On the genus *Sheitanok* Schütt & Şeşen, 1991 (Mollusca, Prosobranchia: Hydrobioidea)

HARTWIG SCHÜTT [1] & RIDVAN ŞEŞEN [2]

[1] Haydnstraße 50, D-40593 Düsseldorf, Germany; haschuett@yahoo.de
[2] Dicle Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, TR-21280 Diyarbakır, Turkey; rsesen@dicle.edu.tr

Abstract. Description of additional populations of the genus *Sheitanok,* Schütt & Şeşen, 1991, comparison of their shells, anatomy, ecology and distribution.

Kurzfassung. Über die Gattung *Sheitanok* Schütt & Şeşen, 1991 (Mollusca, Prosobranchia: Hydrobioidea). – Informationen zur Variabilität, Anatomie, Ökologie und Verbreitung der türkischen Gattung *Sheitanok* Schütt & Şeşen, 1991.

Özet: *Sheitanok* Schütt & Şeşen, 1991, cinsinin diğer populasyonları ile kavkı ve anatomilerinin karsılaştırılması.

Key words. Mollusca, Gastropoda, Prosobranchia, Freshwater snails, *Sheitanok,* East Anatolia, Turkey.

Introduction

Some years ago we createded the new monotypic genus of freshwater prosobranch snails *Sheitanok* from the Turkish province of Diyarbakır with the species *amidicus* (SCHÜTT & ŞEŞEN 1991: 175–178). Meanwhile we located more material in different springs of neighbouring sites in the provinces of Adiyaman, Diyarbakır, Batman, Mardin and Siirt. Now a more detailed pictoral description of the anatomy can be given, especially the genitals of females. In this paper we give photos of shells from different locations, demonstrating the variability of the typical species, without discussing their systematical status. And we give better drawings of the females and their genitals from the type locality: a spring near the village Tüllük, 30 km north of Diyarbakır, directly at the road to Ergani, which we owe Dr. Marco Bodon, Siena. Based on this knowledge we discuss the ecology of the genus *Sheitanok.*

Distribution and habitat

As shown in plate 1 we know six new localities with springs inhabited by *Sheitanok.* They lie in the provinces of Adiyaman, Diyarbakır, Mardin, Siirt and Cizre, and we expect more sites in SE-Anatolia. All these locations are cold stenothermic springs which are also inhabited by *Theodoxus (Neritaea) anatolicus* (Récluz, 1841) as written in SCHÜTT & ŞEŞEN 1989: 39–47. It is worth mentioning that these springs are not inhabited by any *Pseudamnicola* species, e. g. by *Pseudamnicola bilgini* Schütt & Şeşen, 1993 or any other basommatophoran pulmonate snail, although these live in the lower course of these brooks. The cold stenothermic headwaters of the same brooks have nearly no vegetation or visible algae.

Description of the shells

Shells very small, globular, solid, yellowish brown, translucent, broadly umbilicated, umbilicus at the last whorl broadened, occasionally somewhat elliptically broadened; 3½ well convex whorls with deep sutures, embryonal whorls coarse, teleoconch whorls with more or less close and coarse striation-like flat ribbing, the last whorl preponderant; aperture roundish

