

A NEW SPECIES OF *GROSSUANA* (CAENOCASTROPODA: TRUNCATELLOIDEA: HYDROBIIDAE)

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ABSTRACT: *Paludina hohenackeri* Küster, 1853 from Greece is a junior synonym of *Radomaniola tritonum* (Bourguignat, 1852) [*Hydrobia*]; *Grossuana hohenackeri* sensu auctorum is described as a new species.

KEY WORDS: *Radomaniola tritonum*, *Paludina hohenackeri*, *Grossuana tembii*, new species, species identification, Greece

INTRODUCTION

FALNIOWSKI et al. (2012) studied genetically *Hydrobia tritonum* Bourguignat, 1852 and *Paludina hohenackeri* Küster, 1853 sensu auctorum, both from Greece. They found that *H. tritonum* belonged to the genus *Radomaniola* Szarowska, 2006. However, they assigned *P. hohenackeri* to *Grossuana* Radoman, 1973 (FALNIOWSKI et al. 2012: 25, fig. 3 G19, 32, 33, fig. 14 G19, 2016: 308, table 1). The type locality of *P. hohenackeri* given by KÜSTER (1853) was “in Griechenland”. Syntypes of *P. hohenackeri* are unknown. Consequently, BOETERS et al. (2017) inves-

tigated the material in CHARPENTIER’s (1855) collection which was the basis of Küster’s description. As regards the *Radomaniola/Grossuana* group sensu FALNIOWSKI et al. (2012) in Greece, BOETERS et al. (2017) compared shells from a total of 56 localities scattered over Greece with shells of the original material in Charpentier’s collection. Only a sample from a spring in Kefalari at Lerna, the type locality of *H. tritonum*, corresponded to *Paludina hohenackeri* in Charpentier’s collection. Thus, the understanding of Küster’s *Paludina hohenackeri* needs revision.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Whorls were counted according to GITTENBERGER et al. (1970). Anatomical examination followed BOETERS (1999). Shells, animals and their parts were drawn with LEICA M80 Drawing Mirror. Shell length and diameter were measured with a 5 mm measure plate (0.05 mm grading) at 40× magnification; measurements were rounded to the nearest 0.05 mm. Photographs of shells were taken with a LEICA R8 digital system.

The following material was examined:

(1) *Radomaniola tritonum*: (I) BOURG – 1 shell [“phot. Richling”], 14 shells, and 2 shells glued on cardboard; label “*Bythinella tritonum* Bourgt”, partially covering older label: “types Marais de Lerna (Grèce).”; (II) CHARP [CHARPENTIER 1855: 20, “*Tritonum* Bourg. Arcadis ... d’exampl. ... 100”]; 6 shells thereof seen on photographs provided by Musée Cantonal de Zoologie à Lausanne]; (III) CHARP – neotype of

Paludina hohenackeri + 30 shells + 1 juv. shell incrustated in aperture. Label no. 1 with green sticker “94”: “*Pal. Hohenackeri* Charp. Küst. Tab. 13 f. 18–19. Hohenacre Grèce 1848”; label no. 2: “208 [in red] *Hohenackeri* Charp. *Paludina brevis* [“*brevis*” crossed out] *Hohenackeri* Graecia 1848”; label no. 3 stuck on box: “*Hohenackeri* Charp.”; (IV) REI and (V) BOE 3377 – Greece, Peloponnese, spring in Kefalari at Lerna, P. et A. REISCHÜTZ leg. VIII. 2008.

(2) *Grossuana tembii* n. sp.: Greece, Athena, Thembi [Tembi] Valley, spring, 39°58'26"N, 22°38'17"E;

FALNIOWSKI leg., (I) SMNS/holotype; (II) BOE 3418/paratypes.

