




Lobsters	
Name	Picture
Scalloped Spiny Lobster <i>Panulirus homarus</i>	 A photograph of a Scalloped Spiny Lobster (Panulirus homarus) from a dorsal perspective. It has a dark, segmented body with a prominent, fan-shaped tail fan at the posterior end. The legs are long and thin, with some showing spines.
Ornate Spiny Lobster <i>Panulirus ornatus</i>	 A photograph of an Ornate Spiny Lobster (Panulirus ornatus) from a dorsal perspective. It has a more colorful and patterned body compared to the Scalloped Spiny Lobster, with blue and white markings. The tail fan is also fan-shaped but appears more delicate.
Slipper Lobster <i>Thenus orientalis</i>	 A photograph of a Slipper Lobster (Thenus orientalis) from a dorsal perspective. It has a very large, broad, and flattened body, giving it a slipper-like appearance. The tail fan is also broad and fan-shaped.

2. Molluscs

Molluscs are invertebrates, belonging to one of the largest phylum, inhabiting the marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems. Their body structure, form, colour and size vary widely. In India, molluscs are captured for food, pharmaceuticals and ornamental purpose and dead shells are collected for making shell-lime. Molluscs include forms such as bivalves, univalves and cephalopods, and some of them support both capture and culture fisheries.

2.1. Bivalves

Bivalves as the name suggest are bilaterally symmetrical, laterally compressed molluscs, with extensive mantle lobes, which secrete the shell having two valves. Majority of bivalves are marine and a few species are found in freshwater habitats. Nearly 652 species of marine bivalves are reported from India, of which 88 species are endemic to Indian waters. Clams are the most important group among bivalves forming 85.8%, followed by Mussels 9.6% and Oysters 4.6%.