

**LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF PAPUA
NEW GUINEA
2022**

**TOPIC: MOLLUCS SPECIES:
WHAT MORE IS THERE TO
SAY?**

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MAP OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA
CREDIT: WIKIPEDIA

TOPIC: MOLLUSCS SPECIES: WHAT MORE IS THERE TO SAY?

What are molluscs?

Molluscs come from the family of vertebrae.

The talk of the paper will mostly cover the molluscs or sea shells found in the sand near the sea shore.

The vernacular language used is of the Maututu dialect of the Lakalai language or Nakanai.

Although Lakalai is one of the largest speaking tribe in West New Britain Province, the other four dialects Losa, Bileki, Vere and Ubae will be studied as well as the research is on going.

MOLLUSCS SPECIES TYPE: SHELL FISH

- Shell fish as types of molluscs are found along the coastal rivers of the Maututu area of Bialla in West New Britain Province.
- Regarded as protein consumed by the locals shell fish is found from the sand where people walk on all the way to the sea.

SHELL FISH FOUND IN THE SAND (IN LAKALAI VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH)

SESEGE



BEAN CLAM



HOW AND WHERE BEAN CLAMS ARE FOUND

WHERE BEAN CLAM IS FOUND

- Bean clams are found in the sand. They are so small that most people do not bother to collect it. The kids favourite pass time in the sea shore is looking for bean clams as they would be digging to play with sand.

HOW BEAN CLAM IS FOUND



SHELL FISH FOUND IN THE SEA SAND (IN LAKALAI VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH)

KEME



CLAM



HOW AND WHERE CLAMS ARE FOUND

WHERE CLAM IS FOUND

- Clam is found in the sand near the sea shore.
- Sometimes shell collectors find it in the dead reefs that are washed ashore.
- It is also found in the rocky sand and the swampy sand where kumuru is found.

HOW CLAM IS FOUND

- Clams are found by digging the sea sand with finders.
- Shell collectors also dig the dead reefs that have become like rocks using small knives or digging sticks to collect the clams. This activity is usually done during low tide.

SHELL FISH FOUND IN THE SAND (IN LAKALAI VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH)

ARTOTO



TATTOO CLAM



HOW AND WHERE TATTOO CLAMS ARE FOUND

- The tattoo clams have different coloured shells and can be found with the other clams in the sand.

SHELL FISH FOUND IN THE SAND (IN LAKALAI VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH)

BURU



BROWN ALPHABET CONE



HOW AND WHERE BROWN ALPHABET CONES ARE FOUND

- Brown alphabet cones are found in the sand by digging the sand. This is similar to how the clams are found in the sand.

SHELL FISH FOUND IN THE SEA SAND (IN LAKALAI VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH)

KAKEA



WHITE CLAM



HOW AND WHERE WHITE CLAMS ARE FOUND

- White clams are found in the sand along with the other clams.

SHELL FISH FOUND IN THE SEA SAND (IN LAKALAI VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH)

KASKEA



SMOOTH WHITE SHELL CLAM



HOW AND WHERE SMOOTH WHITE SHELL CLAMS ARE FOUND

- Not many smooth white shells clams are found. This is similar to the tattoo clams and the white clams.

SHELL FISH FOUND IN THE SEA SAND (IN LAKALAI VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH)

MATAKEA



WHITE EYE



HOW AND WHERE SEA SNAILS ARE FOUND

- Not many sea snails are found. The few collected are found with the soft shell clam.

SHELL FISH FOUND IN THE SEA SAND (IN LAKALAI VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH)

SEUSELU



MUSSEL



SHELL FISH FOUND IN THE SEA SAND (IN LAKALAI VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH)

SUMSUM KAIAMU



BROWN SHELL MUSSEL



HOW AND WHERE MUSSELS IS FOUND

- Collectors can collect only less than ten mussels. There aren't many left due to the oil palm industry waste.

SHELL FISH FOUND IN THE SEA SAND (IN LAKALAI VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH)

VEUVE



SEA SNAIL



HOW AND WHERE SEA SNAIL IS FOUND

HOW SEA SNAIL IS FOUND

- Collectors collect sea snails just the way they collect other clams.

WHERE SEA SNAIL IS FOUND

- Sea snails are found in the sand with the other clams.

SHELL FISH FOUND IN THE SEA SAND (IN LAKALAI VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH)

KUKULE VISU



RAZOR CLAM



HOW AND WHERE RAZOR CLAM IS FOUND

- Razor clams are found with the soft shell clams.

SHELL FISH FOUND IN THE SEA SAND (IN LAKALAI VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH)

KUMURU



BLOODY COCKLE



HOW AND WHERE KUMURU IS FOUND

WHERE BLOODY COCKLE IS FOUND

- Bloody cockle is mostly found around the brown sea weed. Eventually they have moved towards the sand near the sea shore.
- In the past, clams are only found in rocky areas. Today, where bloody cockle is found, clam is also found.

HOW BLOODY COCKLE IS FOUND

- Bloody cockle is found by digging the sea sand with the fingers when it is low tide.
- When it is high tide, collectors just need to step on the sand scratching the sand with their toes.

SHELL FISH FOUND IN THE SEA SAND (IN LAKALAI VERNACULAR AND ENGLISH)

SUBA



SOFT SHELL CLAM



MORE ON THE SOFT SHELL CLAM

LAGA



**SOFT SHELL CLAM TAIL EATEN
RAW**



HOW TO COLLECT A TYPE OF MOLLUSC: SUBA OR SOFT SHELL CLAM

HOW TO COLLECT SUBA OR
SOFT SHELL CLAM DURING
LOW TIDE



WHERE TO FIND THE FLAT
HOLE OF THE SUBA OR SOFT
SHELL CLAM



HOW TO PREPARE THE CLAMS FOR EATING

- The clams, bloody cockle and soft shell clams and are washed properly in the sea and left for a day in a bowl of sea water so that sand is removed. It is then boiled, or creamed to be served with other vegetables.
- It can also be boiled and removed from the shells then fried with greens or other ingredients.
- On special occasions the sea shells are wrapped in banana leaves after being creamed with coconut milk then put in the hot earth oven or mumu to be served with mumu kaukau or tapiok.

SHELL FISH COLLECTING: A SOURCE OF INCOME

A COLLECTOR SHOWING OFF WITH HER COLLECTION WORTH K30 PER DISH



K10 PER RAZOR CLAM



A BELIEF ABOUT SHELL FISH COLLECTING

- There is a time for everything as the saying goes or there is a season for everything. Ecclesiastes 31-22
- In the case of shellfish picking in Ewasse, the people believed that if a young lady is pregnant for the first time and goes to the sea to look for shell fish, the whole community would be going to the sea shore to collect shell fish as well.
- It was never known as the pregnancy would be at its early stages. Those collecting shell fish at the beach would be wondering who the soon to be mother would be when they see that a lot of girls and women are rushing to the sea to collect shell fish.

WHY DO A RESEARCH ON THE SEA SHELLS CONSUMED BY THE COMMUNITY?

- The main aim is to collect the sea shells consumed by the people and to record its vernacular names with the pictures and shells provided for the next generation to see.
- The collection of shells will start with the Maututu area and eventually move to the other areas of the Nakanai or Lakalai of West New Britain Province.
- There is a need for support to fund this project.

REFERENCE

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**TARTIGI SESELE
(THANK YOU SO
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