ABBREVIATIONS: BOE – Collection Boeters (München); BOURG – Collection Bourguignat, Museum d’Histoire Naturelle (Genève); CHARP – Collection Charpentier, Musée Cantonal de Zoologie (Lausanne); GLÖER – Collection Glöer (Hetlingen); REI – Collection P. et A. Reischütz (Horn); SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde (Stuttgart); d – shell diameter; h – shell height; h/d – shell height/diameter ratio

RESULTS

Radomaniola tritonum (Bourguignat, 1852)

Hydrobia tritonum, BOURGUIGNAT 1852: 24.

Type locality: “Graeciam, in aquis paludosis lacus Lernae, habitat.” [“Ce Mollusque habite sous les feuilles des plantes aquatiques des eaux fangeuses du marais de Lerne, en Grèce.” (BOURGUIGNAT 1853: 64)].

Bithinia [sic] *tritonum*, BOURGUIGNAT 1853: 64, pl. 2, figs 29–31.

Paludina hohenackeri, KÜSTER 1853: 77, pl. 13, figs 18–19.

Type locality: “in Griechenland”.

Radomaniola tritonum, FALNIOWSKI et al. 2012: 24, fig. 2 G5, 29, fig. 7 G5, 33, fig. 14 G5.

?*Radomaniola tritonum*, BOETERS et al. 2017: 194.

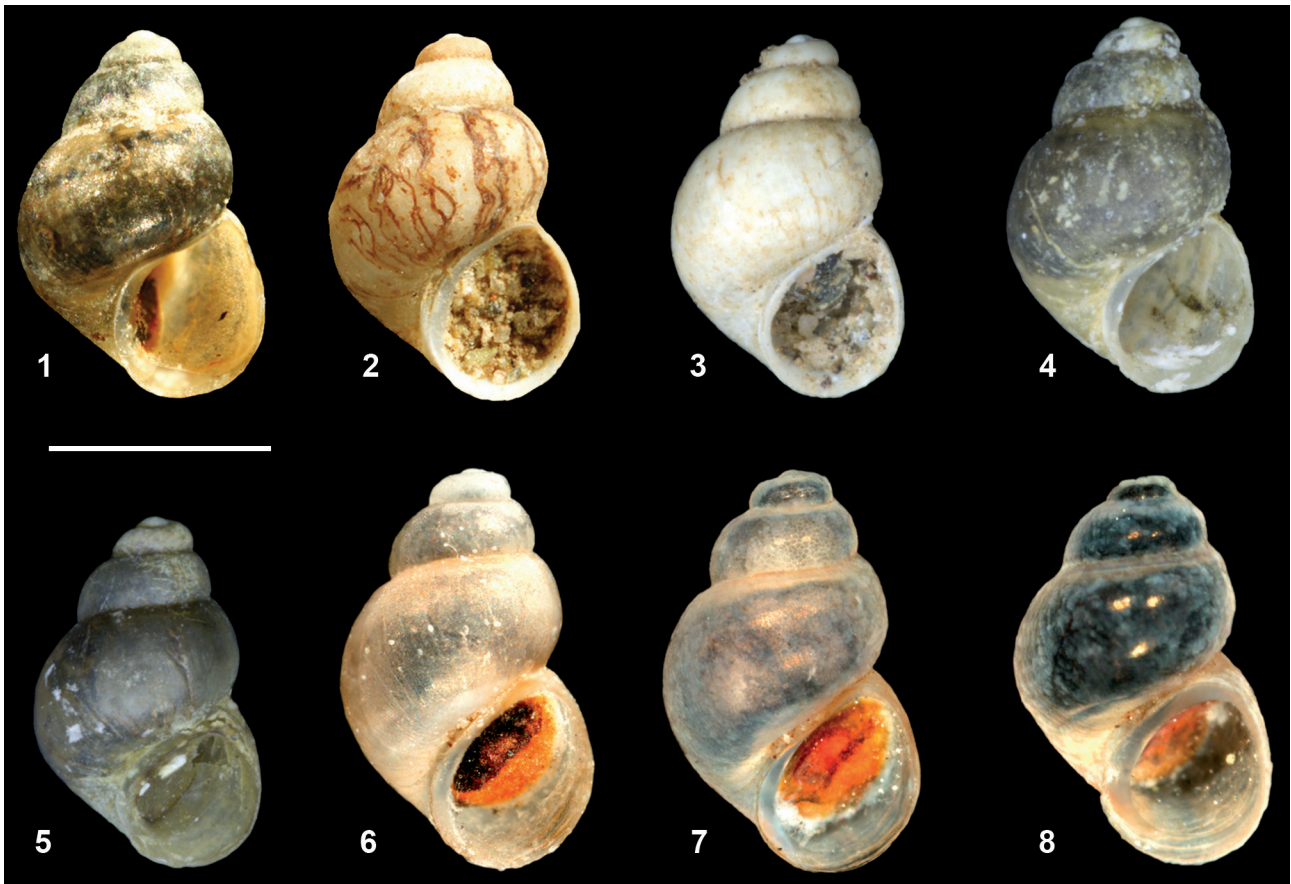
Shell (Figs 1–5). Syntypes: Figs 4–5, topotypes see FALNIOWSKI et al. (2012: 22 plus 24, fig. 2 G5); SCHÜTT 1980: pl. 9, fig. 6 is doubtful). For measurements see Table 1.

