanus amphitrite malayensis was first described by Hoek² in 1913 from specimens found attached to small sticks or stems at depths of 13-40 m. in Malay Archipelago. In Bombay also, a few forms of this subspecies were found attached to and imbedded in Gorgonians in the sublittoral region.

Chthamalus challengeri is very plentiful on the high rocks in the wave-exposed localities of Bombay. It has been previously reported from the Red Sea, Colombo, Malay Archipelago and Japan. In addition, Tetraclita purpurascens (Woods) has been recorded for the first time from the West Coast of India. It is a zone-forming species, occurring attached to rocks in the lower littoral zone of Breach Candy, an exposed locality. The only previous record of T. purpurascens in India is by Daniel¹ from Madras.

A full account of the littoral cirrepeds of Bombay will be published elsewhere.

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Daniel, A., Bull. Madras Govt. Mus., (Nat. Hist. Ser.), 1956, 6(1), 1-40.

^{2.} Hoek, P. P. C., Siboga Exped., 1913, 31, 129-275.

^{3.} Nilsson-Cantell, C. A., Mem. Indian Mus., 1938, 13, 1-81.