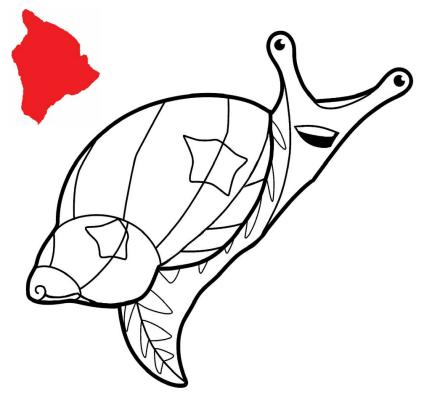


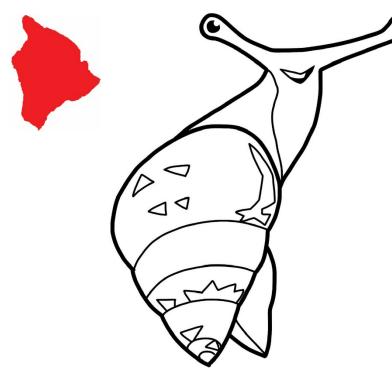
(Hawai'i) Succinea konaensis: One of the species in a distinct lineage of succineids only found on Hawai'i Island. Although the name indicates it's from Kona, it has been recorded in Kona, Ka'ū, Hilo, and Mauna Kea. Unlike many of the remaining succineids, this species is primarily found on the ground. The conservation status of this species is **Imperiled**.

Why should this be the state snail for Hawai'i Island?



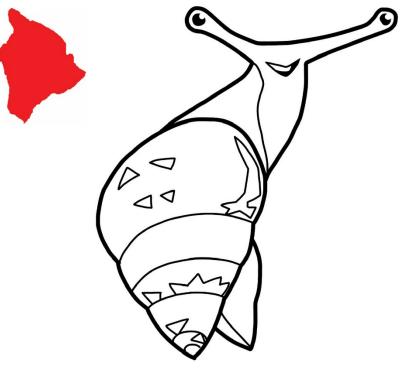
(Hawai'i) Succinea konaensis: One of the species in a distinct lineage of succineids only found on Hawai'i Island. Although the name indicates it's from Kona, it has been recorded in Kona, Ka'ū, Hilo, and Mauna Kea. Unlike many of the remaining succineids, this species is primarily found on the ground. The conservation status of this species is **Imperiled**.

Why should this be the state snail for Hawai'i Island?



(Hawai'i) *Tornatellaria smithi:* The genus *Tornatellaria* is endemic to the Hawaiian Islands and this species is only found on Hawai'i Island. This tiny snail (3 mm in shell height) has been recorded in Kohala, Ka'ū, Hilo, and Mauna Kea. The conservation status of this species is Near Vulnerable.

Why should this be the state snail for Hawai'i Island?



(Hawai'i) *Tornatellaria smithi*: The genus *Tornatellaria* is endemic to the Hawaiian Islands and this species is only found on Hawai'i Island. This tiny snail (3 mm in shell height) has been recorded in Kohala, Ka'ū, Hilo, and Mauna Kea. The conservation status of this species is Near Vulnerable.

Why should this be the state snail for Hawai'i Island?



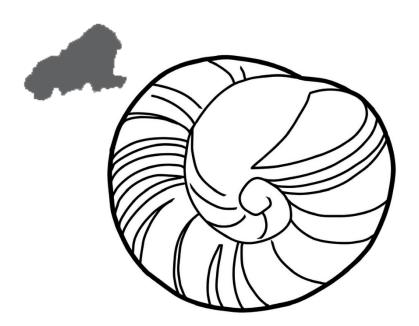
(Kaho'olawe) *Tornatellides kahoolavensis*: There is only one species and one subspecies known to be endemic to Kaho'olawe. Unfortunately, this species is currently considered as extinct. Although there have been no recent surveys on this island, our hope is that one of these species is still living. This shell is as small as a grain of rice.

Why should this be the state snail for Kaho'olawe?



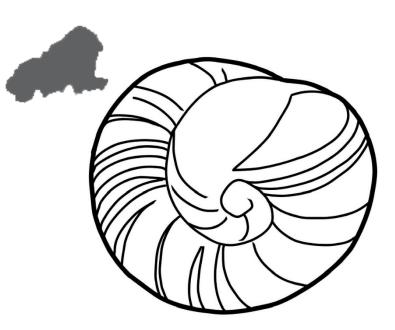
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Why should this be the state snail for Kaho'olawe?



