FIRST RECORD OF THE MICRO-PREDATOR  
*Huttonella bicolor* (Hutton, 1834) (GASTROPODA, STREPTAXIDAE) ON RIO DE JANEIRO CITY, BRAZIL

The colorful micro-predator *Huttonella bicolor* (Hutton, 1834) (=*Gullela bicolor*) (Fig. 1), a Streptaxidae, is firstly recorded to Rio de Janeiro city, Brazil. During the course of investigations on the “urban snails” diversity at the Maracanã Campus of the University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ), we found eleven adult shells and four adult living specimens.

The snails were found at the base of a small concrete wall that limits the gardens and lawns around the university gymnasium. The largest shell has 6.4 mm in height, 1.9 mm in length and 7 whorls (average: height 6.14; length 1.77; whorls 6.97), but they could reach 7.5 mm height (DUNDEE & BAERWALD, 1984). The shell is smooth, shining white, with ribbed sutures (Fig. 2), aperture with four characteristic teeth (Fig. 3). We found *H. bicolor* together with *Subulina octona* (Bruguière, 1792), *Opeas beckianum* (Pfeiffer, 1846), *Lamellaxis gracilis* (Hutton, 1834), *Bulimulus tenuissimus* (d’Orbigny, 1835) and *Lamellaxis* sp. This snail is apparently an effective predator of *S. octona* and pupillids (DUNDEE & BAERWALD, 1984). Srivastava (1968) informed this species showed, in laboratory experiments, a preference for young *Achatina fulica* Bowdich, 1822.

*Huttonella bicolor* was first described to India (HUTTON, 1834) where it is widely distributed south of the Himalayas (NAGGS, 1989). Nowadays, it is found in several tropical countries around the world: Arabia (MORDAN, 1988 *apud* NAGGS, 1989); Australia (STANISIC, 1981); Bermudas (TRYON, 1885; PILSBRY, 1900; BIELER & SLAPCINSKY, 2000); Brazil (PILSBRY, 1926); Caribbean region (DUNDEE, 1970, 1974; PÉREZ & LOPEZ, 2003); Cuba (PILSBRY, 1926); French Guiana (TILLIER, 1980); Guadeloupe (BOUCHET & POINTIER, 2003); Granada (TRYON, 1885); Hawaii (COWIE, 1998, 2001); Jamaica (ROSENBERG & MURATOV, 2005); Kenya (CLENCH, 1964 *apud* NAGGS, 1989); Malaysia (CHOH et al., 2006); Mexico (CORREA-SANDOVAL, 1999); Nicaragua (LOPEZ, 1999; PÉREZ & LOPEZ, 2003); Panama (PILSBRY, 1926); Porto Rico (van der SCHALIE, 1948); Trinidad (TRYON, 1885); United States, at Florida (BURCH, 1962), Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and Texas (HERMANN et al., 1965; DUNDEE, 1974; DUNDEE & BAERWALD, 1984; AUFENBERG & STANGE, 2001) and Venezuela (van BURRENT JUTTING, 1950).

The dispersal of this species was probably not intentional and was related with ornamental plants trade, except Hawaii islands, where it was deliberated introduced to control *A. fulica*, according Davis & Butler (1964), but it was not a successful experience (COWIE, 1997).

The first record to Brazil date from 1925 based on specimens collected at Manaus, Amazonas (PILSBRY, 1926). We think it is possible this species is widespread in Brazil, perhaps with small scattered populations, but the small size allied to the burrowing habit (lives at the bases of houses, buildings and gardens walls, around grave stones, hidden in plants roots, etc.) contributes to the absence of *H. bicolor* at faunal lists.

*Huttonella bicolor* here in Brazil, based on the terminology discussed by Colauti & MacIsaac (2004), could be classified as a stage III non-indigenous species, that is, an introduced species localized and numerically rare.


REFERENCES


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Figures 1-3: *Huttonella bicolor* (Hutton, 1834). 1- Living specimen. Photo T. A. Viana & F. C. Cardoso; 2- shell (Col. Mol UERJ 4804a); 3- detail of the aperture. Bar=1 mm.