

New Record of brackish water snail, *Iravadia* (*Fluviocingula*) *elegantula* (Sorbeoconcha: Iravadiidae), in Korea

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ABSTRACT

One Iravadiid shell *Iravadia* (*Fluviocingula*) *elegantula* (A. Adams, 1861), from the brackish waters in Kangwon-do was recorded as new to the Korean molluscan fauna. The shell is typically solid and narrowly ovate-conic. The protoconch is small, planorboid to depressed dome-shaped, typically with a minute first whorl. Including the new records in this study, the family Iravadiidae contained 2 genera and 3 species in the Korean water.

Key words: iravadiidae, brackish water, new record, Korea

INTRODUCTION

The iravadiis snails were found either in the brackish water, or enclosed bays. A few species were entirely marine, living in the lower littoral or sublittoral zones (Ponder, 1984). There were two genera recognized in Korea (Lee & Min, 2002). The genus *Iravadia* was consisted of two known species: *I. yendoii* was recorded by Yokoyama (1927) from Japan, *I. bella* was recorded by A. Adams (1853) from Philippine. The genus *Nozeba* was *N. lignicola* recorded by Hasegawa (1997) from Japan. In this study described the unrecorded iravadiis snail discovered on the muddy flat in Hwajinpo, Kangwon-do, Korea.

SYSTEMATICS ACCOUNTS

Class Gastropoda Cuvier, 1797 복족강
Order Sorbeoconcha Ponder & Lindberg, 1997 흡강목
Family Iravadiidae Thiele, 1928 깨고둥불이과
Genus *Iravadia* Blanford, 1867 깨고둥불이속 (신칭)

Subgenus *Fluviocingula* Blanford in Stoliczka, 1868

1. *Iravadia* (*Fluviocingula*) *elegantula* (A. Adams, 1861) 예쁜이깨고둥불이 (신칭) (Fig. 1.)

Onoba elegantula A. Adams, 1861, p. 136.

Fluviocingula nipponica Kuroda & Habe, 1954, p. 74, Tfs. 5, 6, 7, 8.

Fluviocingula nipponica: Habe & Ito, 1965, p. 90; Habe, 1973, p. 314, pl. 17-2, fig. 24, p. 326, pl. 17-3, fig. 22; Habe, 1976, p. 22, pl. 10, fig. 10.

Iravadia (*Fluviocingula*) *elegantula*: Okutani *et al.*,

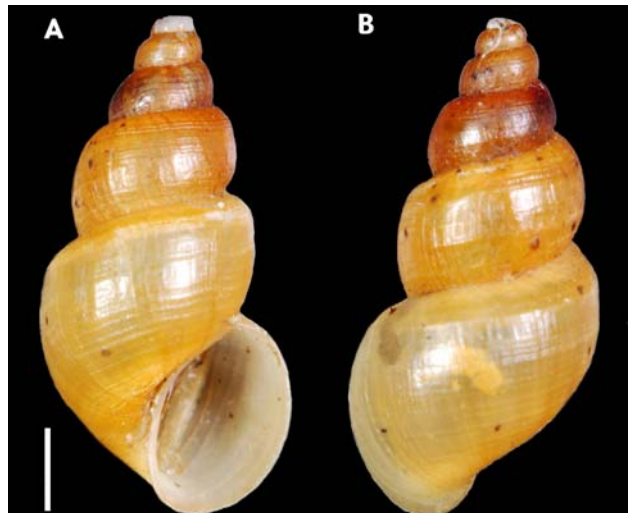


Fig. 1. *Iravadia* (*Fluviocingula*) *elegantula*. A, Ventral view; B, Dorsal view. Scale bar = 2 mm.

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2000, p. 163, pl. 81, fig. 8; Higo *et al.*, 1999, p. 96.
Onoba elegantula: Qi *et al.*, 2004, p. 36, pl. 15, F.
Fluviocingula elegantula: Higo & Goto, 1993, p. 80;
Kantor & Sysoev, 2006, p. 112, Pl. 51, C.

Type locality. Gulf of Pe-chili (China)

Material examined. 12 individuals, Hwajinpo, Kosung-gun Kangwon-do (38°27' N, 128°25' E), (on mud sediment at 0.5 m water depth), 7 July 2008 by dredge.

Measurement. 6 mm in shell height; 3.1 mm in shell width.

Description. Shell small sized (up to 40 mm long), elongate conical, stout, with deeply impressed suture. Protoconch is small, depressed dome-shape. Shell with whorls increasing gradually in size. Surface of shell with glossy dark brown at apical and yellowish brown at abapical part, sculptured with many fine spiral lirae and fine growth lines. Periphery of body whorl rounded, base of whorl gradually curved. Aperture oval and weakly angled both up and down, peristome somewhat thickened and broad down region, outer lip rounded. Umbilicus narrow and very shallow. Columella relatively straight, without nacreous callus.

Habitat. in 0.5-1 m deep, brackish water, on muddy flat and under rocks in estuary at river mouth.

Distribution. Korea, China, Japan.

Remark. The *Iravadia* includes the subgenera *Iravadia*, *Fairbankia*, *Pseudonoba*, and *Fluviocingula* in worldwide. The subgenus *Fluviocingula* is newly reported in Korea.

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