Illustrated checklist of newly described (2006–2016) land and freshwater Gastropoda from Brazil

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Abstract

A list of Brazilian terrestrial and freshwater gastropod species and genera described from 2006 to 2016 is presented, updating the previous catalogue of Simone (2006). Colored photographs of type specimens, as well as information on type material, distribution and taxonomy are also provided. The list encompasses 42 recently described species, largely pulmonates, including 39 terrestrial, and three freshwater taxa. New genera are: Syneancylus Gutiérrez Gregoric 2014; Clinispira Simone & Casati 2013; Habeas Simone 2013; Kora Simone 2012; Olympus Simone 2010; Spiripockia Simone 2012 and Vegrandinia Salvador, Cunha & Simone 2013. The appendix lists native species whose known geographical ranges in Brazil have been extended considerably during this period, as well as those previously unrecognized in Brazil.

Keywords: Caenogastropoda, Pulmonata, type locality, type specimens.

Introduction

In the late 1940s, Frederico Lange de Morretes compiled the first comprehensive inventory of Recent Brazilian mollusks (Morretes 1949). It encompassed molluscan species from every environment and received subsequent corrections and expansions (Morretes 1953, Oliveira & Castro 1979). This first catalog listed nearly 1,500 species, over a third of which were terrestrial and freshwater gastropods. The species lists published in the following decades mostly consisted of short regional reports and occurrence notes, with the possible exception of Oliveira et al. (1981). Their catalogue, however, was based on the institutional collection of the Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora (UFJF), which also harbors exotic specimens.

Salgado & Coelho (2003) published the first broad Brazilian species list since Morretes (1949). It was restricted to terrestrial gastropods, comprising 590 species, but excluding slugs (e.g., Veronicellidae). Three years later, Simone (2006) published an extensive catalogue book of Brazilian terrestrial and freshwater mollusks, with 1,060 valid species. Most of them (948) were gastropods. Unlike its predecessors, the book by Simone offered an extensive assemblage of colored specimen photographs, mostly including type specimens. It also included information on distribution and an exhaustive bibliographical compilation on each species.

Not many Brazilian terrestrial gastropods have been described since the 1950s. It was not until the 2010s that the number of described species increased significantly. In this paper, we compile a list of Brazilian terrestrial and freshwater gastropod species described in the decade following Simone’s (2006) catalog, up to 2016. We take the opportunity to provide information on species distribution, types, relevant taxonomic changes, and corrections.
The species list presented here was compiled from the specialized literature, including the original descriptions and any further papers mentioning the species, and figured (preferably by the holotypes). In some cases, the original description fails to give a catalog number for the type material; these numbers are provided here whenever possible according to the institutions’ online databases, published type catalogs (e.g., PIMENTA et al. 2014, Breure & Ablitt 2015) or the collections’ curators (personal communication). The systematic classification used here follows BoucheT et al. (2005), with some subsequent modifications (e.g., Breure & Romero 2012, for the Orthalicoidae).

From 2006 to 2016, 39 new terrestrial and three freshwater snail species from Brazil were described (see Fig. 1 for year-by-year numbers). These are listed below, in systematic order, with additional data on their type localities, distribution, type material and other remarks of broader interest. In the same period, seven new genera were erected: Syneancylus gutiérrez-gregoriC 2014; Clinispira simone & Casati 2013; HabeaS simone 2013; Kora simone 2012; Olympus simone 2010; Spiripockia simone 2012; VeggRandinia salvAdor, Cunha & simone 2013. Nearly all of these genera were created to house the new species, with the single exception of VeggRandinia. This new subulinid genus was erected to accommodate Bulimulus trindadensis Breure & Coelho 1976, a species endemic to Trindade Island, which lies about 1,140 km off the southeast part of mainland Brazil (salvAdor et al. 2013).

Besides the new species described, in the same period there were reports of several species already known from Brazil that greatly extended their known geographical ranges. These species, and their new distribution compared to that reported by simone (2006), are listed in the Appendix. The Appendix also lists species already described by 2006, but recognized only subsequently as occurring natively in Brazil. It is also worthwhile to highlight that none of the species listed as valid by simone (2006) were brought into synonymy since then.

The following abbreviations are used throughout the text.

Institutions:

- ANSP Academy of Natural Sciences, Drexel University (Philadelphia, USA)
- FMNH Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago, USA)
- ICMBio Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (Brasilia, Brazil)
- MACN Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales Bernardino Rivadavia (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
- MCN-FZB Museu de Ciências Naturais da Fundação Zoobotântica do Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre, Brazil)
- MCP Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia, Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre, Brazil)
- MLP Museo de La Plata (La Plata, Argentina)
- MNHN Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle (Paris, France)
- MNRJ Museu Nacional da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- MPEG Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (Belém, Brazil)
- MUSM Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad de San Marcos (Lima, Peru)
- MZSP Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil)
- MZUFBA Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Federal da Bahia (Salvador, Brazil)
- NHMUK Natural History Museum (London, UK)
- SMF Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt (Frankfurt am Main, Germany)
- SMNH Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet (Stockholm, Sweden)
- SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart (Stuttgart, Germany)
- USNM Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (Washington, D.C., USA)
- ZMB Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität (Berlin, Germany)
- ZMH Zoologisches Museum der Universität Hamburg (Hamburg, Germany).

Shell Measurements:

- D shell width (greatest diameter)
- H shell height
- L body length (slugs).

Museum Material:

- sh. shell (empty shell only)
- spec. specimen (shell and soft body preserved in ethanol 70% or 96%).
**Systematics**

**Caenogastropoda**

**Superfamily Cyclophoroidea**

**Family Diplomatiniidae**

**Genus Adelopoma** *Doering 1884*

*Adelopoma paulistanum* **Martins & Simone 2014**

*Fig. 2*

2014 *Adelopoma paulistanum* **Martins & Simone**: 766, figs. 1–35.

