Garfoot Creek (WBIC 1249900) New Zealand Mudsnail (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*) Verification

presentation by

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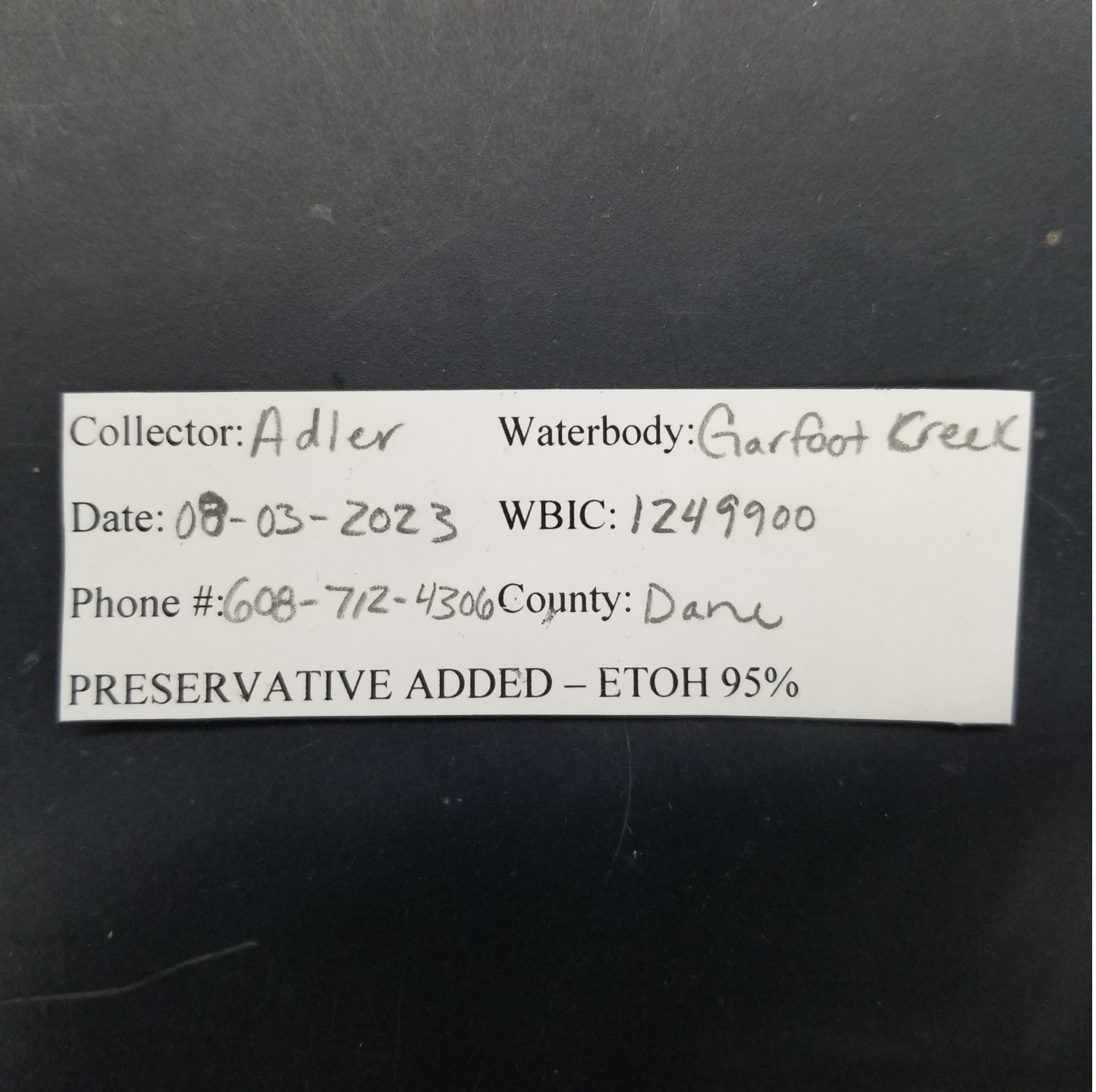
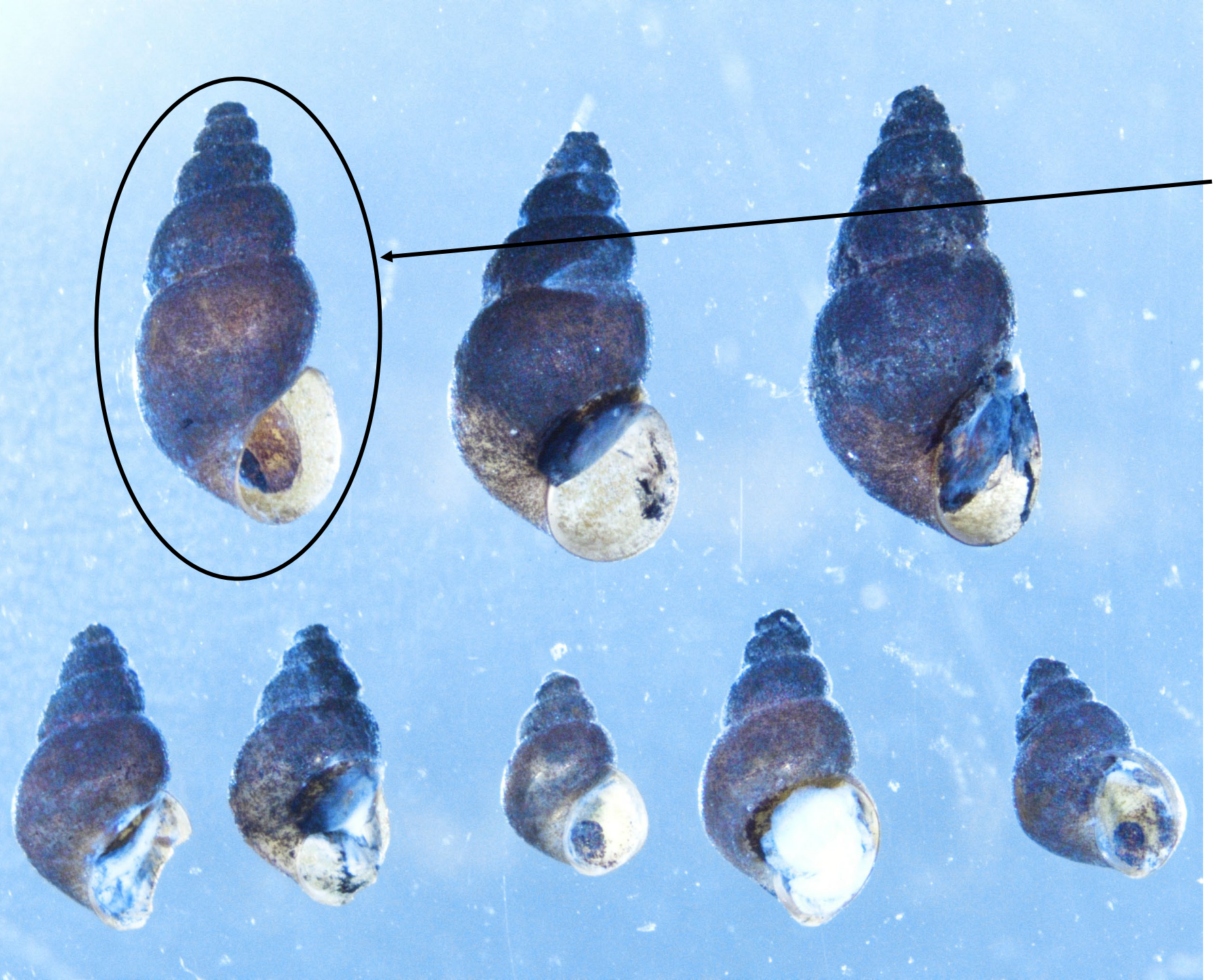
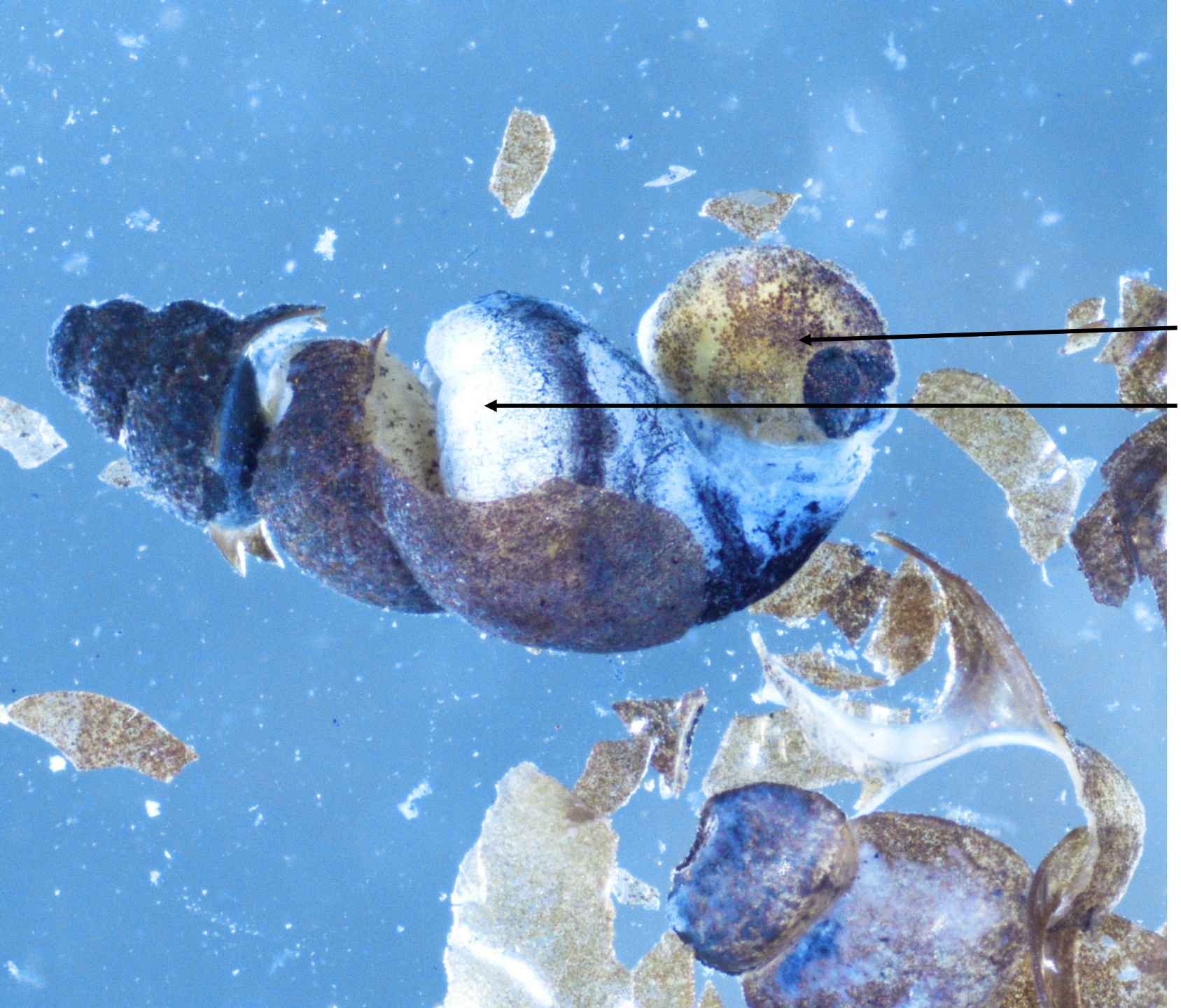


