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## Chinese mystery snail michigan

It has been suggested that Cipangopaludina malleata was merged into this article. (Discussion) Expected from July 2020. Mysterious Snail China An individual living abroad The least-cared conservation status (IUCN 3.1)[1] Kingdom scientific classification: Animalia Phylum: Mollusca class: Gastropoda sublayer: Caenogastropoda: Family Architaenioglossa: Genus Viviparidae: Cipangopaludina Species: C. chinensis The name binomial Cipangopaludina chinensis (Gray, 1834) The word isoned [2] Paludina chinensis Gray, 1834 (original combination) Bellamya chinensis (Gray, 1834) Vivipara chinensis (Gray, 1834) Viviparus chinensis malleatus (Reeve , 1863) Viviparus japonicus Viviparus stelmaphora Paludina malleata Paludina japonicus Cipangopaludina malle The mysterious Chinese snail, black snail, or trapdoor snail (Cipangopaludina chinensis), is a large freshwater snail with bearings and operculum, an aquatic gastric medicu in the family Viviparidae. [4] Japan's diversity of this species is black and is usually a dark green, moss-like algae that covers the shell. [to quote] The trapdoor snail name refers to the operculum, an oval image that most snails in this branch possess. When the software of the snail is completely retracted, the operculum seals the aperture of the shell, providing some protection against drying and eating meat. [to quote] The classification of the mysterious eastern snail populations introduced is confusing and has many scientific names used. [5] There has also been debate over whether Cipangopaludina chinensis malleata and Cipangopaludina japonica in North America are meaningd and simply different types of the same species. [5] For example, the USGS database considers these two species to be separate species. [5] Smith (2000)[6] argued that Cipangopaludina was a subs division of Bellamya; however, since most North American documents do not use the genus Bellamya to refer to these introduced snails, the oriental mystery snail discussed here is called Cipangopaludina. [5] The document cited in the USGS database relates to mysterious Chinese snails that can use the following names: Cipangopaludina chinensis, Cipangopaludina chinensis malleatus, Cipangopaludina chinensis malleata, Viviparus malleatus, Viviparus chinensis malleatus, Bellamya chinensis and Bellamya chinensis malleatus. [5] The shell description of Bellamya chinensis Species of the genus Cipangopaludina can be determined by a relatively large syce formation and a contradred opercula. [5] The shell is conical and thin but solid, with pointed peaks and relatively higher spire and distant body spirals. [7] This species has a small and rounded navel and the spire is created at an angle of 65-80°. [5] Cipangopaludina chinensis expresses pale colors as a juvenile brown and olive pigment, greenish brown, brown or reddish-brown as an adult. [5] the inner color is white to light blue. [5] The surface of the shell is smooth with clear growth lines. [7] The shell has a spiral of 6.0-7.0. [5] Bellamya chinensis is a large arthropod usually with a shell height of 40 mm (1.6 in) and a shell width of 30 mm (1.2 in), the largest being 60 mm (2.4 in) in height and 40 mm (1.6 in) wide. [7] The shell height can be up to 65 millimetres (2.6 in). [5] Cipangopaludina chinensis has a width-to-height ratio of 0.74-0.82. [5] The aperture is ovary with a simple outer lip and an inner lip. [7] In adolescents, the final shell spiral displays a separate carina, and the shell contains grooves with 20 striae/mm between each groove. [5] Juveniles also have a detailed pattern on their pericardium consisting of 2 apexes and 3 rows of body twisted hairs with long hooks at the two ends, separate ridges, and many other hairs with short hooks. [5] The shell of Cipangopaludina chinensis grows allometrically (height increases faster than width) and does so at a reduced rate compared to Cipangopaludina japonica, so that the adult shell is less prolonged than its fellow human beings. [5] Radula may also vary between Cipangopaludina japonica and Cipangopaludina chinensis, but there are many variants even in a species where it is not a good diagnostic characteristic. [5] However, as a general guide, in a North American population, the radula of Cipangopaludina chinensis has seven small cusps on the edge teeth and a large central top with four small cusps on the sides. [5] Mysterious snails (unlike apple snails) have no siphon. They inhabit, and like all aquatic snails, they have only one set of tentacles. Distributed Although native to East Asia from the tropics of Indochina to northern China, this species has established itself in North America. Its range originates from Southeast Asia to Japan and eastern Russia. [5] It is widely distributed in China including the Loess Plateau of China. [7] Its non-native distribution was sold in Chinese food markets in San Francisco in the late 1800s. [5] It was collected as early as 1914 in Boston. [5] It was probably released from an aquarium into the Niagara River between 1931 and 1942. [5] It has become a problematic invasive species in many areas. It is an imported species in the United States. It is found in any or all of the tributaries on Grand Island and on