



Endemic Marsh Mongoose *Herpestes palustris* (Carnivora: Herpestidae) of East Kolkata Wetlands, India: a status report

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Abstract: Marsh Mongoose *Herpestes palustris* is the only extant endemic mammal of the East Kolkata wetlands, which has been declared a RAMSAR site in 2002. Since its first description by the scientists of the Zoological Survey of India, the population of this species has dwindled to an alarming state due to reclamation of the Salt Lake City and Rajarhat expansion, as well as from other anthropogenic causes. Recently, during a field survey only a small population of this endangered mongoose was found in a single location. Immediate conservation measures are required to be taken by the concerned authorities to stop its probable extinction in the near future.

Keywords: Endemic, Marsh Mongoose, *Herpestes palustris*, mammal, East Kolkata wetlands, Salt Lake, Zoological Survey of India, taxonomy, habitat, conservation, status

Abbreviations: H&B - length of head and body; TI - length of tail; Hf - length of hindfoot; E - length of ear; I - length of the skull; cb - condylobasal length; mw - maxillary width; iw - least interorbital width; pow - postorbital width; pm⁴ - length of fourth upper premolar; ml - mandibular length; zw - zygomatic width.

Bengali Abstract:

সারাংশ - জলাভূমির নেটল ভারতের একমাত্র দেশি স্তন্যপায়ী প্রাণী যা রামসার এলাকা (২০০২) পূর্ব কলকাতা জলাভূমিতে পাওয়া যায়, ভারতীয় জুলজিক্যাল সার্ভের বিজ্ঞানীদের দ্বারা প্রথম আবিষ্কৃত হবার পর থেকে এই প্রজাতির সংখ্যা লবণ হ্রদ নগরী ও রাজারহাট উপনগরী তৈরী এবং অন্যান্য পারিপার্শ্বিক কারণে আশঙ্কাজনকভাবে কমে গেছে। সাম্প্রতিক এক অনুসন্ধানে এই বিপন্ন নেটলের মাত্র কয়েকটিকে সমগ্র আবাসের শুধু একটি নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে দেখতে পাওয়া গেছে। তাই ত্বরিতে এর সম্ভাব্য বিলুপ্তি রোধ করার জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্তৃপক্ষের আশ্রয় যথাযথ সুরক্ষা ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা প্রয়োজন।

INTRODUCTION

About 11% of Indian mammalian species are endemic, with the Western Ghats being the prime endemic zone, followed by the Deccan Peninsula and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. For the majority, detailed information is not available regarding their biology and population status. Many species are known only by the type series or even by single type specimen, and have not been recorded since their original description.

Similarly, endemism in wetland fauna is poorly known. Among vertebrates, one species of mammal, namely the Marsh Mongoose *Herpestes palustris* (reported as a new species from Salt Lake swamp of West Bengal in 1965), 44 species of water birds and 223 species of fish are known to be endemic to the Indian wetlands (Alfred & Nandi 2000). Information regarding the socio-biology and present status of the endemic Bengal or Salt Lake Marsh Mongoose is scanty given its distinctive features, compared to the other species of the same genera sharing the same wetland habitat, i.e. *H. auropunctatus* (Hodgson 1836), pointed out by the scientists of the Zoological Survey of India about 42 years ago. The land-use pattern of its habitat in the East Kolkata Wetlands (hereinafter referred to as EKW), extending over 125km², is agriculture (vegetable cultivation: 4.67km² and paddy cultivation: 48.88sq.km) and aquaculture (47.79km²). Though classified as wetlands, only 23.66km² is left out of such direct human activities. The paleo-environment of these wetlands was an extension of the Sundarban mangroves.

Formulation and implementation of a species-specific conservation action plan for this dwindling endemic mongoose is urgently needed. In the year 2002 the EKW was declared formally as a conservation area of international importance. The floral and faunal diversity of this wetland was assessed and field surveys were conducted to understand the present day status of the Marsh Mongoose in the wetland. Studies show that urgent conservation measures have to be taken up for the long-term sustenance of the Marsh Mongoose against anthropogenic threats (Sanyal 1999; Walker & Molur 1999; Dey 2007).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Marsh Mongoose was specifically recorded by Ghose (1965), Ghose & Chaturvedi (1973), Schreiber et al. (1989), Agrawal et al. (1992), Ewer (1997), Agrawal (1998),



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Images 1-3. Marsh Mongoose (*Herpestes palustris*).
Courtesy: Nature, Environment & Wildlife Society (NEWS).

