

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Invertebrate Abstract

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CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE

NAME: *Sonorella coloradoensis* – (Stearns, 1890)

COMMON NAME: Grand Canyon talussnail

SYNONYMS: *Helix coloradensis* Stearns 1890

FAMILY: Helminthoglyptidae

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: (R.E.C. Stearns, 1890, as *Helix*), Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 13 (for 1890) (813):205-225; Pls. 15-17.

TYPE LOCALITY: “Grand Canyon of Colorado River, on S Rim, near Hance Trail, opposite Kaibab Plateau, at 3,500 ft, Coconino Co.”, Arizona, USA. (Bequaert and Miller (1973).

TYPE SPECIMEN:

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS: Based on an unpublished revision by W.B. Miller (1968a, in Bequaert and Miller 1973), he recognized 68 valid species of *Sonorella* (with 19 subspecies), 57 of them in Arizona (three common with Sonora), 3 in New Mexico, 1 in trans-Pecos Texas (in common with New Mexico), 8 in Sonora (3 in common with Arizona), and 3 in Chihuahua. *Sonorella binneyi* is 1 of 15 species in the *S. binneyi* Complex.

DESCRIPTION: Snails in the genus *Sonorella* have a “depressed globose, helicoids shell, 12 to 30 mm in diameter, umbilicate or perforate, with a wide, unobstructed mouth and a thin, barely expanded peristome, smoothish or slightly sculptured with growth-lines, occasionally with fine oblique or spiral granulation and short hairs (mainly on the early whorls), lightly colored, and normally with a dark peripheral band. Its most characteristic features are, however, in the genitalia, which lack a dart sac and mucus glands.” (Bequaert and Miller, 1973). For species in the *S. binneyi* Complex: the usually short penis is more or less thick, with a bluntly rounded verge. The shell is relatively small and globose, occasionally depressed, with a smooth, silky-lustrous periostracum; usually with apical spirally descending threads. (Bequaert and Miller, 1973).

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: The most characteristic features of the genus *Sonorella* are, in the genitalia, which lack a dart sac and mucus glands (Bequaert and Miller 1972).

ILLUSTRATIONS:

TOTAL RANGE: Endemic to Arizona, where it is the northernmost species of the genus. Widespread in the Grand Canyon on both N and S walls, up to 5,700 feet (Bequaert and

Miller, 1973); shell found at E side of Powell Plateau; and historically collected by Ferris and Pilsbry “2 mi NW of Chino RR station” Aubrey cliffs (5 mi NW of Seligman), Coconino Co., (ANSP, Accessed 2008; Bequaert and Miller 1973).

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: See “**Total Range.**”

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

BIOLOGY: Terrestrial gastropods do not move much, usually only to find food or reproduce. Olfaction is the primary sensory behavior utilized to find and move toward a food item (on the scale of centimeters to meters). A moving terrestrial gastropod lays down water-laden mucus on which it moves exposing its integument to a potentially drying atmosphere, and increasing its water losses through the pallial cavity because of the necessity for gas exchange. A roosting terrestrial gastropod deploys a variety of passive mechanisms for water conservation, including the direct protection of its wet surfaces from drying conditions, avoidance of temperature extremes, the creation of more favorable microclimates and decreases in gas exchange. (A. Cook, *in* Barker 2001).

REPRODUCTION:

FOOD HABITS: Probably omnivorous, feeding on plant material (including algae, mosses, lichens, and possibly roots, shoots, leaves, flowers, anthers, pollen, fruit, seeds and rotting wood), and microorganisms associated with live and decaying vegetation; followed to a lesser extent by fungi and soil. (Speiser, *in* Barker, 2001).

HABITAT: Found on talus slopes of canyons. The talussnail is a rock snail usually found in taluses or “slides” of coarse broken rock, generally found in crevices one to several feet below the surface, sealed to stones by their mucus. (SDCP).

ELEVATION: Up to 5,700 feet (1737 m) elevation (Bequaert & Miller, 1973). Based on collections in ANSP (accessed 2008), elevations ranged from 2,492 – 6,700 feet (760-2042 m).

PLANT COMMUNITY:

POPULATION TRENDS: Unknown.

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS: None
STATE STATUS: 3 (AZGFD, AWCS 2022)
[1C (AGFD SWAP 2012)]

OTHER STATUS: None

MANAGEMENT FACTORS: Threats include destruction or disturbance of talus slopes.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN:

SUGGESTED PROJECTS: Validity of the informal *Sonorella* “species-groups” (or “complexes”) has been brought into question by Naranjo-García (1988) and Roth (1996). Further research, including the use of molecular techniques, is needed to help clarify the relationships of these informal taxa. (Gilbertson and Radke 2005). Surveys needed to determine if historic populations still present and to locate new populations.

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP: NPS – Grand Canyon National Park; State Land Department; Private.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

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MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The genus *Sonorella* occurs over most of Arizona (except a strip north of the Grand Canyon, an extensive northeast corner, and the small southwest *Eremarionta* area), the southwest corner of New Mexico, trans-Pecos Texas, northeast Sonora, and the northwest corner of Chihuahua, Mexico. (Bequaert and Miller, 1973).

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