Aquatic Mollusca of Utah

largely compiled by Mark Vinson in 2002.
Given to Riley Nelson on 21 November 2002. Mark said he needed to update the list, particularly for a chinese mystery snail. Riley will add to this list with **bold-face records**.

Mollusca

Gastropoda
Basommatophora - water snails bearing a single pair of tentacles, with eyes at the base of these.
NEED FAMJLIES
Tryonia - Fish Springs
Helisoma - Snake Valley
Catinella - Snake Valley
Oxyloma - Snake Valley
Viviparus - EXOTIC - Snake Valley

Ancylidae Dall

Ancylidae are limpets. Limpets have a single conical shell that is patelliform or dextrally spiral. The animal may be sinistral or dextral, with a large oval foot. There is a single species in Utah.
Ferrissia rivularis Say. Rare and uncommon. Shell ovate, moderately elevated with subacute apex that is inclined toward the right side and with about 1/3 of the shell posterior to it. Lines of growth irregular, but well marked. Length 4 to 7 mm; breadth 3 to 4 mm, height 1 to 3 mm. Known from rivers and lakes. Reported from Utah Lake, I have not collected them in Utah.

Lymnaeidae

The family Lymnaeidae is represented by at least four genera in Utah. Shell thin, dextral, spire usually elongate.
Fossaria Westerlund. Widespread and uncommon. Shell medium sized xx to x mm; body whorl solid or compressed, as long or slightly longer than aperature, without distinct spiral sculpture, columella smooth.

Lymnaea Lamarck. Widespread and common. Spire elongate, as long or longer than aperature. Shell large, body whorl wide, much inflated, horn color, spire acute.

Polyrhytis Meek. Rare and uncommon. I THINK RADIX
Radix. Rare and uncommon. Shell with well-marked longitudinal folds or ribs; spire broadly acute, shorter than aperature, columella twisted.

Stagnicola Leach. Widespread and common. Shell medium sized x to x mm; body whorl solid or compressed, as long or slightly longer than aperature, surface with distinct spiral sculpture, twisted.

Physidae Dall. Shell sinistral, oval, glossy, aperature large, columella twisted or simple. *Physa*

Pysella Haldeman. Shell sinistral, often glossy. Spire varies from low conical to nearly flat. Spire normally acute, and usually small in proportion to body whorl.

Planorbidae

Gyraulus de Charpentier. Widespread and uncommon. Shell small, dextral; much depressed, with periphery rounded or obtusely angulated, its whorls ~lly exposed above and below.

Menetus Adams. Rare and uncommon. Shell small, dextral, depressed or lenticular, acutely carinate on periphery. Spiral whorls not much depressed.

Planorbula

Promentus

Pleuroceridae

Juga

Thiaridae

Melanoides tuberculata Muller, 1774. Rare and uncommon, but can be locally abundant. An exotic species from the Caribbean, found in warm springs.

Hydrobiidae

Amnicola

Pyrgulopsis

Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray). Common name: New Zealand mudsnail. An invasive pest. Found in many places in the state including Lee's Ferry in Kane County, many streams and springs in Utah County, and elsewhere (Mark, add the records).

Valvatidae Gray. Shell small, spiral dextral, turbinate or subdicoidal. Whorls rounded or carinated, aperture entire, circular, lip simple, sharp; operculum orbicular, mostly green periostricum. Shell height is up to 3 mm, diameter to 4 mm.

Valvata Mu~ller, 2 species. Rare and common. Known from streams and lakes in northern Utah. Shell used as a larval case by the limnephlid caddis fly, *Philarctus*. Species known from Utah are:

V. humeralis californica Pilsbury. V. utahensis Call.

Viviparidae

***Cipangopaludina chinensis* (Reeve, 1863). Common names: Chinese mystery snail, Chinese vivipara, tanisha, rice snail, Chinese apple snail, Asian apple snail. Rare introduction. Found only in the Goshen Ponds in Utah County (by C. R. Nelson in October of 2001, CRN #7348; and at other times by Vinson).**

Bivalvia

Unionida

Unionidae Fleming. Freshwater mussels

Anodontidae Ortman. Shells vary from thin to thick, generally elongated, never round. Color of

the epidermis generally bright, and with color markings, hinge teeth reduced or absent. *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1 to 4 species. *Ano* - without, *donta* - teeth. Shell ovate or elliptical, thin, inflated, often moderately winged posteriorly; surface mostly smooth and shiny; narce dull; beak small, its sculpture of more or less parallel ridges. Hinge without teeth. Papillae light colored and singular. Length to 100 mm, height to 60 mm, diameter to 35 mm. Found in larger rivers and reserviors, most commonly in mud substrates. Known from the Bear River and several reservoirs in southern Utah, including ??????look up in Gazatteer. Species potentially in Utah are:

A. cahfornienis Lea
A. oregonensis Lea
A. nuttalliana Lea
A. wahiametensis Lea

Margaritiferididae Ortamann. Shell thick, heavy, and typically oblong, Shell color brown or black to olivaceous, concentrically striate. Hinge with single psuedo cardinal tooth on the right valve and two teeth on the left valve. Papillae dark colored and palmate. Length to 160 mm, height to 70 mm, and diameter to 40 mm.

Margantifrrafakata AUTHORITY. Collected from streams in the Wasatch Mountains near Salt Lake City prior to 1930. Does not seem to be collected since.

Veneroidea

Sphaeriidae Dall. Shells thin and small, <25 mm in length, suorbicular to oval or somewhat triangular. Epidermus thick, horny, horn-colored or yellow to green. Cardinal teeth usually two in each valve, laterals distinct. Ligament feeble and short. Worldwide distribution. Occur in all habitats, but are most abundant in shallow ponds and stream habitats. Found in gravels, sand, and silts as well as on aquatic macrophytes.

Musculium Link, 4 species. Rare and uncommon. Shell thin, suborbicular or oblong, smooth, shining, striae very fine and delicate; beaks usually calyculate; cardinal teeth minute, sometimes obselete. Known only from a few scattered locations in northern Utah, including Fish Lake, Newton Reservoir, Uintah and Wasatch Mountain Lakes. Species known from Utah are:

M ryckholti Normand.
M raymondi Cooper.
M *truncatum* Linsley.
M *uintaense* Call.

Pisidium Pfeiffer, 5 species. Widespread and common. Seed shells or pill clams. Shell small, rounded, oval, or obliquely cuneiform; inequillateral, anterior side longer; beaks terminal; single small siphon, anal. Mature specimens collected April to July in the north. Have been collected in lakes and streams throughout Utah. Species known from Utah are:

P. abditum Halderman.
P. compressum Prime.
P. huachcanum Pilsbry and Ferriss.
P. marci Sterki.
P. variabile Prime.

Sphaerium Scopoli, 3 species. Widespread and common. Shell up to 20 mm in length, 17 mm in height, and 12 mm in thickness. Shell thin, oval, with anterior end shorter, more or less inflated, nearly equilateral; beaks subcentral; teeth all small, the laterals two on right valve, single on the left. Found in streams, ponds, and lakes throughout Utah. Species known from Utah are:

S. *pilsbiyanum* Sterki
S. *mormonicum* Sowerby.

Corbiculiidae

Corbiculafluminea Philippi. Widespread and common. Shell up to 50 mm in length. Shell thick, oval, head-shaped on edge. Introduced from Asia and spreading rapidly through North America. Collected in Utah in Lake Powell and as far north as Box Elder County.