Operculum: chestnut-coloured.

Table 1. Shell measurements of *Radomaniola tritonum* and *Grossuana tembii* n. sp.

Species	Height (h) [mm]	Diameter (d) [mm]	h : d	Collection
<i>Radomaniola tritonum</i> (Bourguignat, 1852)				
	1.700	1.125	1.51	BOURG
	1.675	1.150	1.46	
	1.680	1.100	1.53	CHARP (neotype <i>P. hohenackeri</i>)
	1.725	1.150	1.50	BOE 3377
	1.675	1.150	1.46	
(n = 5) mean	1.690	1.135	1.49	
min–max	1.67–1.72	1.12–1.15	1.46–1.53	
<i>Grossuana tembii</i> n. sp.				
	1.750	1.200	1.46	BOE 3418
	1.950	1.275	1.53	
	1.925	1.250	1.54	
	1.850	1.300	1.42	
	1.750	1.250	1.40	
	1.750	1.200	1.46	
	1.750	1.200	1.46	
	1.775	1.250	1.42	
	1.775	1.225	1.45	
	1.850	1.350	1.37	
	1.850	1.225	1.51	
	1.750	1.325	1.32	
	2.000	1.325	1.51	
(n = 13) mean	1.83	1.26	1.45	
min–max	1.75–2.00	1.20–1.35	1.32–1.54	

n – number of shells



Figs 1–8. *Radomaniola tritonum* (Bourguignat, 1852): 1 – neotype of *Paludina hohenackeri* Küster, 1853, “in Griechenland” (CHARP); 2–3 – Greece, Peloponnese, spring in Kefalari at Lerna (BOE 3377 ex REI); 4–5 – syntypes of *Hydrobia tritonum* Bourguignat, 1852, “Graeciam, in aquis paludosis lacus Lernae” (BOURG). 6–8 – *Grossuana tembii* n. sp., Greece, Athena, Thembi [Tembi] valley: 6–7 – holotype (SMNS, FALNIEWSKI leg., 6 – photographed dry, 7 – in ethanol); 8 – paratype (BOE 3418, FALNIEWSKI leg. et don.)

Anatomy: Penis lobe bifurcated (FALNIEWSKI et al. 2012: 29, fig. 7 G5). Female genitalia not yet described.

Molecular data: FALNIEWSKI et al. (2012: 33, fig. 14 G5).

Habitat and distribution: Known from the type locality and its neighbourhood only: a spring at Mili (Lérni), Peloponnese $37^{\circ}33'07''\text{N}$, $22^{\circ}43'03''\text{E}$ (FALNIEWSKI et al. 2012: 22, table 1) and a spring in Kefalari at Lerna (REI; BOE 3377).