**Type locality**: Brazil. São Paulo state; São Paulo: Burle Marx Park, 23°38'05.61"S 46°43'24.24"W.

**Distribution**: Known only from type locality.

**Type material**: Holotype: MZSP 116256. Paratypes: MNRJ 26763 (3 sh.), MZSP 106109 (14 sh.), MZSP 106112 (34 sh.), MZSP 106114 (18 spc.), MZSP 206115 (1 spc.), MZSP 106116 (2 spc.), MZSP 106117 (16 spc. + 2 radulae [SEM preparations]), USNM un-numbered (3 sh.).

**Remarks**: This species was described from a small park in the city of São Paulo. The type locality was threatened by real estate development and Simone (2015a) argued that the species should have the status of “endangered”.

**Genus Habeas** **Simone 2013**

*Habeas corpus* **Simone 2013**

*Fig. 3*

2013 *Habeas corpus* **Simone**: 520, figs. 1–6, 16–18.

**Type locality**: Brazil. Bahia state; Carinhanha: Serra do Ramalho, Gruna das Três Cobras (“Três Cobras Cave”; 13°37'07.6''S 43°45'11.5''W, ca. 400 m elevation).

**Distribution**: Also known from the nearby Gruna do Cesário (“Cesário Cave”), in the same mountain range.

**Type material**: Holotype: MZSP 110000. Paratypes: MZSP 106774 (1 sh.), MZSP 106745 (1 sh.).

**Remarks**: Cavernicolous species. Type species of the genus.

*Habeas priscus* **Simone 2013**

*Fig. 5*

2013 *Habeas priscus* **Simone**: 522, figs. 11–17.

**Type locality**: Brazil. Bahia state; Serra do Ramalho karst area, Middle São Francisco River Basin, Lapa do Peixes Cave (13°49'21.78"S 43°57'24.39"W).

**Distribution**: Known only from type locality.

**Type material**: Holotype: MZSP 105000. Paratypes: MNRJ 30503 (1 spc.), MZSP 104435 (19 spc.), USNM 1182929 (1 spc.).

**Remarks**: Cavernicolous species. Type species of the genus. The registry number of the USNM paratype provided in the original paper is wrong; the correct number is shown above.

**Pulmonata**

**Hygrophila**

**Superfamily Chilinoidea**

**Family Chilinidae**

**Genus Chilina** *Gray 1828*

*Chilina iguazuensis* **Gutiérrez Gregoric & Rumi 2008**

*Figs. 58–59*


**Type locality**: Ñandú rapid, lower (“upper” in the original) Iguazu River, Iguazú National Park (border between Argentina, Misiones province, and Brazil, Paraná state; 25°42'S 54°25''W).

**Distribution**: Known from several rapids on the lower Iguazu River.

**Type material**: Holotype: MLP 12526. Paratypes: MACN In37175, MLP 12527 (5 spc.), MLP 12528 (7 spc.).
Superfamily Planoroidea

Family Planorbidae

Genus *Syneancylus* **Gutiérrez Gregoric 2014**

*Syneancylus rosanae* (**Gutiérrez Gregoric 2012**)

Figs. 7–8

2012 *Anancylus rosanae* **Gutiérrez Gregoric**: 109, figs. 2–18.


**Type locality:** Ñandú rapid, lower (“upper” in the original) Iguazu River, Iguazu National Park (border between Argentina, Misiones province, and Brazil, Paraná state; 25°42’S 54°25’W).

**Distribution:** Known from several rapids on the lower Iguazu River.

**Type material:** Holotype: MLP 13219. Paratypes: MLP 13220 (7 spc.).

**Remarks:** Type species of the genus. It was originally described in the new genus *Anancylus* **Gutiérrez Gregoric 2012** [non Thomson 1864; Coleoptera], a preoccupied name. *Syneancylus* is the replacement name (**Gutiérrez Gregoric 2014**).

Systellommatophora

Superfamily Veronicelloidea

Family Veronicellidae

Genus *Belocaulus* **Hoffmann 1925**

*Belocaulus willibaldoi* **ohlweiler, Mota & Gomes 2009**

Figs. 9–10


**Type locality:** Brazil, São Paulo state; São Paulo, Bairro Parque Fernanda I, 23º40’ 05.89’’S 49º47’26.66’’W.


Genus *Simrothula* **Thomé 1975**

*Simrothula paraensis* **Gomes, Picanço, Mendes & Thomé 2006**

Figs. 11–12

2006 *Simrothula paraensis* **Gomes, Picanço, Mendes & Thomé**: 61, figs. 1–18.

**Type locality:** Brazil. Pará state; Serra de Carajás (Carajás mountain range), Serra Norte, ca. 55 km south of the city of Belém, between the rivers Itacaiuna and Paraupaebas (5°54’–6°33’S 49°53’–50°34’W).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MPEG 2731. Paratypes: MCP 8819 (6 spc.), MPEG 2732 (1 spc.), MPEG 2733 (1 spc.), MPEG 2734 (1 spc.), MPEG 2735 (4 spc.), MPEG 2736 (1 spc.), NHMUK 20060092 (2 spc.).

Stylommatophora

Superfamily Orthalicoidea

Family Bulimulidae

Genus *Drymaeus* **Albers 1850**

*Drymaeus dakryodes* **Salvador, Cavallari & Simone 2015**

Fig. 13


**Type locality:** Brazil. Tocantins state; Taguatinga (12°21’54”S 46°21’39”W, ca. 870 m elevation).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 114874. Paratypes: MZSP 114875 (4 sh.).