both sides of the Niagara River in the United States and Canada. [8] Non-native distributions in the United States include: various ponds in Connecticut and Massachusetts; [5] various ponds in New Hampshire; [10] Potomac River, Maryland; [5] Coheco River, New Hampshire; [5] Delaware River, New Jersey; [5] Hudson And Niagara River, New York; [5] Schuylkill River and Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania; [5] Annaquatucket River, Rhode several isolated locations in Maine and Virginia. [5] Minnesota: 80 known waters in 2016[11] Great Lakes Region: Cipangopaludina chinensis malleata's first record in the Great Lakes dating from 1931 to 1942 from the Niagara River, which flows into Lake Ontario. [5] Cipangopaludina chinensis malleata appears in Lake Erie, where it was imported some time before 1968. [5] Cipangopaludina chinensis was first found in Lake Oneida, flowing to Lake Ontario, in 1977-1978. [5] Jokinen (1982)[12] noted the presence of cipangopaludina chinensis populations in the drainage systems of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and Lake Michigan, from the states of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and New York. [5] It is regulated in Minnesota, where it is illegal to release it into the wild. [13] In Naperville, Illinois, U.S. Ecology This species prefers freshwater lakes with soft bottoms, mud or mud.[5] reservoirs, slow-moving freshwater rivers, streams,[5] rice paddies and ponds with aquatic grass, bottom climbing or on aquatic grass. [7] It prefers lentic waters with mud, sand and mud substrates in eastern North America, although it may also survive in slower streams. [5] It can tolerate conditions in stagnant waters near septic tanks. [5] It has been found in waters east of North America with pH 6.5-8.4, calcium concentrations 5–97 ppm, magnesium concentrations 13–31 ppm, oxygen concentrations 7–11 ppm, depths of 0.2–7m[14] m, electrical levels 63–400 μmhos/cm, and sodium concentrations of 2–49 ppm. [5] The optimal water temperature for it to grow and grow is between 20 and 28 °C.[7] It will hibernation while the water temperature is lower than 10-15 °C or higher than 30 °C.[7] The feeding habit Cipangopaludina chinensis feeds non-selectively on organic and inseaous bottom material as well as bottom algae and plants, mainly by shaving, but diatoms are probably the most nutritious food it eats at locations in eastern North America. [5] It is primarily an algae-eating species in the aquarium context. These snails are very popular in freshwater aquariums because they do not eat fish eggs or plants, they are not too populated in the aquarium, and they close up if there is a water problem, giving people an indication that something is wrong a few weeks before the fish die. [15] Life cycle reproduction is sexually started. This species is ovoviviparous. [5] Females live up to 5 years, while males live up to 3, sometimes 4 years. [5] The abundance of females is usually greater than 169 juveniles in a lifetime, and can be up to 102 for any calf. [5] All females typically contain embryos from May to August and young are born between June and October in eastern North America in shallow waters, after which females begin to migrate to deeper waters for winter in autumn. [5] Females carry children in their 4th and 5th years than in other years. [5] The Bellamya chinensis parasite serves in its native habitat as a host and a vector for many parasites including[16] Is an intermediate host for: Echinocasmus elongatus Echinocasmus redioduplicatus Echinocasmus rugosus Eu euparghium ilocanum Recurvatum Echinostoma macrorachis Echinostoma cinetorchis in South Korea - this parasite can infect humans[17] It is also a common host of echinostomes larvae in the Kimmen Islands. [5] Bellamya chinensis's parasites include trematode Aspidogaster conchicola. [18] Humans use this species to form one of three species of freshwater snails mainly found in the Chinese market. [19] The snail is widely used as part of the human diet in most parts of China because the snail's meat is considered tasty, nutritious, with its high protein content and low fat content. [7] Moreover, in China it is also used as a drug for the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases. [7] Its shell has been abundant in archaeological sites in the Guanzhong Basin in NorthwestErn China since the middle of the Stone Age. [7] These are the remains of pre-historic meals. Meat is eaten mainly as side food. [7] It is also one of the rice field snails traditionally eaten in Thailand. [20] Reference This article combines CC-BY-2.5 text from reference[7] and public domain text from reference[5] ^ Köhler F., Do V. & Jinghua F. (2012). Cipangopaludina chinensis. In: IUCN 2012. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2012.2. &lt;www.iucnredlist.org&gt;. Downloaded on March 24, 2013. ^ Aquatic invasive species: Mysterious Chinese snail. Indiana / U.S. Department of Natural Resources, Fish and Wildlife Department. Retrieved July 17, 2007. ^ Solomon C. T., Olden J. D., Johnson P. T. J., Dillon R. T. & Vander Zanden M. J. (2010). The distribution and community-level influence of the mysterious Chinese snail (Bellamya chinensis) north of Lake Wisconsin. 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