PREFACE
The snails are the most successful animals as far as their adaptability is concerned. These animals are important agricultural, horticultural, garden and forest plant pests; besides that, they act as intermediate hosts for many trematode parasites. As there is a little information available regarding the most common and abundantly available snails, one of the pulmonate terrestrial snails, *Cerastus moussonianus* is selected as a model in order to understand its biological and physiological aspects. This snail is found throughout the year in Marathwada region except few months in summer.

The work of present investigation is collaborated under various chapters dealing with different aspects of the problem.

In the introductory chapter, general information about the morphological features including the short criticism of systematic position of the snail, *Cerastus moussonianus* is discussed.

The effects of monocrotophos on the snails were observed to evaluate the toxicity. The molluscicidal activity of an organophosphate, monocrotophos in these snails was observed for 1, 7 and 14 days.

In the next chapter, the effects of the monocrotophos on the carbohydrate metabolism have been studied. The changes in the carbohydrate metabolism of this snail due to monocrotophos intoxication were observed.
In another chapter, effects of monocrotophos on the protein metabolism of this snail were observed. The alterations in the biochemical parameters were observed in different tissues like whole body, hepatopancreas, foot and the rest of the body, exposed to sublethal concentrations (1/5th of LC$_{50}$ value) of monocrotophos for 1, 7 and 14 days.

The next chapter deals with the alterations in the lipid metabolism due to monocrotophos intoxication. It was observed that, the molluscicide monocrotophos alters the complete metabolism of this snail.

The last chapter deals with the General summary and conclusions. Thus an attempt has been made to correlate the effects of monocrotophos on the toxicity and biochemistry of whole body, hepatopancreas, foot and the rest of the body in the snail. To sum up the work aims to know how the metabolism and physiological processes of this terrestrial snail, Cerastus moussonianus were altered due to monocrotophos intoxication.