**Drymaeus iracema** (**Simone 2015**)

Fig. 14
2016 *Drymaeus iracema* – SALVADOR & SIMONE: 3.

**Type locality:** Brazil. Bahia state; São Desidério, Gruta do Morro dos Tapuiais (“Tapuia Hill Cave”; 12°30'S 45°03'W).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 104964.

**Remarks:** New generic assignment according to SALVADOR & SIMONE (2016).

*Drymaeus terreus* (SIMONE 2015)

Fig. 15

2015b *Kora terrea* SIMONE: 51, figs 1–5.
2016 *Drymaeus terreus* – SALVADOR & SIMONE: 3.

**Type locality:** Brazil. Minas Gerais state; Presidente Olegário, Povoado de Galena (18°25'S 46°25'W).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 106177. Paratypes: MZSP 106178 (14 spc.), 106179 (24 sh.).

**Remarks:** Known only from type locality.

**Genus Leiostracus** ALBERS 1850

*Leiostracus carnavalescus* SIMONE & SALVADOR 2016

Figs. 19–21


**Type locality:** Brazil. Minas Gerais state; Nanuque municipality, small fragment of Atlantic rainforest close to Macu River (ca. 17°51'S 40°23'W, ca. 120 m of elevation).

**Distribution:** Brazil. Minas Gerais state: Nanuque and Mantena municipalities. Espirito Santo state: Pinheiros and Sooretama municipalities.

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 106177. Paratypes: MZSP 106178 (18 spc.), 106179 (24 sh.).

**Remarks:** Known only from type locality.

*Leiostracus faerie* SALVADOR & CAVALLARI 2014

Fig. 22


Figure 26. *Thaumastus caetensis*, holotype (MNRJ 8097, H = 55.2 mm, D = 21.9 mm). Reproduced from PENA et al. (2011: fig. 11). Figure 27. *Thaumastus parvus*, holotype (MNRJ 8107, H = 48.6 mm, D = 22.7 mm). Reproduced from PENA et al. (2009: fig. 1). Figure 28. *Thaumastus straubei*, holotype (MNRJ 11890, H = 7.5 mm, D = 3.2 mm). Photograph provided by Eduardo Colley. Figure 29. *Anctus prolatus*, holotype (MZSP 112450; H = 25.2 mm, D = 10.1 mm). Figures 30–32. *Anostoma tessa*, holotype (MZSP 103914, H = 24.5 mm, D = 31.1 mm). Figures 33–34. *Clinispira insolita*, holotype (MZSP 111847; H = 14.6 mm, D = 9.4 mm). Figure 35. *Cyclodontina capivara*, holotype (MZSP 1039121 (sh.), MZSP 103912 (1 sh.), MZSP 103913 (32 sh.), MZSP 104033 (50 spc.), MNHN IM-2012-37362 (2 sh.), MNRJ 30377 (2 sh.), USNM 1157009 (2 sh.).

**Remarks:** Type species of the genus.
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**Type locality**: Brazil. Espírito Santo state; area in the vicinity of the Rio Doce (“Doce River”).

**Distribution**: Known only from type locality.

**Type material**: Holotype: SMF 25876.

**Remarks**: Species described from a museum specimen collected in 1914. The type locality, along with a large portion of surrounding land has suffered a grave environmental disaster in 2015. The collapse of a dam in the municipality of Mariana flooded the area along the course of the Doce River with silt and possibly toxic mining waste. The impact of this event on the local fauna, including *L. faerie*, is yet to be fully assessed.

*Leiostracus fetidus* **Salvador & Cavallari 2014**

**Type locality**: Brazil. Bahia state; Atlantic Rainforest fragment near the city of Canavieiras (15°40’S 39°02’W).

**Distribution**: Known only from type locality.

**Type material**: Holotype: MZSP 112123. Paratypes: MZSP 107577 (13 sh.), SMNS ZI0077108 (2 sh.).

**Oxychona** **Mörch 1852**

*Oxychona maculata* **Salvador & Cavallari 2013**

**Fig. 24**

**Type locality**: Brazil. Bahia State; Ilhéus municipality (14°47’S 39°10’W).

**Distribution**: Brazil. Bahia state; Ilhéus and Itapetinga municipalities.

**Type material**: Holotype: MZSP 108005. Paratype: MZSP 74500.

*Oxychona michelinae* **Porto, Rocha Filho, Johnsson & Neves 2016**

**Fig. 25**

**Type locality**: Brazil. Bahia State; Igrapiúna municipality, Michelin Ecological Reserve (13°47’03’S 39°10’21’W).

**Distribution**: Known only from type locality.

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Figure 49. *Radiodiscus sanchicoensis*, paratype (MCP 6707, H = 0.9 mm, D = 1.6 mm). Photograph provided by Sergio Miquel. Figure 50. *Radiodiscus sanchicoensis*, holotype (MCP 6895, D = 1.4 mm). Photograph provided by Sergio Miquel. Figure 51. *Radiodiscus sanchicoensis*, paratype (MCP 6787, D = 1.6 mm). Photograph provided by Sergio Miquel. Figures 52–54. *Olympus nimbus*, holotype (MZSP 87151; H = 15.7 mm, D = 13.1 mm). This shell presently has a hole through which the soft body was extracted for anatomical examination. Figures 55–57. *Solaropsis alcobacensis*, holotype (MZSP 107964; H = 16.3 mm, D = 33.2 mm). Figures 58–59. *Chilina iguazuensis*, holotype (MLP 12526; H = 18.1 mm, D = 14.9 mm). Photograph provided by Diego E. Gutiérrez Gregoric. Figures 60–61. *Bahiensis ribeirensis*, holotype (MZSP 120774; H = 21.3 mm, D = 5.0 mm).
Type material: Holotype: MZUFBA 053. Paratypes: MZUFBA 054 (3 sh.), MZSP 116210 (1 sh.).

