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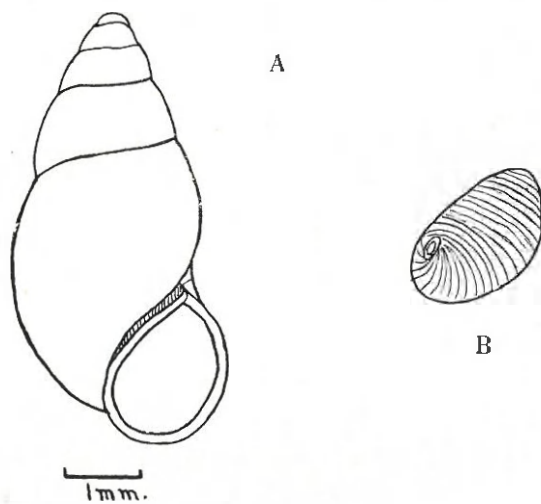
(A paru le 28 octobre 1950).

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A new Species of Hydrobiidae from the Belgian Congo

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Very few species of this family appear to have been discovered in tropical Africa and it seems worthwhile to describe what is presumably a new species. 26 specimens were found mixed with a botanical spe-

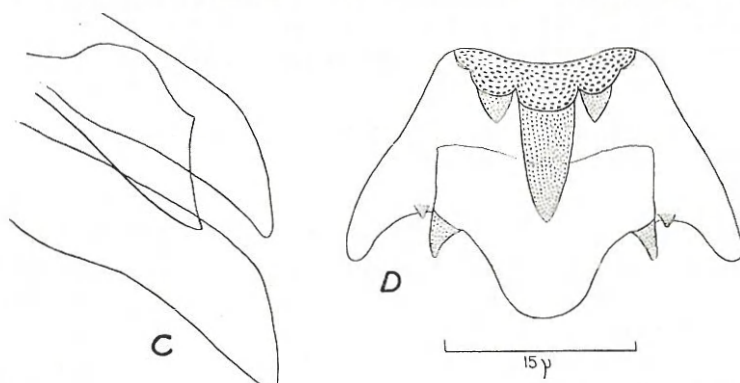


A. — Diagram of whole shell. B. — Diagram of operculum.

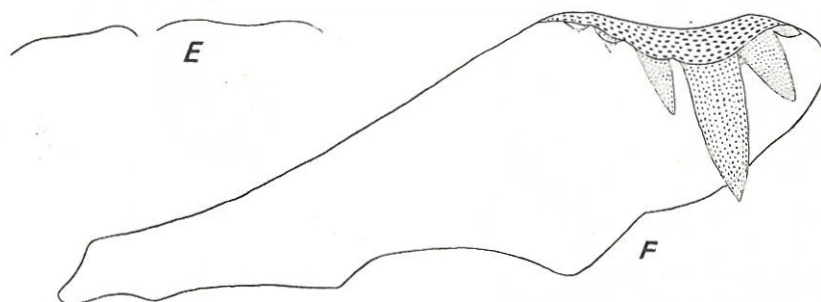
cimen collected by Dr. F. L. HENDRICKX. The specimen, no. 4124, was a species of *Lemna* (« Duckweed ») and these are inhabitants of stagnant water. It was collected at Kakondo in the E. Belgian Congo in July 1946.

Hydrobia hendrickxi sp. nov.

Shell small, imperforate and rather solid, 5.5 mm. high and 2.8 mm. broad, pale brown but usually appearing blackish owing to deposits. Whorls 4-5, apical ones soon eroded, body whorl minutely and irregularly longitudinally striate. Suture moderately impressed, body whorl with a very shallow groove below it. Aperture pear-shaped, the inner edge somewhat straight, the outer edge smoothly rounded, height



C. — Portion of edge of rachis with marginal teeth folded back over rachis.
D. — Central tooth.



E. — Diagram showing relative position of anterior margins of the central and lateral teeth.
F. — Lateral tooth.

2.0 mm. and breadth 1.6 mm., glossy inside. Operculum thin horny, minutely striate, retractile within the shell.

Several of the specimens were found to contain dried remains of the animals and two radulae were mounted. Data for these are as follows.

Number of rows of teeth = 115-130 (including about
30 young teeth i. e. those which do stain in acid dyes)

Length of the radula = 1.93-2.07 mm.

Breadth of the rachis of radula = 0.11-0.15 mm.

The radula is somewhat similar to that of *H. ulvae* (PENNANT). The anterior margins of the central and lateral teeth are in line. The central tooth has three main cusps with traces of one more on each side. There are two conspicuous basal denticles at the extreme base of what appears to be a rather raised rectangular platform. There are also two very small basal denticles on a lower plane. The posterior margin of the tooth is markedly trilobed as is usual in the family. Lateral tooth with about 6 cusps and the marginals with 12 visible cusps besides several others not easily visible.

