*Bull. zool. Surv. India*, 8 (1-3) : 291-293, 1987

# A NOTE ON THE ICHTHYOFAUNA OF JALGAON DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

*By*

D. F. Singh and R. H. Kamble

*Zoological Survey of India, Pune*

**ABSTRACT**

**The ichthyofauna of Jalgaon district was surveyed by making 32 collecting stations spread over the entire district and all major rivers and lakes were visited. 1241 specimens were examined comprising of 32 genera of fishes.**

## Introduction

Apart from a survey of river* Tapi by CIFRI in 1959-60 (Karamchandani & Pisolkar, 1967), no attempt has been made so far to explore the fish fauna of Jalgaon district inspite of the richness of the water resources in this district.

Jalgaon district, previously known as East Khandesh, lies between 20° & 21° North latitude and 74° 55′ & 76° 28′ East longitude, with an area of about 7245 sq, kilometers. The district is bound by the Satpura hill range in the north while to the south lie the Ajanta and Chandor ranges. To the west of Jalgaon lie the districts of Dhule and Nasik. Only Tapi is the major river which traverses the district, flowing westwards. This river receives a number of tributaries along both its banks, the major ones being Bhokar, Purna, Vaghur, Girna and Suki. In addition to these there are a number of perennial and seasonal ponds and lakes spread over the district.

This report is based on the following two surveys conducted by the Western Regional Station, ZSI, Pune under its intensive district survey programme :

1. Jalgaon district survey 18.1.79 to 18.2.79
2. ,, ,, ,, 23.11.83. to 12.12.83

In all a total of 1241 specimens comprising of 32 genera of fishes have been collected. The various localities/collecting stations have been indicated in the map (fig 1).

### *List of Collecting Stations*

A total of 32 stations were made from where fishes were collected. Cast net was commonly used. Help was also obtained from local fishermen.

* This river is also known as Tapti

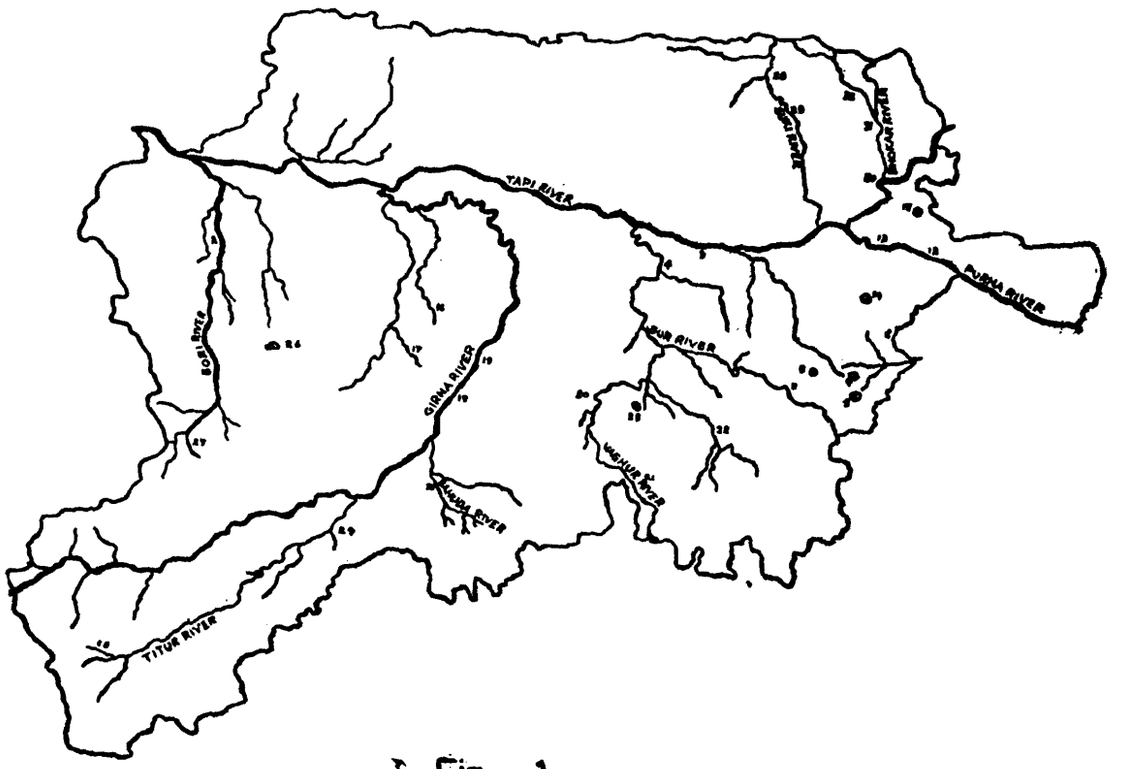


Fig. — 1
Jalgaon District Map Showing Numbered Collecting Stations

Amalner (21°00'N, 75°00'E)
1. Chikli river, Gadkham
2. Bori river, Phapore
Bhusaval (21°00'N, 75°45'E)
3. Tapi river, Bhusaval
4. Vaghur river, Sakegaon
5. Sur river, Wadi
6. Dev river, Yengaon
7. Rajur tank, Bodvad
8. Bodvad tanK, Bodvad
9. Salkhambha talav
Chalisgaon (20°25'N, 75°00'E)
10. Nallah near Bilakhed
Chopda (21°00(N, 75°15'E)
11. Alkheda
Edlabad (21°00'N, 76°00'E)
12. Purna river, Ghodasgaon
13. Purna river, Khamakhede
14. Hartale tank, Edlabad
15. Paza talav, Pimpri Pancham
Erandol (20°55'N, 75°20'E)
16. Kugi nallah
17. Madva nallah, Umarade
Jalgaon (25°55'N, 75°30'E)
18. Girna river, Mhasavad
19. Girna river, Theka
20. Vaghur river, Wakod
Jamner (20°45 'N, 75°45'E)
21. Vaghur river, Chickhede
22. Waki river, Takali
23. Chondkhel tank
Pachora (20°40'N, 75°20'E)
24. Titur river, Bambrud
25. Bahuda river, Lasore
Parola (20°50'N, 75°03'E)
26. Mhasva tank
27. Bori river, Tamasvadi
Raver (11°10'N, 76°00'B)