Family Megaspiridae

Genus *Thaumastus* Albers 1860

*Thaumastus caetensis* **Pena, Salgado & Coelho** 2011

Fig. 26

2011 *Thaumastus (Thaumastus) caetensis* **Pena, Salgado & Coelho**: 534, figs. 11–21.

Type locality: Brazil. Minas Gerais state; Caeté municipality, Serra da Piedade ("Piedade Hill"; 19°49′19″S 43°40′46″W).

Distribution: Brazil. Minas Gerais state; Belo Horizonte, Mangabeiras Park, Serra do Curral ("Curral Hill"; 20°01′25″S 43°55′21.77″W).

Remarks: The paratypes from the ANSP and MNHN collections (according to **Pena** et al., 2011: ANSP unnumbered, 1 sh., and MNHN unnumbered, 2 sh.) are missing and were likely not received (Paul Callomon, Philippe Maestrati and Virginie Heros, personal communications, 2016).

*Thaumastus parvus* **Pena, Salgado & Coelho** 2011

Fig. 27

2011 *Thaumastus (Thaumastus) parvus* **Pena, Salgado & Coelho**: 532, figs. 1–10.

Type locality: Brazil. Minas Gerais state; Belo Horizonte, Mangabeiras Park, Serra do Curral ("Curral Hill"; 19°57′15.00″S 43°40′46″W).

Distribution: Brazil. Minas Gerais state; Belo Horizonte, Mangabeiras Park, Serra do Curral ("Curral Hill"; 19°49′19″S 43°40′46″W).

Remarks: The paratypes from the ANSP and MNHN collections (according to **Pena** et al., 2011: ANSP unnumbered, 1 sh., and MNHN unnumbered, 2 sh.) are missing and were likely not received (Paul Callomon, Philippe Maestrati and Virginie Heros, personal communications, 2016).

*Thaumastus caetensis* Coelho 2011

Fig. 28

2012 *Thaumastus caetensis* **Coelho**: 44, figs. 1–9.

Type locality: Brazil. Paraná state; Usina Hidrelétrica de Guaricana ("Guaricana Hydroelectric Power Plant"), between São José dos Pinhais and Guaratuba municipalities (25°45′S 48°55′W).

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Type material: Holotype: MNRJ 11890. Paratypes: MNRJ 17272 (1 spc., 6 sh., soft parts).

Family Odontostomidae

Genus *Anctus* Martens 1860

*Anctus prolatus* **Simone & Casati** 2013

Fig. 29

2013 *Anctus prolatus* **Simone & Casati**: 151, figs. 35–41.

Type locality: Brazil. Piauí state; Serra da Capivara, Coronel José Dias municipality, close to Sítio do Mocó town, Toca de Cima dos Pílão Cave (8°51′47.10″S 42°33′26.96″W).

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Type material: Holotype: MZSP 112450. Paratypes: MZSP 111836 (3 sh.), MZSP 112350 (1 sh.), 112362 (2 sh.), 112372 (3 sh.).

Genus *Anostoma* Fischer von Waldheim 1807

*Anostoma tessa* **Simone** 2012

Figs. 30–32

2012b *Anostoma tessa* **Simone**: 435, figs. 15–20.

Type locality: Brazil. Bahia state; Santa Maria da Vitória municipality (ca. 13°24′S 44°12′W, ca. 460 m elevation).

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Type material: Holotype: MZSP 103914. Paratypes: MNRJ 30379 (2 sh.), MZSP 103915 (1 sh.), MZSP 103916 (37 sh.), MNHN IM-2012-37363 (2 sh.), USNM 1157008 (2 sh.).

Genus *Bahiensis* Jousseaume 1877

*Bahiensis ribeirensis* **Salvador, Cavallari & Simone** 2016

Figs. 60–61

2016 *Bahiensis ribeirensis* **Salvador, Cavallari & Simone**: 61, figs. 11–14.

Type locality: Brazil. São Paulo state; Parque Estadual Turístico do Alto Ribeira (PETAR; "Alto Ribeira State and Tourist Park"), Alambari de Baixo Cave (entrance coordinates: 24°33′25.8″S 48°39′52.0″W; altitude 191 m).

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Type material: Holotype: MZSP 120774.

Remarks: Cavernicolous species.

Genus *Clinispira* **Simone & Casati** 2013

*Clinispira insolita* **Simone & Casati** 2013

Figs. 33–34

2013 *Clinispira insolita* **Simone & Casati**: 147, figs. 2–15.

Type locality: Brazil. Piauí state; Serra da Capivara, Coronel José Dias municipality, close to Sítio do Mocó town, Toca de Cima dos Pílão Cave (8°51′47.10″S 42°33′26.96″W).
**Rhinus botocudus** Simone & Salvador 2016

**Fig. 38**

2016 **Rhinus botocudus** Simone & Salvador: 20, figs. 28–52, 68–76.

**Type locality:** Brazil. Minas Gerais state; Nanuque municipality, small fragment of Atlantic rainforest close to Mucuri River (ca. 17°51'S 40°23'W, ca. 120 m of elevation).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 106174. Paratypes: MZSP 106175 (2 spc.), 106176 (10 sh.).

**Rhinus gilbertus** Simone & Casati 2013

**Fig. 39**

2013 **Rhinus gilbertus** Simone & Casati: 153, figs. 23–34.