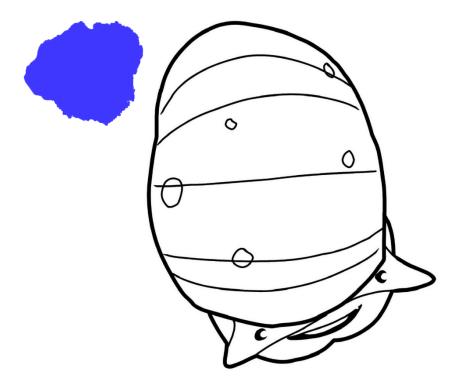
(Kaho'olawe) *Pleuropoma laciniosa kahoolawensis*: This terrestrial species belongs to the family Helicinidae, a group more closely related to marine snails than to other land snails. There is only one species and one subspecies known to be endemic to Kaho'olawe. Unfortunately, this species is currently considered as extinct. Although there have been no recent surveys on this island, our hope is that one of these species is still living.

Why should this be the state snail for Kaho'olawe?



(Kaho'olawe) *Pleuropoma laciniosa kahoolawensis*: This terrestrial species belongs to the family Helicinidae, a group more closely related to marine snails than to other land snails. There is only one species and one subspecies known to be endemic to Kaho'olawe. Unfortunately, this species is currently considered as extinct. Although there have been no recent surveys on this island, our hope is that one of these species is still living.

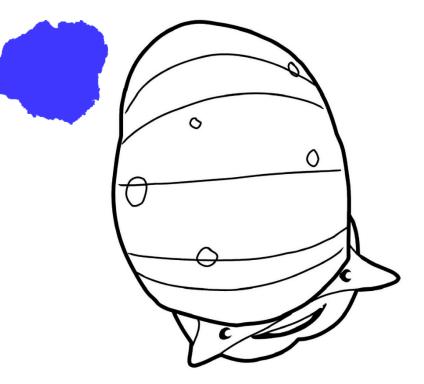
Why should this be the state snail for Kaho'olawe?



(Kaua'i) *Erinna newcombi*: This freshwater snail is found only on Kaua'i, often in seepy areas next to waterfalls. It is the first and only Hawaiian freshwater snail listed under the Endangered Species Act.

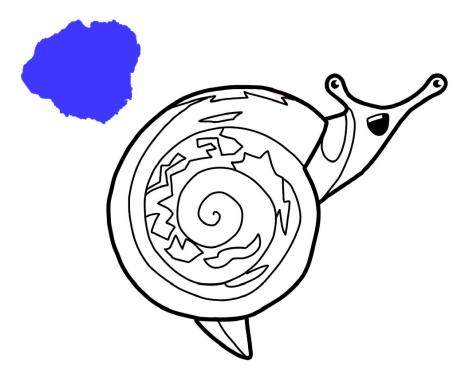
The conservation status of this species is Vulnerable.

Why should this be the state snail for Kaua'i?



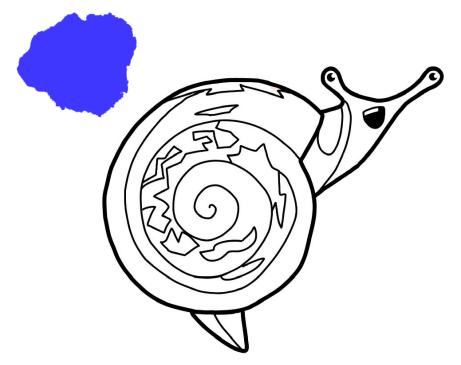
(Kaua'i) *Erinna newcombi*: This freshwater snail is found only on Kaua'i, often in seepy areas next to waterfalls. It is the first and only Hawaiian freshwater snail listed under the Endangered Species Act. The conservation status of this species is **Vulnerable**.

Why should this be the state snail for Kaua'i?



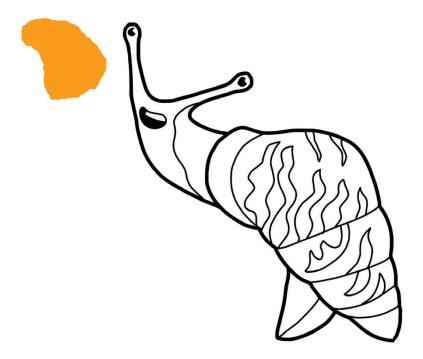
(Kaua'i) *Hiona pilsbryi*: This genus is endemic to Pacific islands, with the most species described from Kaua'i. Members of this group have a translucent shell, and the gold speckles seen are actually on the body of the snail. The conservation status of this species is **Near Vulnerable**.

Why should this be the state snail for Kaua'i?



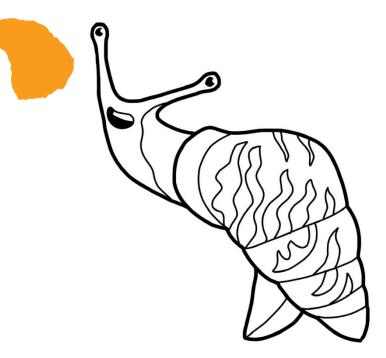
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Why should this be the state snail for Kaua'i?