Molur & Walker (1998), Hussain (1999), Sanyal (1999), Captive Breeding Specialist Group (2000), Chattopadhyay (2001), Alfred & Chakraborty (2002), Alfred et al. (2002), Anonymous (2004), Dey (2007), and Mallick (2007). The latest field study on this species was conducted by Nature, Environment and Wildlife Society (NEWS), Kolkata, during 2005-06.

Surveys were conducted by NEWS in different marshy and swampy areas of the 24-Parganas districts of lower West Bengal. Based on interviews with the local people, fishermen and scientists of the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), the following wetlands of East Kolkata Wetland (included in the RAMSAR Site) - Nalban Fishery, 4 No Bhery, Sarder Bhery, Noter Bhery, Sahebmarra Bhery, Chinta Sing Bhery, Goltala Fish Project, Chokher Bhery and Gopeswar Bhery - were selected for survey.

Direct observations were made to identify the habitats with surviving populations. Random trapping with Japanese wire traps was carried out in all the identified habitats for six consecutive months daily from 0630 to 1100 hr, and from 1500 to 1700 hr. Live chicks of country chickens were put inside the trap as bait. The traps were placed near the burrows of mongoose under the camouflage of leaves of water hyacinth. Field workers observed the traps from a distance of at least 3m with binoculars, whenever necessary. In all six Marsh Mongooses, including a 1-year old juvenile female, two adult females and three adult males, were trapped. First, the trapped mongooses were immobilized with chloroform, then their weight and length were measured. Before releasing them in the wild, they were marked with black hair dye to avoid measuring the same individuals again, if trapped.

In addition, the indirect method of burrow count was followed in the pre-selected occupied niches of this species falling within their territorial range. Active burrows are noted by the closing of the burrow mouth with clay by the mongooses in the late evening after their entry into the nests. Active burrows were counted the next day in the morning (0730 to 0800 hr) and their locations marked on a map.

Study Area

EKW (22°25'-22°40'N & 88°20'-88°35'E) is a multiple-use zone to the east of the mega-city and includes a garbage dump

(known as Dhapa Square Mile and used as such since the mid-1800s), a mosaic of vegetable fields, a series of 300-odd fishponds connected by major and secondary canals, rice fields, wholesale markets, a few roads, and 43 villages (with a population of about 60,000). The ownership pattern of the sewage-fed fisheries is - Private: 93.14%; Cooperative: 0.86% and Government: 6%.

The EKW extends almost equally on both sides of a dry weather flow channel, which discharges into the Kulti Gong (the wastewater outfall), 28km to the east of Kolkata. Geomorphologically, these wetlands form an inter-distributory marsh of the Hoogly-Bidyadhari (silted and choked in 1930s) system over about 76km². Early records show that even in the middle of the 18th century the western margin of the Salt Lake was within 3km from the river Hooghly. The system reached peak productivity in the middle of the 20th century but is declining due to encroachment and development fed by a real estate boom starting from the end of the 1980s.

Conservation Significance

The EKW presently possess considerable biodiversity value in terms of species - 104 plants, 16 mammals, 66 aves, four crustaceans, 14 aquatic insects, 10 mollusks, 20 reptiles, four amphibians and 37 fishes (Dasgupta 1973; Chowdhury 1984; De et al. 1989; Ghosh 1990; Nandi et al. 1993; Ghosh 1997; Chattopadhyay 2001; Anonymous 2004).

EKW were first protected by an order of the Calcutta High Court in 1992, prohibiting any change in the land use. After a decade, on 19th August, 2002, these wetlands were declared as a RAMSAR Site, the only one in West Bengal, by the RAMSAR Convention Bureau.

Taxonomy of *Herpestes palustris*

The taxonomic status of some species of mongoose is still controversial and requires further study with fresh specimens (Alfred & Chakraborty 2002). The taxonomy of the Marsh Mongoose, like other species of the genus *Herpestes*, is also confused. It now belongs to the Ichneumon or Mongoose family *Herpestidae* (Bonaparte 1845). It was earlier included under Family Viverridae, the Civet Family (Ellerman & Morrison-Scott 1951; Ghose 1965; Chakraborty 1989) because it was believed to be descended from the civet-like mammals. But, herpestids are differentiated from viverrids by their rounded ears and presence of anal glands (not perianal glands).