**Type locality:** Brazil. Piauí state; Serra da Capivara, Coronel José Dias municipality, close to Sítio do Mocó town, Toca de Cima dos Pilão Cave (8°51′47.10″S 42°33′26.96″W).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MNRJ 17292 (2 sh.), MZSP 112449. Paratypes: MZSP 111827 (27 sh.), MZSP 111835 (98 sh.), MZSP 111839 (50 sh.), MZSP 111844 (9 sh.), USNM 1207957 (2 sh.).

**Remarks:** Simone & Casati (2013) reported the catalog number MZSP 111845 among the paratypes of **Rhinus gilbertus** and *Cyclodontina capivara*. In reality, the lot with this number does not contain paratypes of *R. gilbertus* (see Cavallari et al., 2016).

**Cyclodontina tapuia** Salvador & Simone 2014

**Fig. 36**

2014 **Cyclodontina tapuia** Salvador & Simone: 484, figs. 2–7.

**Type locality:** Brazil. Bahia state; Bom Jesus da Lapa municipality, forest fragment near the hills of Bom Jesus da Lapa (13°15′36″S 43°25′20″W).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 109684. Paratypes: MZSP 109685 (2 sh.).

**Remarks:** Simone & Casati (2013) listed the catalog number MZSP 111845 among the paratypes of both *Cyclodontina tapuia* and *Rhinus gilbertus*. In reality, the lot with this number does not contain paratypes of *R. gilbertus* (see Cavallari et al., 2016).

**Spixia coltrorum** Simone 2012

**Fig. 37**

2012 **Spixia coltrorum** Simone: 433, figs. 9–14.

**Type locality:** Brazil. Bahia state; Santa Maria da Vitória municipality (ca. 13°24′S 44°12′W, ca. 460 m elevation).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 103920. Paratypes: MNRJ 30378 (1 sh.), MZSP 103922 (2 sh.), MZSP 103921 (1 sh.), MZSP 103923 (8 sh.), USNM 1157010 (1 sh.).

**Family Simulopsideae**

**Genus Rhinus** Martens in Albers 1860

**Simulopside gomesae** Silva & Thomé 2006

**Fig. 40**

2006 **Simulopside gomesae** Silva & Thomé: 191, figs. 19–32.

**Type locality:** Brazil. Rio Grande do Sul state; São Francisco de Paula, Centro de Pesquisas e Conservação da Natureza Pró-Mata (CPCN-PM).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MCP 8701. Paratypes: MCN-FZB 35548 (1 spc.), MCP 7776 (1 spc.), MCP 7778 (1 spc.), MCP 7873 (1 spc.), MCP 8702 (1 spc.), MCP 8703 (2 spc.), MCP 8704 (2 spc.), MCP 8705 (2 spc.), MCP 8706 (1 spc.), MCP 8707 (2 spc.), MCP 8708 (1 spc.), MCP 8709 (1 spc.), MCP 8710 (1 spc.), NHMUK 20050238 (ex MCP 8703) (1 spc.).

**Simulopside promatensis** Silva & Thomé 2006

**Fig. 41**

2006 **Simulopside promatensis** Silva & Thomé: 186, figs. 3–18.

**Type locality:** Brazil. Rio Grande do Sul state; São Francisco de Paula, Centro de Pesquisas e Conservação da Natureza Pró-Mata (CPCN-PM).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MCP 8674. Paratypes: MCN-FZB 35547 (1 spc.), MCP 7515 (1 spc.), MCP 7778 (3 spc.), MCP 7929 (5 spc.), MCP 7943 (1 spc.), MCP 8673 (6 spc.).

**Genus Simulopsis** Beck 1837

**Simulopsis gomesae** Silva & Thomé 2006

**Fig. 40**

2006 **Simulopsis gomesae** Silva & Thomé: 191, figs. 19–32.

**Type locality:** Brazil. Rio Grande do Sul state; São Francisco de Paula, Centro de Pesquisas e Conservação da Natureza Pró-Mata (CPCN-PM).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MCP 8701. Paratypes: MCN-FZB 35548 (1 spc.), MCP 7776 (1 spc.), MCP 7778 (1 spc.), MCP 7873 (1 spc.), MCP 8702 (1 spc.), MCP 8703 (2 spc.), MCP 8704 (2 spc.), MCP 8705 (2 spc.), MCP 8706 (1 spc.), MCP 8707 (2 spc.), MCP 8708 (1 spc.), MCP 8709 (1 spc.), MCP 8710 (1 spc.), NHMUK 20050238 (ex MCP 8703) (1 spc.).
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Superfamily Achatinoidea
Family Subulinidae
Genus *Obeliscus* Beck 1837
*Obeliscus boitata* Simone & Salvador 2016

**Type locality:** Brazil. Minas Gerais state; Nanuque municipality, small fragment of Atlantic rainforest close to Mucuri River (ca. 17°51’S 40°23’W, ca. 120 m of elevation).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 106169. Paratypes: MZSP 106170 (39 sh.).

Superfamily Testacelloidea
Family Spiraxidae
Genus *Euglandina* Crosse & Fischer 1870
*Euglandina irakita* Jardim, Abbate & Simone 2013

**Type locality:** Brazil. Pará state; Tapirapé-Aquiri National Forest (2°56’00”S 51°52’00”W).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 97238.

Superfamily Streptaxoidea
Family Streptaxidae
Genus *Streptartemon* Kobelt 1905
*Streptartemon molaris* Simone & Casati 2013

**Type locality:** Brazil. Piauí state; Serra da Capivara, Coronel José Dias municipality, close to Sítio do Mocó town, Toca de Cima dos Pilão Cave (8°51’47.10”S 42°33’26.96”W).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 112451. Paratypes: MZSP 111840 (1 sh.), MZSP 111841 (4 sh.), MZSP 111843 (1 sh.), MZSP 112366 (1 sh.), MZSP 112367 (2 sh.), MZSP 112371 (1 sh.), MZSP 112376 (1 sh.).

