INTRODUCTION

*Burnupia* Walker, 1912, is a genus of freshwater limpet traditionally considered as belonging to the Ancylidae (Pilsbry & Bequaert, 1927; Hubendick, 1964; Brown, 1994; Lanzer, 1996; Hodgson & Healy, 1998), or included in the tribe Ancylini in the superfamily Planorboidea (Bouchet & Rocroi, 2005). However, its taxonomic position is controversial: based on similarity of radula morphology Pilsbry (1920) suggested a close relationship between *Burnupia* and South American *Uncancylus* Pilsbry, 1913. Brown (1965) placed this genus into the family Ferrissiidae, whereas Burch (1962) proposed a close relationship between *Burnupia* and *Laevapex* forming the subfamily Laevapicinae on the basis of the haploid chromosome number 17. Albrecht et al. (2004) tested whether the shell shape of *Burnupia* evolved independently and inferred its position within the Basommatophora. They concluded that the patelliform shell shape evolved at least three times in the Basommatophora, as previously proposed by Hubendick (1978), representing cases of convergent evolution. Currently, *Burnupia* is considered outside the Ancylinae according to Albrecht et al. (2007), who suggested a new “unnamed clade” for this genus. *Burnupia* not only appears to be distinct from the Ancylinae but also from all other representatives of the superfamily Planorboidea (Albrecht et al., 2007). In reference to the distribution of *Burnupia*, it has long been considered endemic to Africa (Basch, 1963; Wright, 1963; Hubendick, 1964; Albrecht et al., 2004), ranging from the highlands of Ethiopia and East Africa, southwards into Zaire, Angola and Zimbabwe, and widespread in South Africa (Walker, 1924; Hubendick, 1964). Subfossil shells have also been found in now arid parts of Botswana and Namibia (Brown, 1965, 1994). The number of species belonging to the genus is uncertain, with many established based on shell differences alone, but only few may be distinct species (Brown, 1994). *Burnupia* was first reported from South America by Santos (1990), represented by a single species, *Burnupia ingae* Lanzer, 1991, in Brazil and is one of the eight freshwater limpet genera recorded at the moment for the Neotropical region (Santos, 1990, 2003; Lanzer, 1996; Thiengo et al., 2005; Lacerda & Santos, 2011). Lanzer (1991) referred this species to *Burnupia* based on shell apex micro-sculpture with radially arranged punctuations, considered a diagnostic character by Walker (1912) and Hubendick (1964). The current distribution of *B. ingae* includes the type locality, Sombrio Lagoon, Santa Catarina, south and west-central regions of Brazil: Alagoas, Rio Grande do Sul, Espírito Santo and Mato Grosso (Lanzer, 1996; Santos, 2003; Lacerda & Santos, 2011; Fernandez et al., 2014; Fig. 1) and one locality in the north: Pará (Lacerda & Santos, 2011). Herein we provide new information on its shell sculpture and report new records of *Burnupia ingae* in the state of Rio de Janeiro, which represents an expansion of the known distribution of this species.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Live specimens of *Burnupia ingae* were collected from several localities in the state of Rio de Janeiro by hand collecting from fallen leaves of riparian vegetation and floating vegetation on the banks of streams, rivers and lagoons. The specimens were housed at Malacological Collection at Universidade do Estado do Rio