A report of three unrecorded Ellobiid species (Gastropoda, Eupulmonata) from Korea

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ABSTRACT

Three species of Ellobiid molluscs collected from Korea were identified as *Auriculastra duplicata* (Pfeffer, 1854), *Laemodonta siamensis* (Morelete, 1875) and *Melampus* (*Pira*) *flavus* (Gmelin, 1791). This is the first record from the Korea, providing a description of the species with illustration for the shell morphology. Including the new recorded in this study, the family Ellobiidae contained six genera and 13 species in the Korea.

Keywords: Ellobiid, Auriculastra duplicata, Laemodonta siamensis, Melampus (Pira) flavus, first record.

INTRODUCTION

Ellobiidae is a family of small air-breathing land snails, terrestrial pulmonate gastropod mollusks in the clade Eupulmonata and the only family in the superfamily Ellobioidea, according to the taxonomy of the Gastropoda by Bouchet *et al.*, (2005). The Ellobiidae is inhabit a largely intertidal and has radiated extensively in the Indo-Pacific region live in marine or terrestrial, including arboreal habitats. Most species have a high-spired, dextral and comparatively thick-walled shell.

Five subfamilies are recognised - the Ellobiinae, Zaptychiinae, Melampinae, Pythiinae, Pedipedinae. The first four of these are represented in Korea. The Koreans, Lee (1956; one species), Choe & Park (1997; two species), Lee and Min (2002; 10 species), Lee (2005; 10 species), have been recorded Korean species.

Specimens were collected by hand, in supralittoral fringe. Morphological characters for identification

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follows original articles of Pfeffer (1854) and encyclopedias of Okada *et al.*, 1967, Okutani & Habe (1975), Okutani *et al.*, (2000).

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNTS

Order Eupulmonata Haszprunar & Huber, 1990 전유폐목 Family Ellobiidae H, & A. Adams, 1855 대추귀고등과 Subfamily Zaptychiinae Wenz, 1938

Genus Auriculastra Martens, 1880 이빨귀고등속 (신칭)

1. Auriculastra duplicata (Pfeffer, 1854) (Fig. 1. A) 노 란이빨귀고등 (신칭)

Melampus duplicatus Pfeffer, 1854: p. 151.

Auriculastra duplicata: Higo et al., 1999, p. 403; Okutani et al., 2000, p. 821, pl. 407, fig. 22; Guido, 2010, p. 446, pl. 914, fig. 6.

Type locality: none designated.

Material examined: 1 specimen, April 5. 2009. Oryu-ri Muan-gun, Jeollanam-do; 2 specimens, July. 14. 2015. Mangweol-ri, Kangwha-gun, Incheon-City.

Measurement: 10.4 mm in height; 6.2 mm in width.

Description: Shell small size, moderately solid, short fusiform in outline, not shouldered. Spire apex blunt, often corroded in mature specimens. Periostracum greenish brown, well-polished, smooth, with many axial threads. Umbilicus closed, without fasciole. Suture undulated. Aperture almost perpendicular,

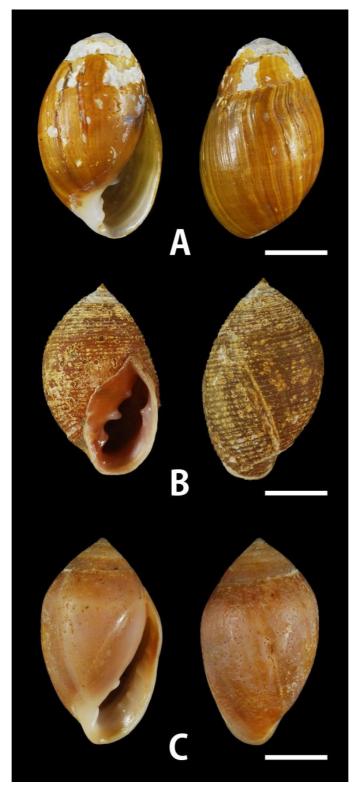


Fig. 1. Shell of three Ellobiid species. A. Auriculastra duplicata; B. Laemodonta siamensis; C. Melampus (Pira) flavus. Scale Bar: A-C 4 mm.

narrow, angled at base; one parietal plait situated deeply; two columellar plait strong, rather vertical, produced at the base; peristome straight, acute; right margin with a yellowish internal lip, thin, no callous, and furnished with about two short transverse ridges; columellar margin callous, dilated.