Remarks: The paratypes from the USNM and MNRJ collections (according to Simone & Casati 2013: USNM unnumbered, 2 sh., MNRJ unnumbered, 1 sh.) were not deposited (Ellen E. Strong & Alexandre D. Pimenta, personal communications, 2016) and likely lost in transit.

Superfamily Acavoidea
Family Strophocheilidae
Genus *Megalobulimus* Miller 1878
*Megalobulimus amandus* Simone 2012

**Type locality:** Brazil. Bahia state; Santa Maria da Vitória municipality (ca. 13°24’S 44°12’W, ca. 460 m elevation).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 103917. Paratypes: MNHM IM-2012-37364 (1 sh.), MNRJ 30380 (1 sh.), MZSP 103918 (10 sh.), MZSP 103919 (3 sh.), USNM 1157007 (1 sh.).

*Megalobulimus jaguarunensis* Fontenelle, Cavallari & Simone 2014

**Type locality:** Brazil. Santa Catarina state; Jaguaruna municipality, Figueirinha II shell mound (28°39’33”S 48°58’16”W).

**Distribution:** Brazil. Santa Catarina state; Jaguaruna municipality, Figueirinha II and Jabuticabeira II shell mounds (4200–1800 yBP).

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 118302. Paratypes: MZSP 117000 (1 sh.), MZSP 117026 (1 sh.), MZSP 117027 (1 sh.), MZSP 118298 (1 sh.), MZSP 118299 (1 sh.), MZSP 118300 (1 sh.), MZSP 118301 (1 sh.).

Remarks: Known only as archaeological material from shell mounds.

Superfamily Punctoidea
Family Charopidae
Genus *Radiodiscus* Pilsbry & Ferris 1906
*Radiodiscus sanchicoensis* Miquel, Ramírez & Thomé 2007

**Type locality:** Brazil. Rio Grande do Sul state; São Francisco de Paula, Centro de Pesquisas e Conservação da Natureza Pró-Mata (CPCN-PM).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MCP 6895. Paratypes: ANSP 413578 (ex MCP 6819) (1 spc.), FNHM 308242 (ex
Superfamily Helicoidea
Family Pleurodontidae

Genus *Olympus* SIMONE 2010

*Olympus nimbus* SIMONE 2010

**Type locality:** Brazil. Amazonas state; São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Pico da Neblina ("Neblina Peak"), Cachoeira do Tucano ("Toucan Waterfall" 0°39’54.07”N 65°56’09”W, 100 m elevation).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 87149.

**Remarks:** Type species of genus.

**References**

**Genus Solaropsis** Beck 1837

*Solaropsis alcobacensis* SALVADOR & SIMONE 2015

**Fig.** 55–57

2015a *Solaropsis alcobacensis* SALVADOR & SIMONE: 5, figs. 13–15.

**Type locality:** Brazil. Bahia state; Alcobaça municipality, Atlantic Forest fragment 2 km to the north of the city (17°30’10”S 39°11’42”W, ~10 m elevation).

**Distribution:** Known only from type locality.

**Type material:** Holotype: MZSP 107964.

**Discussion**

SIMONE (1999) estimated that only a third of the Brazilian land snail species were then known and described. The ca. 800 species reported shortly after (SIMONE 2006) imply a fauna of over 2,000 species. Forty-two species were described in the last 10 years, most of them stemming from scarcely studied biomes, such as the Caatinga and the Cerrado. Considering this rate of four species per year, malacologists will need over 300 years to describe the remaining unknown species. The overly-exploited natural environments in the country will not last that long. In reality, several species are becoming extinct before being known to science, in Brazil and elsewhere (SIMONE 1999, RÉGNIER et al. 2009, RICHLING & BOUCHET 2014, SALVADOR & SIMONE 2015b). It is thus clear that more taxonomic studies are urgently needed, not only to discover new species but to increase the information on the already known ones, especially for conservation purposes. Presently, only *Spiripockia punctata* is classified by the Brazilian environmental agency ICMBio as at risk of extinction (SANTOS et al. 2015).

**Acknowledgments**

We are very grateful to ALEXANDRE D. PIMENTA (MN RJ), ELLEN E. STRONG (USNM), PAUL CALLI ON (ANSP) and PHILIPPE MAISTRATI and VIRGINIE HEROS (MNHN) for providing information on some type specimens under their curatorship; to JANINE O. ABRUDA (MCN-FZB) for the help in procuring some of the literature; to the following people for providing photographs of species they described: EDUARDO COLLEY (UNILA; photographs of *Thaumastus strauberi*), SERGIO MIGUEL (MACN; photographs of *Radiodiscus sanchoi coensis*), SUZETE R. GOMES (Fiocruz; photographs of *Simrotheta paraensis*); to JOSÉ H. LEAL, editor of The Nautilus, for granting permission to reproduce here the figure from OHLWEILER et al. (2009); to JOHN M.C. HUTCHINSON (Senckenberg Museum für Naturkunde Görlitz), DIEGO E. GUTIÉRREZ GREGORIE (MLP) and an anonymous reviewer for the helpful comments and suggestions.

