

On the validity of the genus *Strandzhia* Georgiev & Glöer, 2013 (Gastropoda: Bythinellidae)

DILIAN GEORGIEV¹, PETER GLÖER²

¹Paisii Hilendarski University of Plovdiv, Faculty of Biology, Department of Ecology and Nature Conservation, 24 Tsar Assen Str., 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria, diliangeorgiev@gmail.com ²Biodiversity Research Laboratory, Schulstrasse 3, D-25491 Hetlingen, Germany, gloeer@malaco.de

Abstract. The genus *Strandzhia* Georgiev & Glöer, 2013 (Gastropoda: Bythinellidae) was described from the Strandzha Mountain area in southeastern Bulgaria, with its type species, *S. bythinellopenia* Georgiev & Glöer, 2013. The species was initially found in a spring near the village of Mladezhko, coexisting with *Bythinella dedovi* (Glöer & Georgiev 2011). This article addresses the critique by Jaszczyńska et al. (2024), who question the validity of the genus *Strandzhia* based on two key points: the examination of male specimens from the type locality revealing a penis morphology typical of the genus *Grossuana* Radoman, 1983, and the sequencing of these specimens confirming their identity with *Grossuana*. They consequently question the expertise of the original authors regarding penis morphology, concluding the genus is invalid. However, our studies involved dissecting nine male specimens of *Strandzhia* and the existence of *S. bythinellopenia* at its type locality, alongside *Bythinella* and *Grossuana* species. Future genetic studies are essential for specimens exhibiting the characteristic penis morphology of *Strandzhia*.

Key words: Gastropods, Rissoidea, Bulgaria.

The genus *Strandzhia* Georgiev & Glöer, 2013 (Gastropoda: Bythinellidae) was described from the Strandzha Mountainя area in southeastern Bulgaria, with one known species, the type species, *S. bythinellopenia* Georgiev & Glöer, 2013 (Georgiev & Glöer 2013). The animals were found in a spring (source) near the village of Mladezhko, coexisting with a species of *Bythinella – B. dedovi* (Glöer & Georgiev 2011).

This brief article is a response to the publications by Jaszczyńska *et al.* (2024), where the authors express opinions on the invalidity of the aforementioned genus. The authors challenge the validity of the genus in two ways:

1. They examine the anatomy of male specimens with shells similar to those of *Strandzhia*, collected from the type locality (paratypes). They establish a penis morphology typical for the genus *Grossuana* Radoman, 1983;

2. After, they sequence the specimens with penis morphology identical to that of *Grossuana* and logically determine their identity with this genus (!);

3. Subsequently, they question the expertise of the authors of the genus *Strandzhia* regarding penis morphology and conclude that the genus is invalid.

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During our studies, we both dissected nine male specimens of the genus *Strandzhia*, observing them under a microscope (Georgiev & Glöer 2013). We unequivocally confirmed the previously reported penis morphology. Based on these facts, we consider that:

1. The genus Strandzhia Georgiev & Glöer, 2013 is valid;

2. The species *S. bythinellopenia* Georgiev & Glöer, 2013 exists at its type locality alongside a species of *Bythinella*, as well as a species of *Grossuana*, with which it shares a very similar shell morphology (this similarity led to the erroneous deposition of paratypes of *S. bythinellopenia*, which were, in fact, an unknown species of *Grossuana*);

3. Future genetic studies are required on specimens with the penis morphology characteristic of the genus *Strandzhia*, which is an indisputable scientific fact.

References

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