Label from Garfoot Creek vial.



Snail collection from Garfoot Creek. Future slides will focus on the first specimen in row.

Focused specimen.

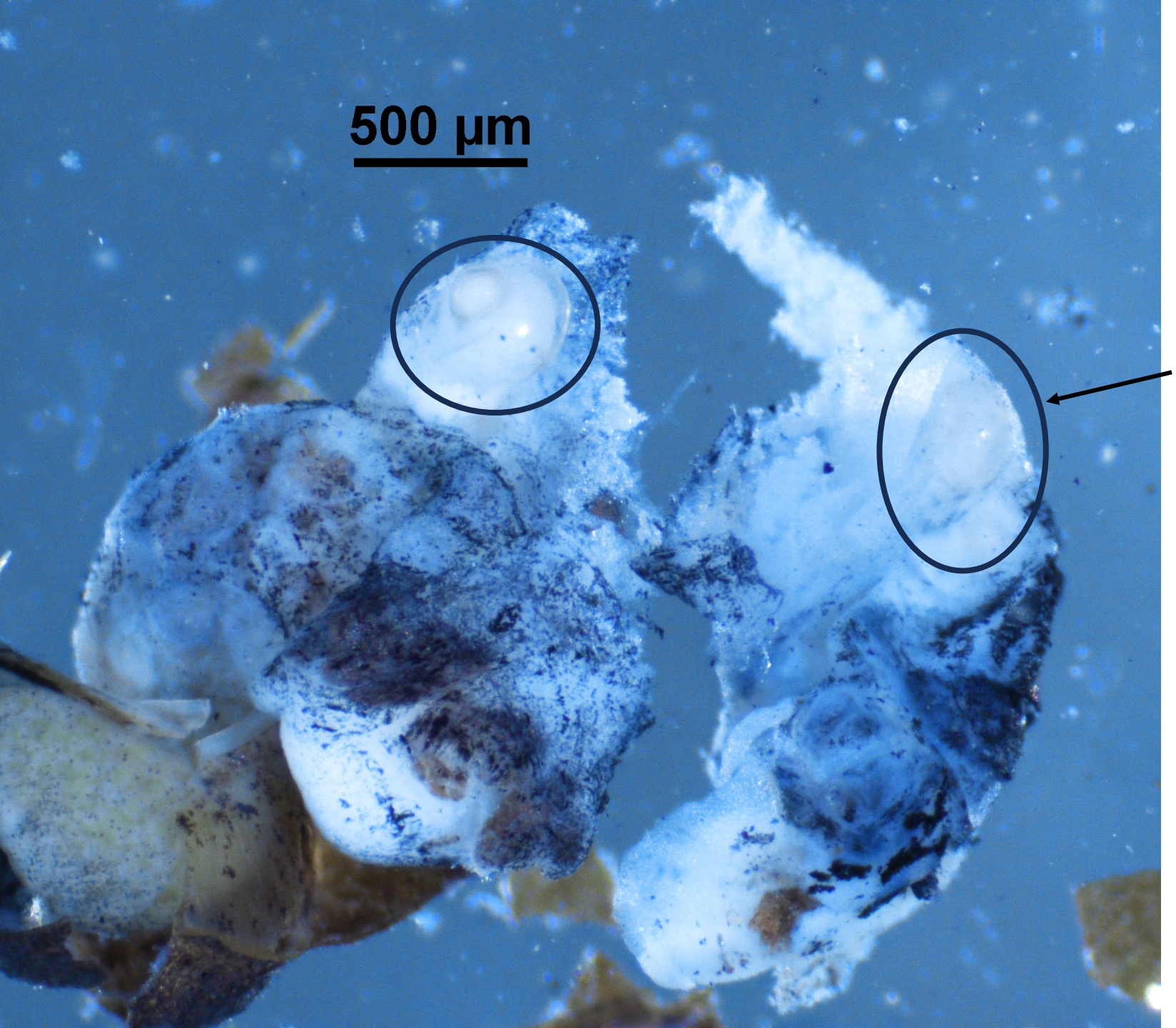


Initial specimen crack. Pallial oviduct displays as whitish mass and will be dissected to examine contents. Operculum still attached to body mass, needs to be removed, cleaned, and examined.