Remarks: BOETERS et al. (2017) showed that the shells from the spring in Kefalari at Lerna, the type locality of *H. tritonum*, corresponded to the material in Charpentier’s collection, used in 1853 for the description by KÜSTER (1853) and finally for the designation of the neotype of *Paludina hohenackeri* Küster, 1853 by BOETERS et al. (2017).

We compared the neotype of *Paludina hohenackeri* Küster, 1853 with the syntypes of *H. tritonum* Bourguignat, 1852; they turned out to be conspecific.

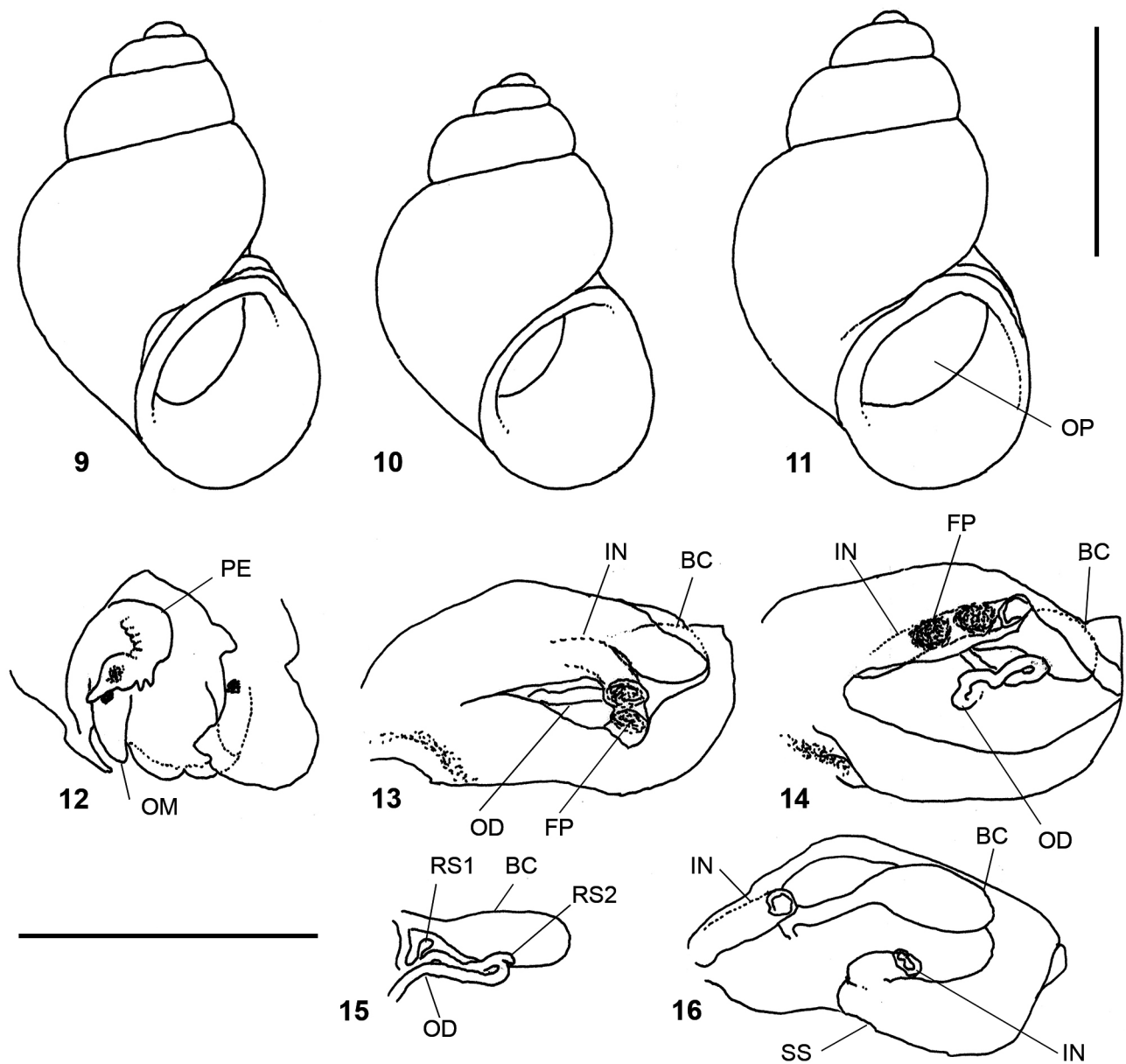
Grossuana tembii n. sp.