This species was first described by R.K. Ghose (1965) separating it from *H. auropunctatus* on the basis of skin and skull of adult male. Agrawal et al. (1992) also maintain the same status accepting the distinguishing characters mentioned by Ghose (1965). It is still considered a valid subspecies of *Herpestes javanicus* (E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1818) by Wozencraft (2005). Honacki et al. (1982) synonymized *H. palustris* with *H. (Mangusta) auropunctatus* (Hodgson 1836). Wenzel & Haltenorth (1972) and Corbet & Hill (1992) considered *palustris*, *auropunctatus* and *javanicus* as conspecific, whereas Ewer (1997), based on Ghose's observation that *H. palustris* can emit anal scent similar to *H. urva*, speculated on such a relationship to *H. urva* (Hodgson 1836). According to the recent (2005-06) study on the species with fresh series of *H. palustris* specimens, the original (1965) species identification of the present population in EKW has been corroborated.

Live specimens collected

The species was originally recorded from three districts - Howrah District, north 24-Parganas District (Ghose 1965) and south 24-Parganas District (Ghose & Chaturvedi 1973). It is suspected to be found in other neighbouring districts of the confirmed locations, but there is no concrete evidence behind this. It was first discovered from the marshy and swampy areas in the eastern part of Kolkata City on the left bank of the river Hooghly. Twenty-seven specimens of both sexes were collected by B. Biswas during January-December, 1965 from Salt Lake, Bantala, Duttabad, Hederhat, and Nalban areas. During that period, the species was fairly common in Salt Lake and other marshy areas near Kolkata. This species was also recorded from Botanical Garden, Shibpur on the right bank of the Hooghly River (one specimen collected by B. Biswas on 25.xi.1964), Najimganj, south of Botanical Garden at Shibpur (Howrah) (one specimen collected by R.K. Ghose on 26.i.1965), Diamond Harbour (south 24 Pgs.) and Sukhchar, c.16 km. north of Kolkata (north 24 Pgs.) (one specimen collected by B. Biswas on 02.viii.1964). Two more locations, viz. Patiatala and Bajbaj, were recorded by S. Chattopadhyay, N.V.K. Ashraf and G. Christopher (Walker 1999). The study, conducted by Nature Environment and Wildlife Society, Kolkata, in the Nalban Fishery, 4 No Bheri, Sarder Bheri, Noter Bheri, Sahebmarā Bheri, Chinta Sing Bheri, Goltala Fish Project, Chokher Bheri and Gopeswar Bheri within East Kolkata Wetland through random trapping during 2005-06, reports that the whole population of mongoose in north Salt Lake *bheri* areas is constituted of *Herpestes palustris* as no other sympatric species of this genus was found to be trapped during the same study.

Species description

There appear to be 37 recognized species of mongoose in the world. The latest is the Bengal or Salt Lake Marsh Mongoose, *Herpestes palustris*, a small cat-like carnivore. Three more species of the genus *Herpestes* (Illiger 1811) occur in West Bengal. These are: Small Indian Mongoose (*H. javanicus auropunctatus*), Indian Grey Mongoose (*H. edwardsi*) and Crab-eating Mongoose (*H. urva* Hodgson 1836), of which the first two species are sympatric and the third allopatric (being inhabitants of northern Bengal and northeastern India) with Marsh Mongoose. Moreover, *H. urva* is a large-sized mongoose (HBL: 45-57cm and TL: 30-35cm) characterized by a white stripe running from the angle of the mouth to the side of the neck. But compared to the other two mongoose species, *H. javanicus auropunctatus* is common in EKW (Anonymous 2004).

On an average (n=6 trapped individuals), an adult female marsh mongoose weighs 500-625g, length from tip to tail 56-58cm, body length 30-32cm and tail length 25-27cm. Similarly, an adult male weighs 625-900g, length from tip to tail 61-63cm, body length 32-36cm and tail length 26-28cm (NEWS 2005-06). Veron et al. (2007) record head and body length of *H. auropunctatus* in the Indian subcontinent as 25-32cm. Agrawal et al. (1992) have also given the following external measurements of the collected samples of both males and females (all measurements in mm; range with mean in parenthesis).