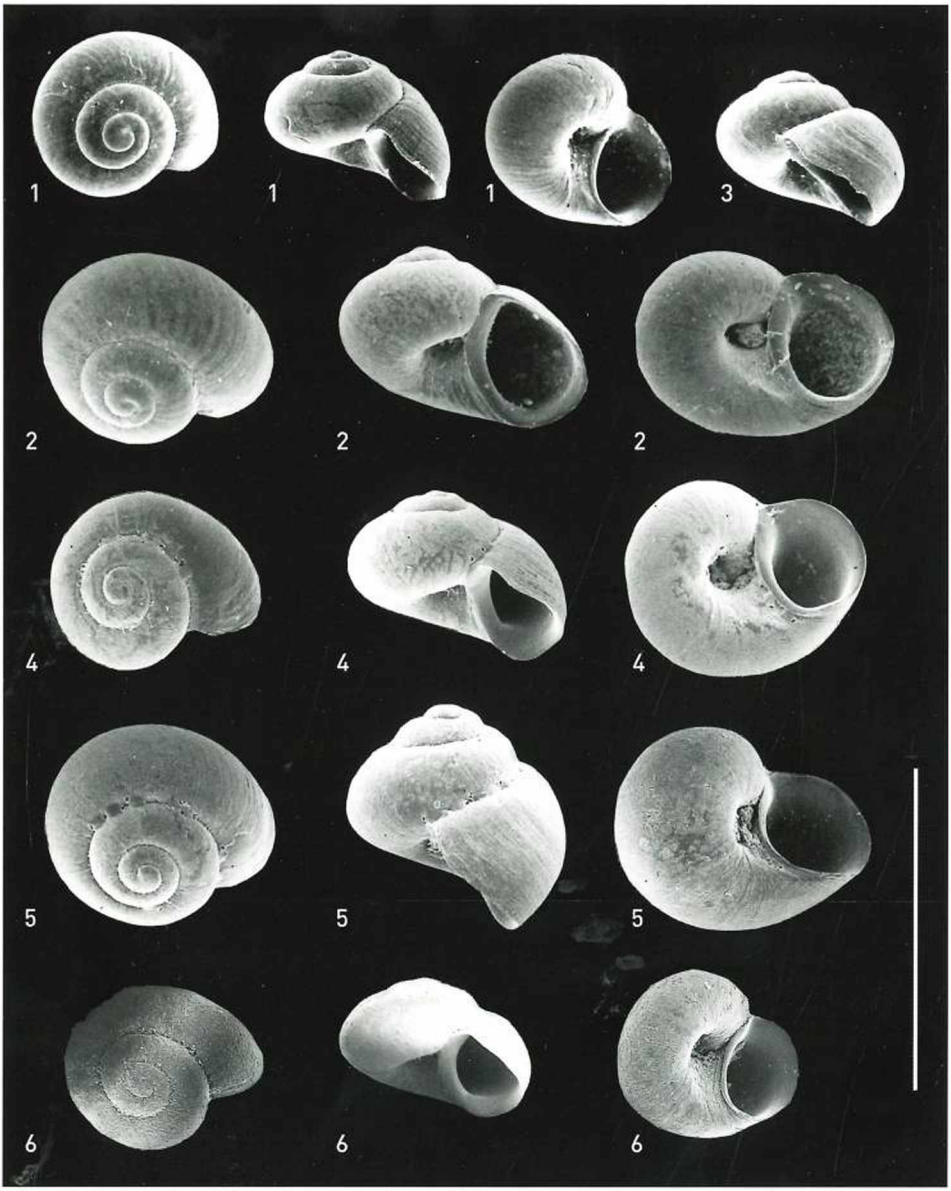

Plate 1. *Sheitanok amidicus* Schütt & Şeşen, 1991: **1.** Diyarbakır Province, spring at Tüllük köyü (38°03'N 40°03'E), locus typicus; **2.** Siirt Province, spring at the road to Şirnak, behind a restaurant 8 km after Cizre (37°21'N 42°10'E); **3.** Siirt Province, spring at a bridge over the river Kizilsu Çay on the way to Şirnak, 10 km from Cizre (37°22'N 42°10'E); **4.** Adiyaman Province, Şambat çikisi kaynağy in Şambat at the road Adiyaman to Gölbaşi, 9 km W Adiyaman (37°41'N 38°02'E); **5.** Mardin Province, Suruç suyu Gribye köyü kaynağı (37°06'N 41°33'E); **6.** Mardin Province, spring Amrud near Kiziltepe = Beşdeğirmen Kaynağy (37°12'N 40°33'E); **7.** Mardin Province: Sultanköy, Yaylaköy = Schiheyla, 15 km N Mardin (37°26'N 40°39'E); (all figures × 50, scale bar 1 mm).