Grossuana hohenackeri, FALNIEWSKI et al. 2012: 25, fig. 3 G19, 30, fig. 8 G19, 33, fig. 14 G19.

Type locality: spring of Athena, Thembi [Tembi] Valley $39^{\circ}58'26''\text{N}$, $22^{\circ}38'17''\text{E}$ (FALNIEWSKI et al. 2012: 22 table 1).

Etymology: The species’ name refers to the type locality, the Thembi [Tembi] valley.

Shell (Figs 6–8): Ovoid, transparent and smooth, conical, of 3.25 to 3.5 whorls with straight sidelines and moderately pronounced suture, neither ascending nor descending on shell wall; parietal border of aperture fused with shell wall; parietal and columellar border strongly thickened; palatal and basal border of aperture neither broadened nor thickened; maturity reflected by a closely spaced series of growth stripes; columellar border slightly broadened, closing umbilicus or leaving it slit-like open.



Figs 9–16. *Grossuana tembii* n. sp. Greece, Spring of Athena, Thembi [Tembi] valley, paratypes (BOE 3418, FALNIOWSKI leg. et don.): 9–11 – shells (9 – male; 10–11 – females); 12–16 – soft parts: 12 – male, head with penis exposed through slit in mantle, same specimen as 9; 13–16 – females (13–15 – renal cavity stepwise opened, and renal oviduct plus bursa copulatrix, RS1 and RS2 isolated, same specimen as 11; 16 – bursa copulatrix exposed through opening of renal cavity, same specimen as 10). Scale bars – 1 mm. Abbreviations: BC – bursa copulatrix, FP – faecal pellet, IN – intestine, OD – renal oviduct, OM – ommatophore, OP – operculum, PE – penis, RS1 – distal receptaculum, RS2 – proximal receptaculum, SS – style sac

Measurements: h – 1.75–2.00 mm, mean 1.83 mm (n = 13); d – 1.20–1.35 mm, mean 1.26 mm (n = 13); h/d – 1.45 (n = 13).

Operculum: chestnut-coloured (Figs 6–8; FALNIOWSKI et al. 2012: 25, fig. 3 G19).

Ratio of males to females: 1:3 (n = 4).

Animal (Figs 9–16): Except for the white mantle skirt, mantle, head and body wall pigmented black.

Ten ctenidium filaments (n = 1♂); inside the mantle cavity the intestine runs to the anus only slightly curved. Except for a black spot, the penis is pigmentless; it can be simple (FALNIOWSKI et al. 2012: 30, fig. 8 G19) or provided with a bifurcated outgrowth (Figs 9–16; n = 1). The renal oviduct carries a proximal and distal receptaculum (RS1, RS2) plus bursa. The tube-like bursa is of such a length that its top extends clearly beyond the turn of the intestine in front of the stomach (n = 2).



Fig. 17. Map with marked type localities. Yellow dot: *Radomaniola tritonum* (37°33'07"N, 22°43'03"E); red dot: *Grossuana tembii* n. sp. (39°58'26"N, 22°38'17"E)

Molecular data: see FALNIOWSKI et al. (2012: 33, fig. 14 G19).

