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Giant clams at Sentosa

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Subjects: Burrowing giant clam, *Tridacna crocea* (Mollusca: Bivalvia: Cardiidae: Tridacninae); Fluted giant clam, *Tridacna squamosa* (Mollusca: Bivalvia: Cardiidae: Tridacninae).

Subjects identified by: Neo Mei Lin.

Location and dates: Singapore Strait, Sentosa Island, Serapong reefs; 2014, 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Habitat: Marine. Coral reef. Intertidal reef flat next to seawalls.

Observers: Ria Tan, Loh Kok Sheng and staff of the Sentosa Development Corporation (Desmond Ong, Tan Yi Gain and Siti Sukainah Sairi).

Observation: Four different live individuals have been observed on the reef flat on four separate occasions -

1) One individual of Tridacna crocea (shell length ~6 cm) on 19 May 2014 (Fig. A).

2) One individual of *Tridacna squamosa* (shell length ~20 cm) on 18 June 2018 (Fig. B).

3) One individual of Tridacna squamosa (shell length ~36 cm) on 22 April 2019 (Fig. C).

4) One individual of *Tridacna squamosa* (shell length ~21 cm) on 15 December 2020 (Fig. D).

Remarks: Giant clams are the largest marine bivalves inhabiting the coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific region (Neo, 2020). Of the five species recorded from Singapore, only two remain extant: *Tridacna crocea* (burrowing giant clam) and *T. squamosa* (fluted giant clam) (Neo et al., 2012a, 2012b). A comprehensive survey of the Southern Islands carried out between 2009 and 2010 revealed that both species occur in very low densities, and are therefore, regarded as locally critically endangered (Neo & Todd, 2013).

The Serapong reefs at Sentosa were not surveyed for giant clams in 2009/2010 by Neo & Todd (2012b). These four live examples recorded here represent the giant clams known so far to recently occur at Sentosa.

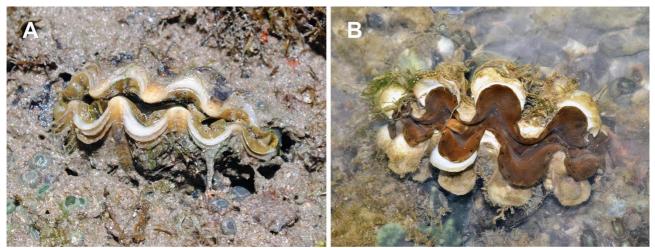


Fig. A-B. In-situ views of (A) Tridacna crocea and (B) Tridacna squamosa. Photographs by Loh Kok Sheng.



Fig. C-D. In-situ views of two *Tridacna squamosa* individuals. Photographs by the staff of the Sentosa Development Corporation (Desmond Ong, Tan Yi Gain and Siti Sukainah Sairi).

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