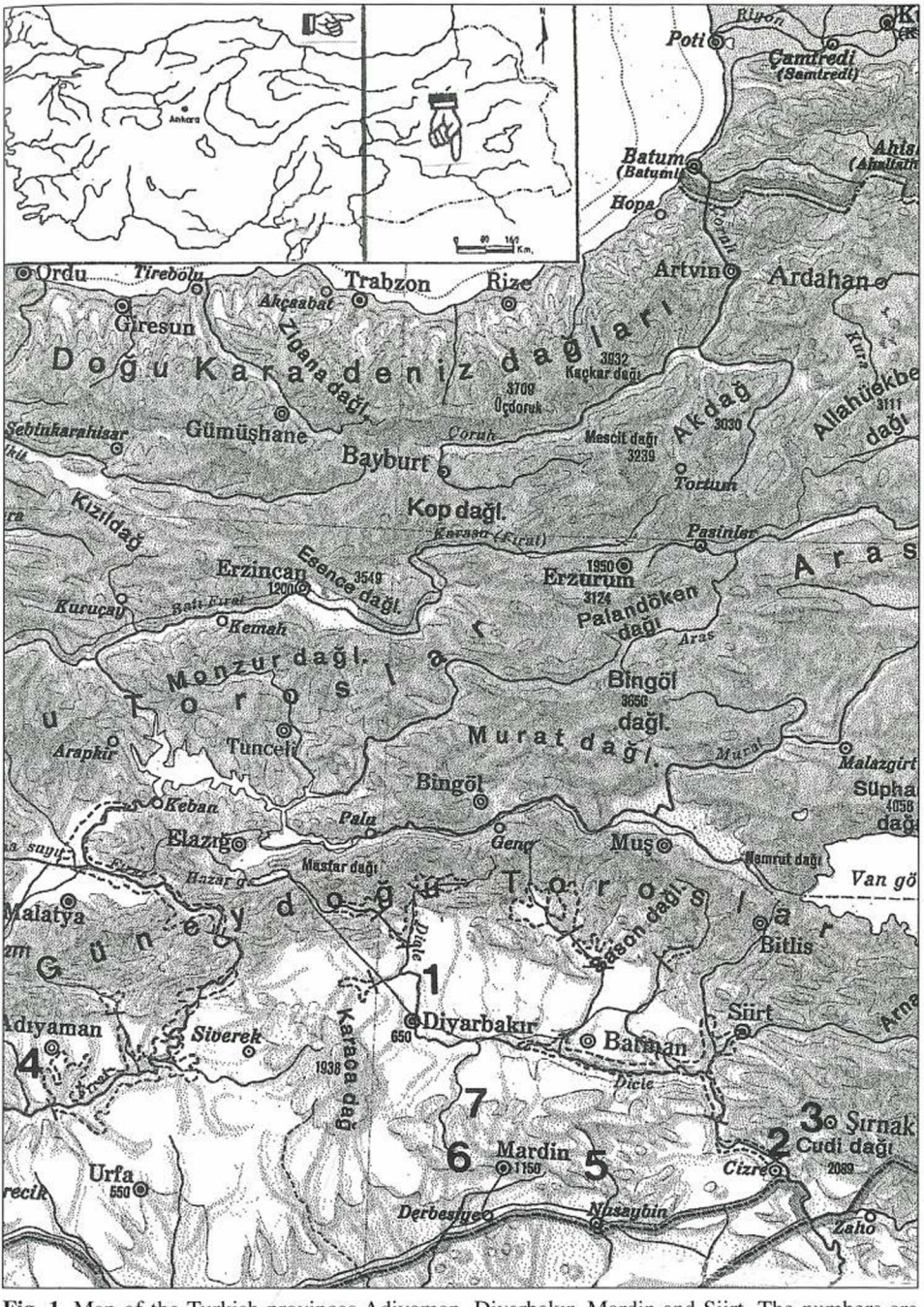

Fig. 1. Map of the Turkish provinces Adiyaman, Diyarbakır, Mardin and Siirt. The numbers are corresponding with the numbers of the localities in plate 1.