Morphometrics: 15 males: H&B 284.5-365.0(335.0); TL 224.0-235.0(263.0); Hf 54.5-63.5(58.0); E.17.7-26.5(24.0). 4 females: H&B 303.0-315.0(309.0); TL 240-258.0(249.0); Hf 51.0-54.0(52.7); E.21.1-24.0(22.5). Cranial:14 males : l 62.7-72.3(68.0); cb 62.3-71.5(67.1); mw 10.4-12.9(11.5); iw 10.3-

12.1(11.2); pow 8.6-13.8(10.3); pm⁺ 5.7-6.3(6.0); ml 4.8-5.8(5.5); zw 29.8-34.6(32.2). 4 females: l 61.8-63.5(62.9); cb 60.9-63.2(62.0); mw 10.1-10.9(10.6); iw 9.8-11.0(10.5); pow 9.6-13.1(11.1); pm⁺ 5.6-6.1(5.8); ml 5.0-5.8(5.4); zw 29.5-32.6(30.6).

Morphology: It has a small head, long face and vermiform body, small and rounded ears, mostly concealed by hairs, short legs and long muscular tail, thick at the base, and tapering at the end. Its fur is rough and coarsely grizzled (Alfred & Chakraborty 2002). It has semi-plantigrade feet with short compressed claws, which are non-retractile and are used for digging. Its eyes are small, but glittering and snake-like, with linear erect pupils. The tongue is rough as a cat's. The female has only four mammae.

It is similar to Small Indian Mongoose in some respects but varies in others (Ghose 1965). NEWS (2005-06) also consulted the skin rolls of specimens, preserved by Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata, for noting the major morphological differences between *Herpestes palustris* and *H. auropunctatus*. It appears that in *H. auropunctatus* the muzzle is dark brown and cranium gradually narrows from the orbit, whereas in *H. palustris* the muzzle is black and the cranium narrows abruptly behind the orbit so that postorbital region appears as a constriction between frontals and cranium (Agrawal et al. 1992). Whereas the fully grown contour hairs of *H. edwardsi nyula* is long, many banded and usually coarse, the contour hairs of *H. auropunctatus* is short, soft, with a few bands. The legs of Indian Grey Mongoose are darker than body, but those of Small Indian Mongoose are not darker than the body. However, during 2005-06, not a single Small Indian Mongoose was trapped from the spots identified by NEWS and the inference is drawn by them that the whole population of mongoose in north Salt Lake *bheri* areas is constituted of *Herpestes palustris*.

There is intra-specific variation (Alfred & Chakraborty 2002). It is dimorphic in colour, having both dark and light forms. In the dark form, individual contour hair is alternately banded with black and buff-yellow, while in light form, it is blackish-brown and straw yellow (Alfred & Chakraborty 2002).

Habitat and Associates

It is predominantly terrestrial (partly aquatic) and fossorial animal. It inhabits large but shallow water bodies covered with thick growth of aquatic and herbaceous vegetation, that is, wetland-bogs, brackish marshes, swampy edges infested with reeds, the emergent hydrophytes, such as *Phragmites karka* (Retz.) and *Typha angustifolia* L. (Biswas 1927). Various air breathing fish, frogs, insect larvae, snails, crabs and medium to small mammals live on the resources of these wetlands (Sewel 1934). Its associate terrestrial mammalian species are *Prionailurus viverrinus* Bennett (Fishing Cat), *Lutrogale perspicillata* Geoffroy (Smooth-coated Otter), *Herpestes javanicus auropunctatus* (Small Indian Mongoose), *Herpestes edwardsii* (Indian Gray Mongoose), *Viverricula indica* (Small Indian Civet), *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* (Common Palm Civet or Tody Cat), *Felis chaus* (Jungle Cat), *Canis aureus* (Jackal), *Bandicota indica* Bechstein (Greater Bandicoot Rat), *Bandicota bengalensis* (Lesser Bandicoot Rat), *Mus booduga* (Common Indian Field Mouse), *Mus platythrix* (Indian Brown Spiny Mouse) and *Suncus murinus* (Gray Musk Shrew), all depend on these wetlands for food and shelter.

Behavioural pattern

The Marsh Mongoose, besides living in the self-dug burrow, also occupies other's burrows, mainly along the slopes of water bodies (NEWS 2005-06). It appears that the area surrounding the occupied burrow is devoid of such clay particles unlike those of large bandicoot rats and fresh scratch marks are seen near the mouths of mongoose-burrows.

