

A new species of the genus *Orculella* from East Anatolia (Mollusca: Pulmonata: Pupilloidea)

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Abstract: A new land snail *Orculella garzanensis* which is evidently the largest species of this genus was described from East Anatolia Siirt Province.

Key Words: Mollusca, Gastropoda, Pulmonata, Pupilloidea, *Orculella*, Turkey

Doğu Anadolu'da Saptanan *Orculella* Cinsinin Yeni Bir Türü (Mollusca: Pulmonata: Pupilloidea)

Özet: Doğu Anadolu'da yer alan Siirt yöresinden yeni bir kara salyangozu, *Orculella garzanensis*'in tanımı yapılmıştır. Bu tür *Orculella* cinsinin şimdiye kadar saptanmış en büyük türüdür.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Yumuşakça, Salyangoz, Pulmonata, Pupilloidea, *Orculella*, Türkiye.

Introduction

In a recent study, the Asian species and subspecies of the Orculidae are revised (1). In this study, the systematic position of the Orculidae is discussed. Furthermore the phylogeny of the Orculidae is reconstructed in a cladistic analysis. Still there are many regions which are not searched. During Summer 1996, some places in East Anatolia was examined for land snails. Among the collecting samples, we found out a new and one of the largest species of the genus *Orculella* STENBERG 1925, characterized by its shell height and clear cylindrical shell with totally unvaulted whorls and describe them here as follows.

Orculella garzanensis Nov. Spec.

Diagnosis

One of the largest species of the genus, clearly cylindrical with 12 to 14 whorls, among them two smooth, somewhat teat-formed embryonal whorls with a very fine spiral sculpture, followed by 4 to 5 strongly increasing whorls with bright coloured but not impressed suture; umbilicus slitlike; colour different light-brown: the uppermost whorls and the last whorls around the aperture as well as the suture distinctly more light-brown, but the body-whorls darker and somewhat

shining; last whorl not narrowed, but the aperture surpasses the cylindrical profil of the shell; aperture broad oval, brightly lipped, outside brightly seamed; border of the aperture enlarged, not turned over, insertions widely distant, connected by a weak callus; both insertions are remarkably protruded; Subangularis as a strong broad knot; Parietalias retreated in the aperture, not connected with the callus, in its course inside directly turned outside, ventrolateral right shortly rising upwards, turned upward and running as a tall but high lamella up to the 7th whorl together with the columellar lamellas; above them begining ventrolateral left a strong paralellamella, which can become split up into a double lamella and going to ventrolateral right; sometimes a further paralellamella is to see, begining and ending somewhat earlier; the columellaris is in the aperture stronger than subcolumellaris, inside both equals, often climbing up until to the 7th whorl; Palatalis inferior in the last half whorl around the umbilicus flat and of different length, shining through the shell, sometimes covered by the parietal callus; all inner surfaces of the shell are closely corned. Height of the shell= 13.3 -18.7 mm; diameter of the shell without surpassing aperture = 5.1 - 5.4 mm. Dimensions of the type shell: height = 18.5 mm; diameter without surpassing aperture = 5.4 mm.

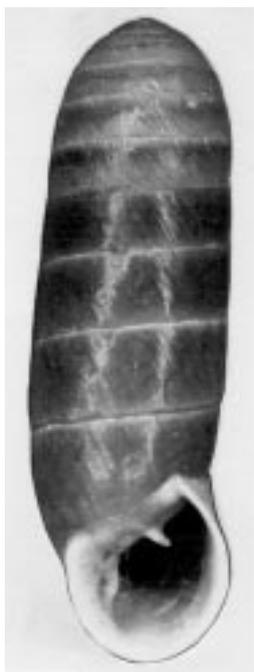


Figure 1. Holotype *garzanensis* SCHÜTT & ŞEŞEN.

Genitals: Several animals from Kozluk (a town belong to Batman city), type locality, were examined (fig 2). Distal part of penis (1 mm) nearly as long as proximal part (1 mm) after insertion of the penisappendix, or somewhat longer; Penisappendix simple tall and long (4 mm); Peniscoecum (4 mm) long and tubelike, pointed; Epiphallus relativey short and thick (3-4 mm); Oviduct much longer than the short vagina; Spermoviduct darker than male genitals and varying in dimensions; Bursa copulatrix longish oval.

Type locality: Türkiye. Siirt province: Kozluk entrance into Yanarsu stream valley; under stones. Second locality: Baykan (a town belong to Siirt city), rocks at the western entrance into the town.

Material

Holotype: Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt am main SMF 311241. Paratypes from Kozluk: SMF 311242; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien NMW 89590 and 89591; Collection of Dr. Ridvan ŞEŞEN, Diyarbakır-Türkiye.

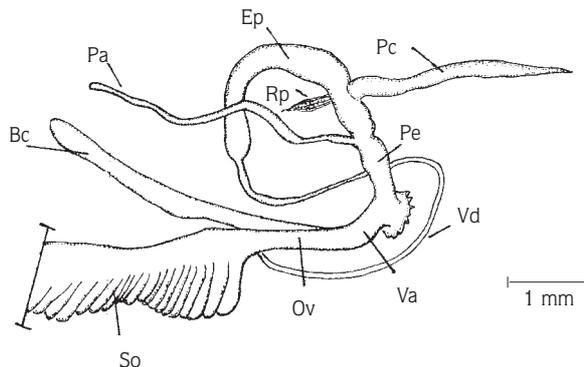


Figure 2. Genitals of a Paratype *garzanensis* from Kozluk. Bc: Bursa copulatrix; Ep: Epiphallus; Ov: Oviduct; Pa: Penis appendix; Pc: Peniscoecum; Pe: Penis; Rp: Retractor penis; So: Spermoviduct; Va: Vagina; Vd: Vas deferens.

Etymology: The geomorphological province of Siirt is called Garzan from the river Garzan, a left tributary of the river Tigris (= Dicle nehri); *garzanensis* is derived as nomen adjectivum from Garzan.

Habitat: Under stones and rocks, not only limestone but also volcanics.

Relations

The anatomy shows clearly the membership of the genus *Orculella* in spite of the presence of a palatalis inferior. It can be compared with *Orculella orientalis* (L. PRFEIFFER 1861) from Hatay province in Turkey and W-Syria and with *Orculella menkhorsti* HAUSDORF 1996 from Van province. But both more vaulted whorls and are considerably smaller.

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References

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