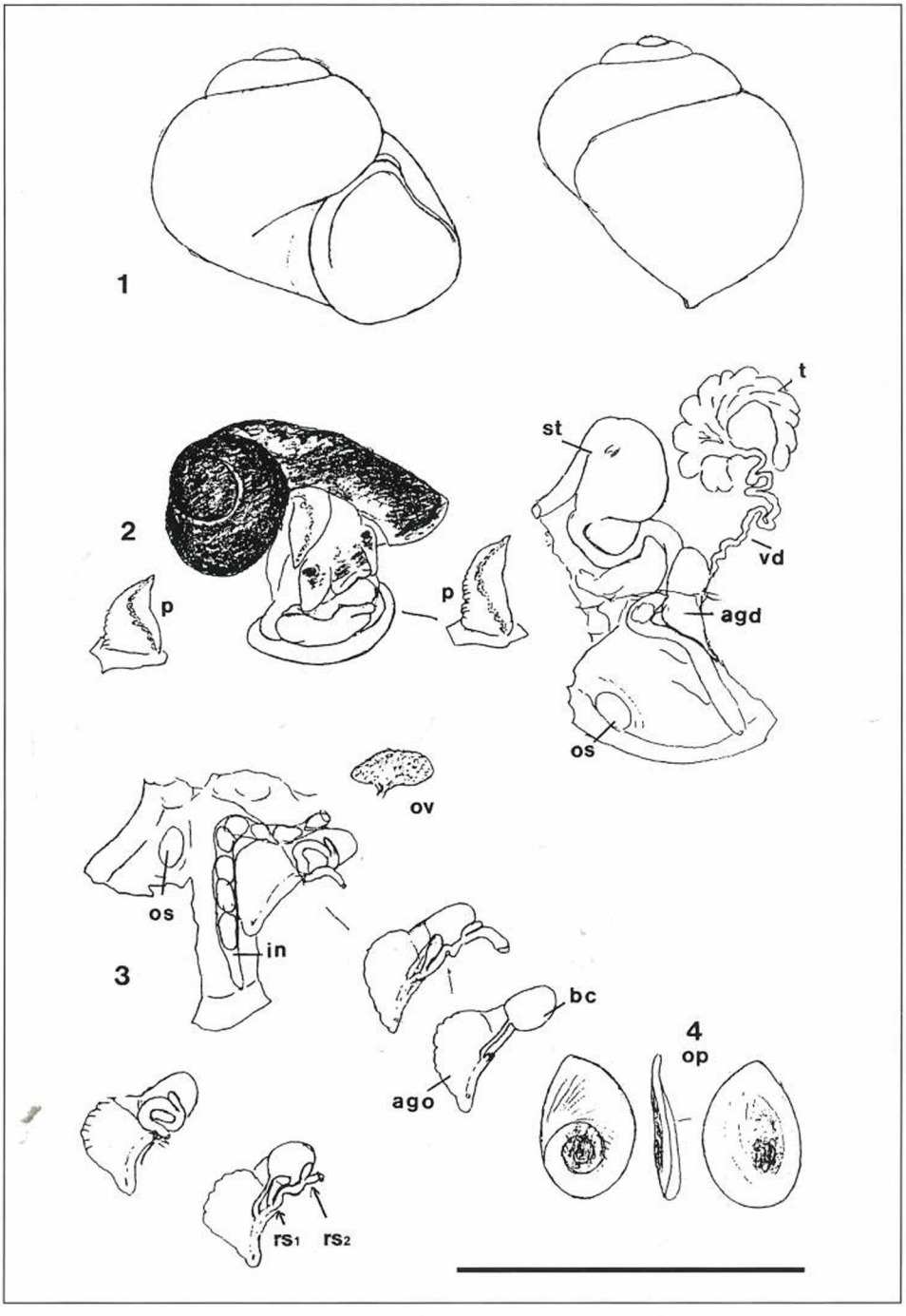

Plate 2. All figures of shells and anatomy × 50; paratypes from Tüllük köyü; **1.** shell; **2.** male genitals of two different animals; **3.** female genitals of two different animals; **4.** operculum of a female. Acronyms: agd = accessory gland of vas deferens; ago = accessory gland of oviduct; bc = bursa copulatrix; in = intestine; op = operculum; os = osphradium; ov = ovarium; rs1 and rs2 = receptacula seminis; st = stomach; t = testis; vd = vas deferens. Scale bar = 1 mm.

oval, descending and inclined against the axis; peristome sharp, excurvate, thickened at the columellar lip, inflected below. Operculum oval, pointed above, 2½ whorls, reddish brown, slightly vaulted. Dimensions on an average of all populations: D = 0,9–1,3; H = 0,6–1,0 mm. Similar globose and above all so small Prosobranch snails are unknown, not only in Turkey. This is a monotypic genus.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Prof. Dr. Folco Giusti and Dr. Marco Bodon, both Università di Siena for the anatomical dissections on table 2; and Prof. Dr. Hartmut Greven, University Düsseldorf, for making the SEM photos on plate 1.

References

SCHÜTT, H. & ŞEŞEN, R. 1989: *Theodoxus* in south-eastern Anatolia, Turkey (Gastropoda Prosobanchia, Neritidae). – Basteria **53**(1/3): 39–47.

SCHÜTT, H. & ŞEŞEN, R. 1991: Eine besondere Quellschnecke aus Ostanatolien. – Archiv für Molluskenkunde **120**(4/6)(1989): 175–178.

SCHÜTT, H. & ŞEŞEN, R. 1993: *Pseudamnicola* species and other freshwater gastropoda (Mollusca, Gastropoda) from East Anatolia (Turkey), the Ukraine and the Lebanon. – Basteria **57**(4/6): 161–171.

Received on January 5, 2006, accepted on February 1, 2006.