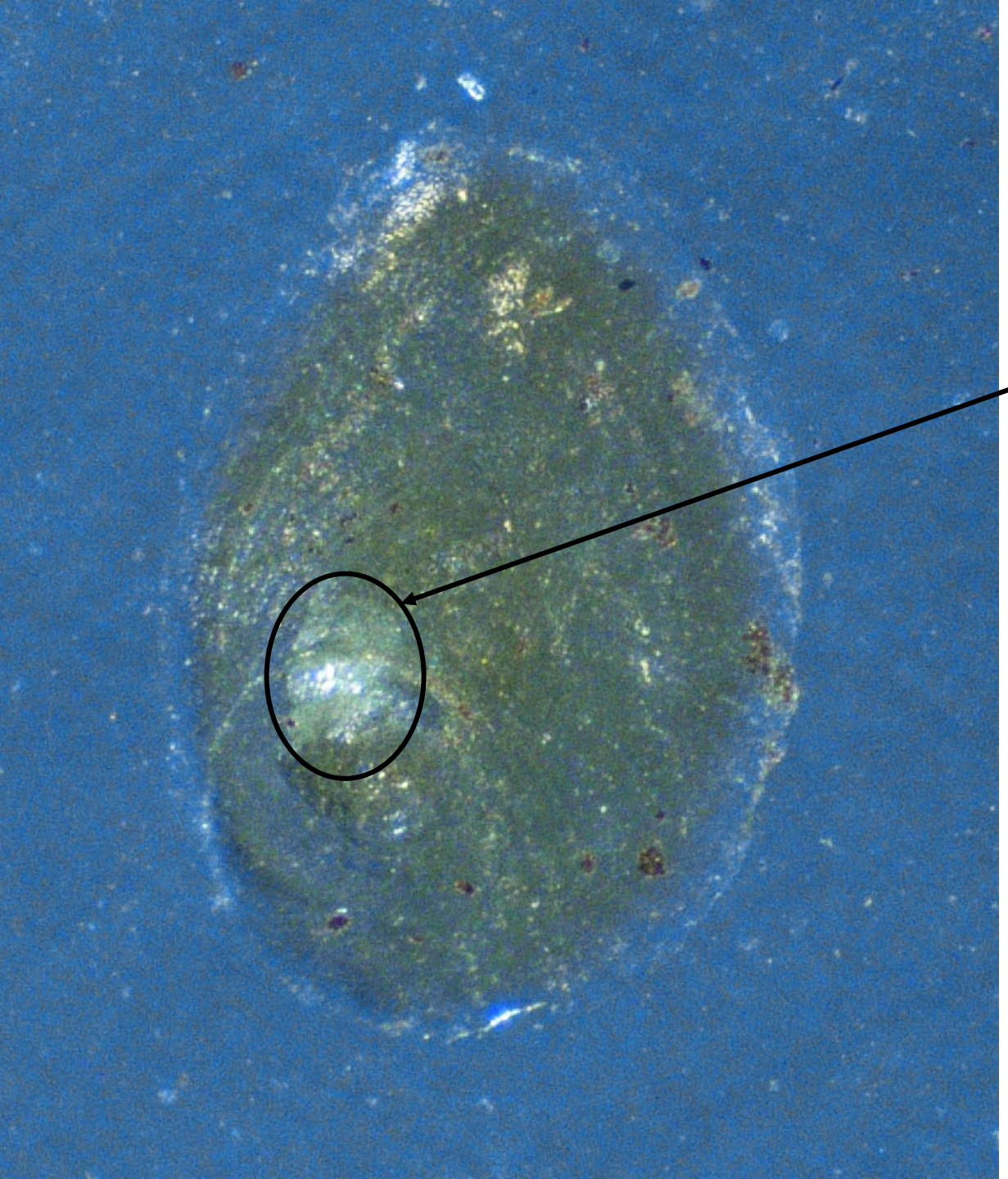
Operculum

Pallial oviduct

Like the Vermont Creek specimens shipped concurrently, this shell was not rugged. It was almost fragile.



Additional manipulation of body mass to expose pallial oviduct caused two embryonic specimens to display. They appear as round glabrous objects. Presence of embryonic specimens in oviduct was the classic characteristic to determine *P. antipodarum*.



Operculum cleaned. Thorp and Rogers (2016) uses paucispiral operculum with white calcareous smear to determine *P. antipodarum*.

Paucispiral means spiral structure “fanning out” away from a central nucleus. Spiral structure displays in clockwise fashion.

White calcareous smear.

This specimen and all others in this Garfoot Creek collection were determined to be *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*, commonly called New Zealand mudsnail.