Habitat and distribution: Known from the type locality only, a spring in the Themi [Temi] valley ca. 25 km north of Larisa in Thessalia (Figs 17–19).

DISCUSSION

MALE AND FEMALE GENITALIA

FALNIOWSKI et al. (2012) studied the type species of *Radomaniola* and of *Grossuana*, *R. curta* and *G. serbica*, and also *R. tritonum* and *G. tembii* n. sp. (as *G. hohenackeri* sensu FALNIOWSKI et al. 2012) from their type localities (FALNIOWSKI et al. 2012: 22, table 1; M9, M3, G5 and G19).

FALNIOWSKI et al. (2012: 25–26) state that as “a general rule, the variability of the penis was continuous. There was not a discrete difference between either *Radomaniola* and *Grossuana* and the nominal species/subspecies studied”. Our results show that within the population of *G. tembii* n. sp. at its type locality, the bifurcated outgrowth may be present or missing.



Figs 18–19. Greece, Themi [Temi] Valley, Spring of Athena, type locality of *Radomaniola tembii* n. sp.

Delimiting characters: In *G. tembii* n. sp. the parietal border of the aperture is somewhat more inclined and makes the aperture slightly smaller than in *R. tritonum*; see Figs 1–5 versus Figs 6–8. In a Bayesian tree based on COI sequences, both species are represented as belonging to different groups (FALNIOWSKI et al. 2012: 33, fig. 14 G19 and G5).

As regards the renal oviduct of the species of *Radomaniola* and of *Grossuana*, FALNIOWSKI et al. (2012: 30) found that “as in the case of the penis, there is a continuous variation in the shape and size of the bursa copulatrix as well as in the shape and size proportions of the receptacles”.

We found that the bursa copulatrix of *G. tembii* n. sp. corresponded to the large tube-like bursa as described by RADOMAN (1983: 56, fig. 24) for *G. serbica*, the type species of the genus.

PALUDINA HOHENACKERI KÜSTER, 1853

KÜSTER (1853) obtained the material for his description from Charpentier. One of the labels in CHARPENTIER’s collection reads: “208 [in red]



Hohenackeri CHARP. *Paludina brevis* [“*brevis*“ crossed out] *Hohenackeri* Graecia 1848”.

Perhaps, Charpentier forwarded shells to Küster as *Paludina brevis*, and crossed *brevis* out upon KÜSTER’S (1853) description as *Paludina hohenackeri*. Both Charpentier and Küster overlooked that Bourguignat had already described his *Hydrobia tritonum* from Lerna in 1852, one year previously. Bourguignat’s material was collected by Saulcy “in itinere per Orientem annis 1850 et 1851”. Charpentier must have obtained syntypes of Bourguignat’s *H. tritonum* later. They are deposited in Charpentier’s collection under no. 63. Because of the date “1848” on Charpentier’s label for *P. hohenackeri*, it is unlikely that the material for Küster’s *Paludina hohenackeri* was also collected by Saulcy.

On the other hand, it should not be excluded that Charpentier obtained his material of Küster’s *Paludina hohenackeri* from Hohenacker, a Swiss like Charpentier. Hohenacker traded in herbarium material, possibly also shells. He had never been in Greece, but got material from Theodor von Heldreich who at that time lived in Athens (WÖRZ in litt. 05.12.2016 and 17.07.2017). From 1829 to 1842 Hohenacker

was associated with the Esslinger Reiseverein [travelling union], Unio Itineraria.

RADOMANIOLA FEHERI GEORGIEV, 2013

The taxon was described after FALNIOWSKI’S et al. (2012) investigations of the *Radomaniola/Grossuana* group in the Balkans. The type locality lies in the Taigetos Mts on the southern Peloponnese in Greece. The shell resembles that of the sample collected in the same mountain area and treated by FALNIOWSKI et al. (2012: 24, fig. 2 G3) as *R. seminula* (Frauenfeld, 1863).

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