**References**


Appendix

Here we present new Brazilian records of native species of land and freshwater molluscs already described by 2006; most had been reported previously from elsewhere in Brazil, but some only from other countries. This updated distribution considers works published after Simone (2006) or those few that were not cited in it. Table 1 shows all those species, with their formerly known distributions (sensu Simone 2006) and the new records, alongside the appropriate references. The following species were not cited by Simone (2006): Biomphalaria cousini Panaeae 1966, Chilina megastoma Hylton Scott 1958, Gastrocopta barbadensis (Pfeiffer 1853), Laevapex fuscus (C.B. Adams 1841), Omalonyx matheronii (Potiez & Michaud 1835), Omalonyx pattersonae Tillier 1981, Potamolithus kusteri (Strobel 1874), Rectartemon muelleri (Thiele 1927); refer to the cited literature for the full distribution of these species.

In Table 1, we consider as new records only an occurrence in a different Brazilian state than previously reported. However, some species were known only from a single or few localities inside a state and their known range has been extended only within that state (e.g., Birckolz et al. 2013; Salvador et al. 2016). These species are not included. Likewise, new reports of non-native invasive species are not considered.

Table 1. New Brazilian records of previously known species, complementary to the catalogue of Simone (2006). The horizontal dash (—) indicates species previously unknown from Brazil (not reported by Simone 2006). A question mark following a record indicates a possible record, meaning that the species was left in open nomenclature (“cf.”) by the cited author(s). For ease of use, families are presented in alphabetical order within each broader taxon. We follow here the works of Cuezzo (2002, 2003), which treat Psadara Miller 1878 as a synonym of Solaropsid Beck 1837, belonging to Camaenidae. The species Laevapex fuscus (C.B. Adams 1841) might be introduced in Brazil. Abbreviations of Brazilian states: AC, Acre; AM, Amazonas; BA, Bahia; CE, Ceará; DF, Distrito Federal; GO, Goiás; MA, Maranhão; MG, Minas Gerais; MS, Mato Grosso do Sul; MT, Mato Grosso; PA, Pará; PB, Paraíba; PR, Paraná; PE, Pernambuco; RJ, Rio de Janeiro; RN, Rio Grande do Norte; RS, Rio Grande do Sul; RO, Rondônia; SC, Santa Catarina; SP, São Paulo; SE, Sergipe; TO, Tocantins. Abbreviations of Brazilian islands: Cab, Cabo Frio Island (RJ); Fer, Fernando de Noronha Archipelago (PE); Gra, Grande Island (RJ); Tri, Trindade Island (ES).
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<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Previously known distribution</th>
<th>New occurrences</th>
<th>References</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>Alcadia iheringi</em> Wagner 1910</td>
<td>Brazil (SC)</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>Salvador et al. (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Helicina angulata</em> Sowerby 1873</td>
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<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Helicina boettgeri</em> Wagner 1910</td>
<td>Brazil (ES)</td>
<td>MG</td>
<td>Simone &amp; Salvador (2016)</td>
</tr>
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<td><em>Helicina inaequistriata</em> Pilsbry 1900</td>
<td>Brazil (RJ, SP)</td>
<td>RJ (Cabr)</td>
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<td><em>Helicina schereri</em> Baker 1913</td>
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<td>Agudo-Padrón et al. (2014); Salvador et al. (2015)</td>
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<td><em>Helicina variabilis</em> Wagner 1827</td>
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<td><strong>CAENOGASTROPODA</strong></td>
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<td><em>Megalomastomidae</em></td>
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<td><em>Cyclopomops moricandi</em> (Peiffer 1852)</td>
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<td>MG</td>
<td>Simone &amp; Salvador (2016)</td>
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<td><strong>Ampullariidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Felipponea iheringi</em> (Pilsbry 1933)</td>
<td>Brazil (RS), Uruguay, Argentina</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pomacea bridgesii</em> (Reeve 1856)</td>
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<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pomacea canaliculata</em> (Lamarck 1819)</td>
<td>Guyana(?), Trinidad, Bolivia, Brazil (AM, PA, RO, MT, MS, BA, PE, RJ, RS), Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina</td>
<td>GO, SC</td>
<td>Thiengo et al. (2005), Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pomacea lineata</em> (Spix 1827)</td>
<td>Jamaica, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guyana, Brazil (AM, PA, RO, RN, CE, PE, BA), Argentina, Uruguay</td>
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<td>Thiengo et al. (2005), Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
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<td><em>Pomella megastoma</em> (Sowerby 1825)</td>
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<td><em>Idiopyrgus souleyetianus</em> Pilsbry 1911</td>
<td>Brazil (RN, BA, ES, MT, MS, MG)</td>
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<td><em>Aylacostoma francana</em> (Ihering 1909)</td>
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<td><strong>Hydrobiidae</strong></td>
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<td><em>Littoridina piscium</em> (d’Orbigny 1835)</td>
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<td><strong>Tateidae</strong></td>
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<td><em>Potamolithus kusteri</em> (Strobel 1874)</td>
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<td><strong>PULMONATA – HYGROPHILA</strong></td>
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<td><em>Chilina fluminea</em> (Maton 1809)</td>
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<td><em>Chilina megastoma</em> Hylton Scott 1958</td>
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<td><strong>Planorbidae</strong></td>
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<td><em>Biomphalaria cousini</em> Paraense 1966</td>
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<td><em>Biomphalaria occidentalis</em> Paraense 1981</td>
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<td><em>Burnipia ingae</em> Lanzer 1991</td>
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<td><em>Ferrissia gentilis</em> Lanzer 1991</td>
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<td><em>Gundlachia radiata</em> (Goulding 1828)</td>
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<td>Gundlachia ticaga (Marx &amp; Marx 1962)</td>
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<td>Plesiophysa guadeloupensis (Fisher in Mazé 1883)</td>
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**PULMONATA – SYSTELLOMATHOPORA**

