

Record of the Non-indigenous Seminole Rams-Horn, *Planorbella duryi* (Wetherby, 1879) from South Karo River, India (Mollusca: Heterobranchia: Planorbidae)

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Abstract

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During the malacological survey in the Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary and different regions of Saranda forests of Deccan peninsula in Jharkhand, an unusual Florida's native freshwater mollusc Seminole Rams-Horn, *Planorbella duryi* from South Karo River was encountered. Earlier, this non-indigenous species was reported from the Godavari River in the Nasik district of Maharashtra state of India although there was confusion on the presence of *Planorbella scalaris* and *Planorbella duryi*. Occurrence of *P. duryi*, has been confirmed along with distribution, ecology, and probable dispersal hypothesis has been discussed.

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Introduction

Planorbidae is the most diverse, species-rich limnic pulmonates among the freshwater gastropod occurring in a wide range of habitats viz. ponds, lake, pools and rivers (Pilsbry, 1934; Burch, 1982; Albrecht *et al.*, 2007; Johnson *et al.*, 2015). Globally, planorbids have been estimated to be approximately 350 species belonging to 40 genera (Baker, 1945; Hubendick, 1955). *Planorbella duryi*, a member of Planorbidae family is the most common, widespread, and abundant species native to North America, and has been spread over Europe, South Africa and South East Asian countries (Alexandrowicz, 2003; Seddon, 2011; Johnson *et al.*, 2015). In India, 28 species of Planorbidae have been recorded of which two species viz. *P. duryi* and *P. scalaris* are subjected to taxonomic validations since Magare

(2015) although mentioned these two species, but failed to explain properly their presence.

Material and Methods

The materials reported here were collected on 23rd April 2018 by the second author during the faunal diversity assessment study in Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary in Saranda Forests Division of Jharkhand state in India. Molluscan materials including the species under report were collected from submerged grasses and leaf litter with submerged aquatic debris in the Karo river, which is shallow and submerged aquatic vegetation that flows inside the Protected Area. The area is known for its mineral deposits, mining is active in the region and transportation is frequent. The