Habitat: Intertidal at river mouth; between root of reeds or mangroves.

Distribution: Korea, Japan, China.

Subfamily Pythiinae Odhner, 1925 Genus *Laemodonta* Philippi, 1846 작은귀고등속

2. Laemodonta siamensis (Morelete, 1875) (Fig. 1. B) 거친옆줄작은귀고등 (신칭)

Plecotrema siamensis Morelete, 1875.

Laemodonta siamensis: Higo et al., 1999, p. 405; Okutani et al., 2000, p. 819, pl. 406, fig. 11; Poppe, 2011. vol. 3, pl. 917, fig. 5; Lozouet & Plaziat, 2008, p. 160; Guido, 2010, p. 452, pl. 917, fig. 5.

Type locality: Siam (Thailand)

Material examined: 1 specimen, April 5. 2009. Oryu-ri Muan-gun, Jeollanam-do; 1 specimen, 7. July. 2015. Geocha-ri, Hongseong-gun, Chungcheongnam-do.

Measurement: 7.8 mm in height; 4.6 mm in width.

Description: Shell small size, solid, short fusiform in outline, not shouldered. Spire apex pointed, often corroded in mature specimens. Periostracum brown, not polished. Sculpture of numerous spiral grooves and fine axial lines, causing a latticed pattern throughout the surface of shell. Umbilicus closed, without fasciole. Because suture very shallow, difficult of each spire. Aperture an oval, narrow, poorly angled at base; two parietal plait situated deeply; columellar plait strong, rather obliquel, produced at the base; peristome straight, acute; right margin with a reddish brown internal lip, then brownish-callous, and furnished with one denticle outer lip; columellar margin callous, thin dilated.

Habitat: Tidal flats in bays and inland seas; among roots of reeds.

Distribution: Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Thailand, Philippines.

Subfamily Melampinae Stimpson, 1851

Genus Melampus Montfort, 1810 귀고등속

3. *Melampus (Pira) flavus* (Gmelin, 1791) (Fig. 1. C) 얇 은귀고등 (신청)

Voluta flava Gmelin, 1791: p. 3436.

Melampus (Pira) flavus: Okada et al., 1967, p. 186; Okutani & Habe, 1975, p. 40, 236; Habe, 1976, p. 95, pl. 44, fig. 9; Higo et al., 1999, p. 406; Okutani et al., 2000, p. 821. pl. 408, Fig. 27. Kimura, 2000, p. 72, pl. 3, Fig. I; Guido, 2010, p. 454, pl. 918, fig. 9.

Type locality: none designated.

Material examined: 9 specimens, 12 July. 1999. Biyang Island, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do: 2 specimens, Jongdal-ri, Jeju-si, Jeju-do.

Measurement: 16 mm in height; 8.6 mm in width.

Description: Shell small size, solid, short fusiform in outline. Spire rather high and little shouldered. Spire apex pointed, almost not corroded in mature specimens. Surface chestnut brown sometime with bands, polished, smooth. Suture very shallow. Aperture almost perpendicular, narrow, angled at base; one parietal plait situated deeply; columellar plait strong, rather vertical, produced at the base; peristome straight, acute; right margin with a brownish internal lip, then whitish-callous, and furnished with about ten short transverse ridges; columellar margin callous, dilated.

Habitat: Intertidal, flats in bays and inland seas; among roots of reeds.

Distribution: Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Thailand, Philippines.

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