It is mainly diurnal and exhibits a routine exit-entry movement, coming out of the burrow few hours after sunrise, following a particular route for foraging in its territorial range and returning to the burrow just before sunset. It is described as mostly solitary but occasionally gregarious and found in small troupes, particularly in the afternoon (NEWS 2005-06). This may help in successful joint hunting. Pairing during the breeding season is also seen.

It is a predator and opportunistic omnivore. It preys on crustaceans, mollusks, crabs, amphibians, small reptiles, birds, their eggs, insects and larvae. It is a good rat-hunter. Occasionally, it takes snakes and frogs, but feeds mainly on fish and the common aquatic snail *Pila globosa*. Sometimes it eats a wide variety of fruits, tubers and berries as well as smaller mammalian species which it may overpower. It often scampers off with its prey for consuming it conveniently.

It adopts different techniques for hunting different types of prey. The most interesting of such techniques is that it frequently goes to the water body searching for fish through the bed of water hyacinth without being submerged in the water. Only its feet become wet in this process. It also wades along pond banks, poking its hands into crevices and sifting through mud to unearth frogs and crustaceans. While hunting, it occasionally stands up on its hind legs. For example, after seizing it throws snails and crabs against hard base from a standing position in order to break shells open. For consuming the eggs it uses its fore-paws to hold the egg, cracking a little hole at the small end to suck out the yolk. Exceptionally, as per local reports, it was seen to hunt a Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis coromandus* Boddaert, a common resident wader or marsh bird) by seizing it by the throat. When fighting with a snake, it takes care that the snake does not envenomate it. If it is a non-poisonous prey, the task becomes easier for the predator.

It is alert, ferocious and courageous animal, particularly when the young accompanies the mother. If enraged, it can make its body swell as a result of the erection of the body hairs. It can squirt out a fetid fluid from its anal glands similar to *Herpestes urva* (Crab-eating mongoose), which acts as a means of self-defence or territorial marking. It is generally silent, but sometimes mews, varying with low yelps or growling in rage with bristling of the hair, particularly of the tail.

In general, the herpestids attain sexual maturity within a year. The females are polyoestrus, breeding twice a year; but breeding time is not fixed. Their gestation period is around 45 days and litter size 2-4. They live for about 10 years. But the details regarding the breeding of Marsh Mongoose are not known. However, the courtship and mating usually starts in the early summer, that is, March onwards, and pups are seen during early June (NEWS 2005-06; Dey 2007).

Status

H. palustris is the only endemic species of mammal in the Indian wetlands, found in West Bengal. However, no species specific action plan has been formulated for the conservation

of species and its habitat.

The Marsh Mongoose was originally included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and has been upgraded to Schedule II of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Amendment Act 2002), vide Notification No.S.O.1085(E), dated 30th September, 2002 and recorded as 'Endangered' following the IUCN criteria (Molur et al. 1998; Hussain 1999; CBSG 2000; Hilton-Taylor 2000; Alfred et al. 2002; Alfred & Chakraborty 2002; Dey 2007), but its earlier status was Lower Risk/least concern (Baillie & Groombridge 1996).

Agrawal et al. (1992) remark, "Prior to reclamation of the Salt Lake, north 24-Parganas District, it was very common in that area. However, at present it is rarely seen there due to habitat destruction". During the 21st century it is reported in one study from only one sample area of EKW, that is, Sahebpara *bheri* to the western side of the EKW and its status in this particular area was given as 'rare', but it was not recorded from other four study areas, namely, Choubhaga (south), Bantala (south east), Jhagra Sisa (east) and Mahisbathan (north) (Anonymous 2004). Earlier it was very common around water bodies of 24-Parganas (De 1994). However, Nandi et al. (1993) could not find this species in the wetlands of north and south 24-Parganas.

Besides trapping, on an average, 11 to 13 Marsh Mongoose have been counted per stretch of half kilometer in the study area by NEWS (2005-06) with the help of burrow count method. But, since it is a part of the sample survey based on indirect method of counting, the actual population of Marsh Mongoose in EKW could not be estimated.