**Veronicellidae**

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<th>Beloconulus angustipes (Heynemann 1885)</th>
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<td>Phyllocalpis soleiformis (d’Orbigny 1835)</td>
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<td>Phyllocalpis variegatus (Semper 1885)</td>
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<td>Vaginulus taunaysii Férussac, 1821</td>
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**PULMONATA – STYLOMATHOPORA**

**Bulimulidae**

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<th>Auris bilabiata (Broderip &amp; Sowerby 1829)</th>
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<td>Bulimulus tenuissimus (d’Orbigny 1835)</td>
<td>Suriname, Bolivia, Brazil (BA, ES, MA, MT, PA, PE, RJ, SP), Uruguay</td>
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<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008); Agudo-Padrón &amp; Lenhard (2011)</td>
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<td>Bulimulus turritellatus Beck 1837</td>
<td>Bolivia, Brazil (MT), Paraguay</td>
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<td>Drymaeus henselli (Martens, 1868)</td>
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<td>Drymaeus magus (Wagner 1827)</td>
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<td>Drymaeus poecilus (d’Orbigny 1835)</td>
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**Camnaenidae**

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**Charopidae**

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<td>Zilchogyra cleliae Weyrauch 1965</td>
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<td>Zilchogyra (Trochogyra) superba (Theile 1927)</td>
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**Gastrocoptidae**

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**Odontostomatidae**

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<td>Bahiensis bahiensis (Moricand 1833)</td>
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<td>Cyclodontina gemellata (Ancel in Pilsbry 1901)</td>
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<td>Cyclodontina sectilabris (Pfeiffer 1850)</td>
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<td><em>Macrodontes grayanus</em> (Pfeiffer 1845)</td>
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<td><em>Entodina gionensis</em> Morretes 1940</td>
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<td><em>Happia microdiscus</em> Thiele 1927</td>
<td>Brazil (RJ)</td>
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<td><em>Happia vitrina</em> (Wagner 1827)</td>
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<td><em>Prohappia besckeii</em> (Dunker in Pfeiffer 1847)</td>
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<td><strong>Simulopsidae</strong></td>
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<td><em>Eudioptus citrinovitreus</em> (Moricand 1836)</td>
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<td><em>Rhinus longisetus</em> (Moricand 1846)</td>
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<td><em>Rhinus suturalis</em> (Baker 1914)</td>
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<td><em>Simulopsis decussata</em> Pfeiffer 1856</td>
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<td><em>Simulopsis ovata</em> (Sowerby 1820)</td>
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<td><em>Simulopsis sulculosa</em> (Férrusac 1821)</td>
<td>Brazil (MG, PR, RJ, RS, SP)</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Streptaxidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rectartemon piquetensis</em> (Pilsbry 1930)</td>
<td>Brazil (SP)</td>
<td>BA(?)</td>
<td>Salvador &amp; Simone (2015a); Simone &amp; Salvador (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Streptaxis iheringi</em> (Pilsbry 1930)</td>
<td>Brazil (SP)</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Streptaxis luetzelburgi</em> Weber 1925</td>
<td>Brazil (BA)</td>
<td>TO</td>
<td>Salvador et al. (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strophocheilidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Anthinus turnix</em> (Gould 1846)</td>
<td>Brazil (ES, MG, RJ, SP), Paraguay</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Megalobulimus conicus</em> (Bequaert 1948)</td>
<td>Brazil (AM, MA, BA)</td>
<td>TO</td>
<td>Salvador et al. (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Megalobulimus grandis</em> (Martens 1885)</td>
<td>Brazil (MT, SP)</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Megalobulimus gummatus</em> (Hidalgo 1870)</td>
<td>Brazil (BA, PR, RJ, SP)</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Megalobulimus klappenbachi</em> Leme 1964</td>
<td>Brazil (SP)</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón et al. (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Megalobulimus musculus</em> (Bequaert 1948)</td>
<td>Brazil (southeast), Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Miranaba fusoides</em> (Bequaert 1948)</td>
<td>Brazil (RS, SP)</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Miranaba planidens</em> (Michelin 1831)</td>
<td>Brazil (RJ, SP)</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Miranaba unidentata</em> (Sowerby 1825)</td>
<td>Brazil (MG, RJ)</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Strophocheilus pudicus</em> (Müller 1773)</td>
<td>Brazil (BA, PB)</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subulinidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Beckianum beckianum</em> (Pfeiffer 1846)</td>
<td>Mexico to Venezuela, W. Indies, Guyana, Suriname, Peru, Brazil (PA, FN, RN, RO, RJ, SP)</td>
<td>BA</td>
<td>Salvador &amp; Simone (2015a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dyspeas mubium</em> Marcus &amp; Marcus 1968</td>
<td>Brazil (SP)</td>
<td>MG</td>
<td>Simone &amp; Salvador (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lamellaxis (Leptopeas) mizius</em> Marcus &amp; Marcus 1968</td>
<td>Brazil (SP)</td>
<td>SC(?)</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón et al. (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Succineidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Omalonyx convexus</em> (Martens 1868)</td>
<td>Brazil (RS), Uruguay, Argentina</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Agudo-Padrón (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Omalonyx matheroni</em> (Potiez &amp; Michaud 1835)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>SP, PR</td>
<td>Arruda et al. (2009)</td>
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<td><em>Omalonyx pattersonae</em> Tellier 1981</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>AM</td>
<td>García et al. (2012)</td>
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<td><strong>Vallonidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pupisoma macneilli</em> (Clapp 1918)</td>
<td>South USA to north Argentina</td>
<td>ES (Tri)</td>
<td>Cunha et al. (2015)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>