28. Sukhi river dam, Pal
29. Sukhi river, Pal
30. Tapi river, Nimbhora
31. Bhokar river, Ambhora
32. Moravhal

### *The Fish Fauna*

The detailed list of fishes collected during the two surveys is given below. The general classification after Greenwood et. al. (1966) has been adopted here :

Class : Pisces
Subclass : Teleostomi
Order : Cypriniformes
Family : Cyprinidae
Subfamily : Cultrinae
: *Chela* (*Chela*) *cachius* Ham.
*Chela* spp
*Salmostoma boopsis* (Day)
*S. clupeoides* (Bloch)
Subfamily : Rasborinae
*Danio aequipinnatus* McClelland
*Rasbora daniconius* (Ham.)
*Barilius barna* (Ham.)
*B. vagra* (Ham.)
Subfamily : Cyprininae
*Puntius sarana* (Ham.)
*P. ticto* (Ham.)
*P. conchonius* (Ham.)
*Labeo rohita* (Ham.)
*L. kawrus* (Sykes)
*Cirrhina mrigala* (Ham.)
*Tor tor* (Ham.)
*T mussullah* (Sykes)
*T. putitora* (Ham.)
*Garra gotyla gotyla* (Gray)
*G. g. stenorhynchus* (Jerdon)
Family : Cobitidae
Subfamily : Noemacheilinae
*Noemacheilus botia* (Ham.)
*N. denisonii* Dey
Subfamily : Cobitinae
*Lepidocephalus* (*Lepidocephalichthys*) *thermalis* (Val.)
*L.* (*L.*) *guntea* (Ham.)
Order : Siluriformes
Family : Bagridae
*Mystus bleekeri* (Day)
Family : Siluridae
*Ompok bimaculatus* (Bloch)
Order : Channiformes
Family : Channidae
*Channa punctatus* (Bloch)
*C. orientalis* (Schn.)
*Channa* spp.
Order : Perciformes
Family : Chandidae
*Chanda nama* (Ham.)
Family : Mugilidae
*Rhinomugil corsula* (Ham.)
Family : Gobiidae
Subfamily : Gobinae
*Glossogobius giuris* (Ham.)
Order : Mastacembeliformes
Family : Mastacembelidae
*Mastacembelus armatus* (Lacep)
*M. guentheri* Day

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are thankful to the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta for facilitiss.

REFERENCES

GREENWOOD, P. H., ROSEN, D. E., WEITZMAN, S. H., & MYERS, G. S. 1966. Phyletic studies of teleostean fishes with a provisional classification of living forms. *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.*, 131 : 339-456.

KARAMCHANDANI, S. J. & PISOLKAR, M. D. 1967. Survey of the fish and fisheries of the Tapti River. *Surv. Rep. Cent. Inl. Fish. Res. Inst.* Barrackpore (4) : 29 (mimeo).

*Bull. zool. Surv. India*, 8 (1-3) : 295-297, 1987

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STUDY OF BAGRID FISHES 20. SYSTEMATIC POSITION OF *MACRONES COLVILLII* GUNTHER, 1874

*By*

S. ANURADHA

*Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta*

## INTRODUCTION

Günther (1874) described *Macrones colvillii* from certain specimens 9 inches long collected from River Tigris, Baghdad by William Henry Colvill. He considered his species as closely related to *Macrones aleppensis* (Günther, 1864) (=*Bagrus haleppensis* Valenciennes, 1839=*Silurus pelusius* Solander, 1794) and differentiated it by its having a more slender body than *pelusius*, the dorsal spine being as long as head, and the adipose dorsal fin commencing at a distance about equal to the width of base of the dorsal fin. The pulished figure of *Macrones colvillii* (pl. 8) clearly shows three narrow, white, parallel longitudinal stripes along the body which fact also Günther indicated in his description.

During the course of a systematic revision of the fishes of the genus *Mystus* Scopoli on a world wide basis [=*Macrones* Dumeril (1856) name preoccupied in Coleoptera, Insecta] it was found that the characters of *M. colvillii* agreed more or less with those of *M. pelusius* (Solander, 1794) the type species of this genus, also known from the same watershed of Tigris and nearby areas. *M. pelusius* is also characterized by a slender body, dorsal spine equal to head length, adipose dorsal fin commencing at a distance nearly equal to the width of the base of the dorsal fin. Moreover, the three narrow, white, parallel longitudinal stripes along the body is typical of *M. pelusius* and this feature is also shared by *M. colvillii*. As such a doubt arose as to the validity of *M. colvillii* Günther (1874).

In order to clarify the confusing taxonomy of these two species, the type specimen of *M. colvillii* (Günther B. M (N.H) 1874. 4.28 : 6-8, 1875. 1.14 : 19-21 was borrowed from rhe British Museum of Natural History, London through the kind courtsey of Dr. Gordon Howes. The present paper clarifies the systematic positisn of *M. colvillii* Günther.

## TAXONOMY

The type specimen of *M. colvillii* clearly shows all the characters described by Günther and the three narrow white longitudinal stripes along the body. I have obtained specimens of *M. pelusius* (Solander) from the Baghdad Natural History Museum,