Threats

Molur et al. (1998) pointed out the threats like catastrophic events, edaphic factors, human interference, loss of habitat and fragmentation. The halophytic vegetation of the Sundarbans during early 1930s largely dominated the East Kolkata cluster of wetlands (Biswas 1927; Dasgupta 1973). Later on, a gradual change has taken place in water quality from polyhaline condition to almost fresh water with a change in the profile of flora and fauna of the region. Polarization began in 1953. But the most important and massive land use change was caused by urbanisation initiated by the government of West Bengal since 1956. Large-scale reclamation of this wetland started in the 1960s. Thus, out of 20,000 acres of wetlands recorded in 1945, now less than 10,000 acres are left as wastewater fish ponds (Ghosh 2004). Besides, the ecological character of the area is adversely affected by industrial effluents, encroachments, etc. By 1968, 36km² of the northern Salt Lakes and 34km² of the southern Salt Lakes had been reclaimed leading to a rapid decline in the population of this endemic mammal (Agrawal et al. 1992). Another satellite township at Rajarhat is proposed over 30.75km² at the cost of the same type of landscape.

Moreover, changes in land use pattern over a period of time have led to conversion of some of the largest fish farms from pisciculture to paddy cultivation and changes in hydrological regimes are affecting ecological balances and functions. Another problem in the hydrology of EKW is arsenic. The percentage of arsenic which is considered safe for consumption is 10mg/l as estimated by World Health Organization. However, in the northern limits of greater Kolkata, in the areas like Bhangar, Kharibari, Rajarhat, Bishnupur I and II, Gangra, Mahisbathan II the levels of arsenic has been found to be 10-15mg/l.

Additionally, large numbers of industries dump effluents without treatment into the recently laid sewers that empty into the city outfall channels flowing eastwards. This has caused substantial amount of metal deposition in the canal sludge and rendered the waste water incapable of ensuring the edible quality of the fish and vegetables grown in the wetland.

The mongooses are also illegally hunted for their fur for use in the paintbrush industry. Because the hairs are pliant, soft and the tip tapering to a fine point, these are preferred by both students and artists. Mongoose hair makes versatile, durable brushes for oil, tempera, and acrylic painting. Each animal yields about 10g of hair. Mongoose hair brushes can be identified by a circular dark brown tip, cream coloured centre, and dark roots (MacDonald 2001).

CONCLUSIONS

Since the declaration of EKW as RAMSAR site for conservation of wetland ecosystem, it has become a mandate for policy makers and planners to have an understanding regarding the in situ situation of this ecosystem. Though the biodiversity assessment of EKW has already been completed, its betterment and development by harnessing the imminent threats through conservation work programmes has to be attained with the right earnest. Time-framed and prioritized action programmes for conservation of the only extant endemic Marsh Mongoose, whose morphometry and external characters distinguishes it from *H. javanicus auropunctatus*, of the Indian wetlands are necessary to be implemented urgently in order to save it from extinction. Although conservation breeding for this endemic species have recommended on the ground that there is no captive population in India or any other country (Walker & Molur 1999), no follow-up action has yet been taken in this regard.

The reasons for the species vanishing from one of the largest peri-urban wetlands in the country are massive changes in land use, conversion of wetlands and wilderness areas into built up urban settlements and also due to changes in the fisheries practices. It is noteworthy that, among other plant species, *Aldrovanda vesiculosa* became extinct from this region during the late 20th century (Cook 1996). Like this species, several other wetland plants may become extinct if the environmental condition are not properly maintained from the ecological point of view. It is an indication of habitat destruction of this important wetland.

During 1964-69 a total of 248 bird species were recorded by the Zoological Survey of India in this region. Among them 109 avian species (50% aquatic) have become locally extinct (Ghosh 2004). For example, the eagles were last seen here in 1992 (Unpublished report of Prakriti Samsad, a Non-Government Organization of Kolkata), 15 wild fish (Sen 1941) and 12 reptilian species (Sewel 1934) have become rare here. Among mammals, *Herpestes edwardsii*, *Viverricula indica*, *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*, *Felis chaus*, *Canis aureus* and *Lutrogale perspicillata* have also become rare in EKW along with *Herpestes palustris* (Anonymous 2004). Hence, this is an 'alarm call' for protection of the dwindling population of *Herpestes palustris* and other rare wild denizens of EKW.

The Marsh Mongoose *H. palustris* Ghose, 1965 is distinct from the *H. javanicus auropunctatus* (Hodgson, 1836) in terms of both morphological and cranial characters and we are of the opinion that this species needs to be resurrected out of the syn-

onymy of *H. javanicus*.

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