

**ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Invertebrate Abstract

Element Code: IMGASJ0950

Data Sensitivity: No

CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE

NAME: *Pyrgulopsis bernardina* Taylor

COMMON NAME: San Bernardino Springsnail

SYNONYMS: *Yaquicoccus bernardinus*, *Pyrgulopsis cochisi*, *P. bernardenus*

FAMILY: Hydrobiidae

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: D.W. Taylor. 1987. Fresh-water molluscs from New Mexico and vicinity. New Mexico Bureau of Mines & Mineral Resources. Bulletin 116: 34-36.

TYPE LOCALITY: Springs at San Bernardino Ranch, Cochise County, Arizona.

TYPE SPECIMEN: Holotype: LACM 2186. D.W. Taylor, 27 July 1968.

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS: This genus comprises 35 described species and an additional 20-25 undescribed species in the Southwest.

DESCRIPTION: Adult shell height (height from top of shell to bottom of shell) 1.3-1.7 mm. Shell is narrowly conical. Spire has 3.25 to 4.0 whorls. Operculum ("door" that appears when head/foot is withdrawn) is pale amber in color. Operculum attachment scar has a narrow discrete thickening all around, but leaves no conspicuous trace. Females are larger than males. Snout with light to dark dusting of pigment. Sides of head/foot somewhat less pigmented than snout. All hydrobioids have a foot with a rounded posterior end. Penis is simple, with no accessory lobe, bearing a large, long-oval glandular patch on a prominent lobule on both left dorsal and ventral surfaces.

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: Due to the small size of this animal, it cannot be identified to species in the field but must be identified in a laboratory by a qualified authority. Therefore, to obtain specimens, sift sand believed to contain the snail through an ordinary kitchen strainer. The rule of thumb that spring snail species are specific to a particular location (i.e. a single spring or group of springs connected or close to each other), may be used as a means of preliminary identification.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Line drawings (Taylor, 1987)

Line drawings (Hershler and Landye, 1988)

Scanning electron microscope micrographs of radula (Hershler and Landye, 1988)

Line drawings (Hershler and Ponder, 1998)

TOTAL RANGE: Restricted to a couple of springs on private property in Cochise County, Arizona, along with five sites in adjacent Sonora, Mexico.

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: Currently occupies 2 springs on private property adjacent to San Bernardino Wildlife Refuge. Historically occupied a pond and spring on the Private property and probably several sites on the refuge.

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

BIOLOGY: The hydrobioid digestive system is typical of style-bearing neotaenioglossans. The mouth opens to a short oral area containing a pair of dorsolateral chitinous jaws composed of small, simple rodlets, immediately behind which is a well-developed buccal mass (situated within the snout). A pair of simple, unbranched, tubular salivary glands opens anterodorsally to the buccal cavity and (almost always) pass posteriorly over the nerve ring, rarely stopping short of the ring, but never passing through it in hydrobioids. Hydrobioids have a taenioglossate radula (i.e., seven teeth per row) comprising numerous rows of cusped teeth, each of which includes a typically squarish or trapezoidal central tooth flanked on each side by lateral, inner marginal, and outer marginal teeth. Teeth near the anterior end of the radula are often worn or broken, whereas the proximal portion of the ribbon has several to many rows of poorly differentiated or incompletely formed teeth. (Hershler and Ponder, 1998).

REPRODUCTION: Most hydrobioids are oviparous, with females depositing small egg capsules, either singly or (rarely) in strings, on the substrate. A small number of hydrobioids are ovoviviparous, in which female's brood shelled young in the pallial gonoduct. Hydrobioid egg capsules are typically hemispherical to spherical. Copulation in hydrobioids is usually via an anterior opening to the glandular oviduct. The ventral channel may be traversed at least in part by the penis, but it is more likely that the penis only enters the anterior most section. (Hershler and Ponder, 1998).

FOOD HABITS: Unknown for the species.

HABITAT: "Spring about 100 ft southeast of an artificial pond.... The spring-brook was a watercress-choked stream about 1 ft wide, trickling over gravel, mud and dead wood and leaves. *Yaquicoccus* was abundant on dead wood, leaves or stones" (Taylor 1987). A study by Malcom, Radke and Lang (2005) found *P. bernardina* densities were positively associated with sand and cobblestone substrates, vegetation density, water velocity, and dissolved oxygen, as well as water temperatures (14-22°C) and pH values between 7.6 and 8.0. Snail densities were negatively associated with silt and organic substrates, deep water and high conductance. The study also noted that these snails were better associated with water from a shallow aquifer that is distinct from an adjacent deep aquifer.

ELEVATION: 3,860 ft. (1,177 m).

PLANT COMMUNITY: Unknown.

POPULATION TRENDS: Unknown, but deemed adequate by the FWS (2012) to determine a threatened, rather than endangered status for the species. This determination is due primarily to additional metapopulation localities having been identified in Mexico. In Arizona, this species is currently abundant only at one very confined springbox on Slaughter Ranch. Regarding the Snail Spring type locality, Radke (personal communication, 2008) provides the following: "Population was stable during 2006 surveys by the USFWS. However, springhead flow has declined and property owners piped house pond water to the spring to keep in wet. The vastly different water quality and temperature have altered the micro-environment, favoring *Physa* spp. Snails over *Pyrgulopsis*. SB springsnails may currently be extirpated from this site in Arizona." The FWS has restored perennial flow at Snail Spring with a solar-powered low flow pump in the hope of further protecting this population.

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS: LT with Critical Habitat (USDI, FWS 2012)
[PE USDI, FWS 2011]
[C USDI, FWS 2007-2010]
[None USDI, FWS 1996]
[C2 USDI, FWS 1991, 1994]
[C2 USDI, FWS 1989]

STATE STATUS: None

OTHER STATUS: Bureau of Land Management Sensitive
(USDI, BLM AZ 2000, 2005, 2008, 2010)
Forest Service Sensitive (USDA, FS Region 3 1999, 2007)

MANAGEMENT FACTORS: **Threats:** highly restricted geographic distribution, with associated potential for extinction due to chance events such as wildfires and the use of toxic chemical fire retardants; herbicide and pesticide contaminants, groundwater depletion and resulting loss of spring flow, and the potential invasion and predation by nonnative mosquitofish, crayfish, or invasion and competition from New Zealand mudsnails. **Management needs:** prevent further loss or degradation of habitat; identify and pursue opportunities for translocation and reestablishment of former population, paying strict attention to specific habitat and water quality requirements.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN: Listed Threatened by USFWS April 17, 2012 with Critical Habitat.

SUGGESTED PROJECTS: Modify refuge pond/spring for reintroduction, if specific habitat and water quality requirements can be met.

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP: Private - Johnson Historical Museum. Historically Tule Pond/Springs (on Refuge), and House Spring and House Pond (private).

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

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MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:

- Bob Hershler - Department of Invertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Jerry Landye - USDI, Fish and Wildlife Service, Pinetop, Arizona.
- Jacob Malcom – University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
- Terry Myers – frontiernet.net
- William Radke – USDI, Fish and Wildlife Service, Douglas, Arizona
- Dwight Taylor - Department of Geology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Independently described by Hershler and Landye (1988). Taylor (1987) takes precedence as his data was published one month earlier (Sally Stefferud, US Fish and Wildlife Service, pers

comm. 1992). Hershler (pers comm. to S. Stefferud, 1991) indicated that Hershler believes the species he described, *Pyrgulopsis cochisi*, holotype, USNM 89055, J.J. Landye, 20 March 1971, to be separate and distinct from *Yaquicoccus bernardinus* described by Taylor (1987).

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