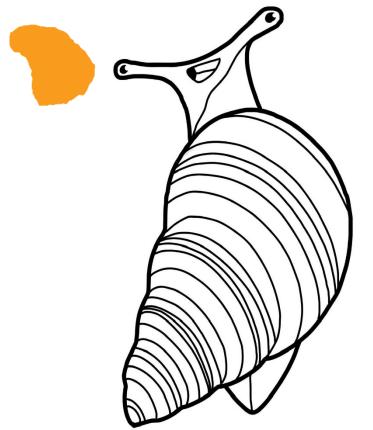
(Lāna'i) *Auriculella lanaiensis*: This is the only *Auriculella* sp. found on Lāna'i. This small snail (5 mm in shell height) can still be found on Lāna'ihale, but it is only known from two small sites.

Why should this be the state snail for Lāna'i?



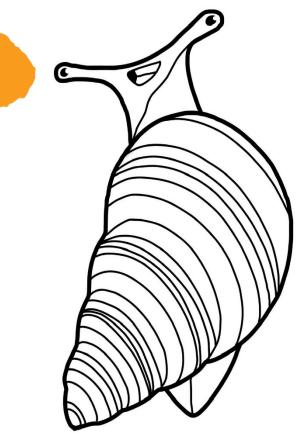
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Why should this be the state snail for Lāna'i?



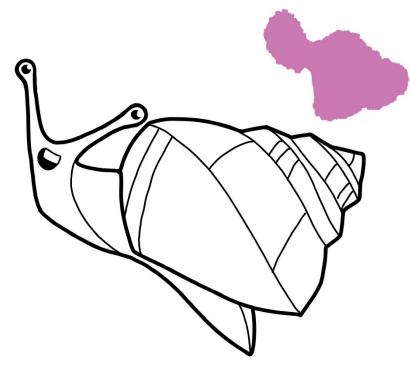
(Lāna'i) *Partulina variabilis*: One of the two extant *Partulina* spp. found on Lāna'i, this species can still be found on Lāna'ihale. This species is on the endangered species list, and the current status of this species is **Imperiled**.

Why should this be the state snail for Lāna'i?



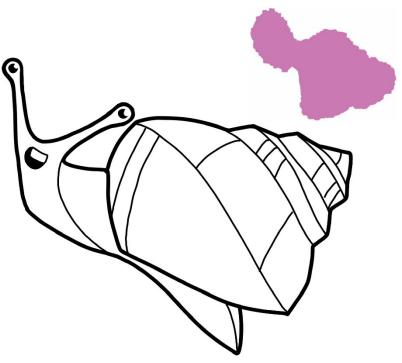
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Why should this be the state snail for Lāna'i?



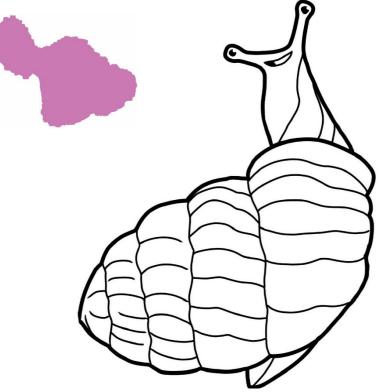
(Maui) Amastra goniops: This species belongs to the only extant, endemic family left in Hawai'i. All amastrids were thought to be extinct from Maui until three species were recently rediscovered. The conservation status of this species is **Imperiled**. This species is found in mesic forest on 'ie'ie (*Freycinetia arborea*).

Why should this be the state snail for Maui?



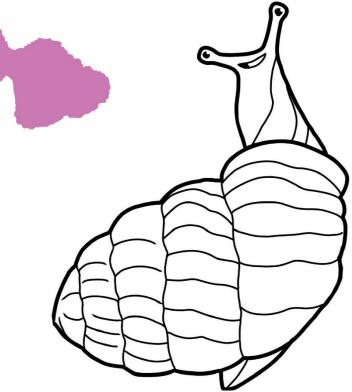
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Why should this be the state snail for Maui?



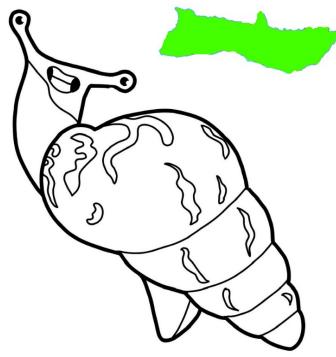
((Maui) Lyropupa striatula: This genus is endemic to the Hawaiian Islands, and all species were thought to be extinct until this species was recently rediscovered on Maui. The beautiful shell ridges are a distinct characteristic of this genus. This species is dependent on the decaying leaf litter of native trees. The conservation status of this species is Critically Imperiled.

Why should this be the state snail for Maui?



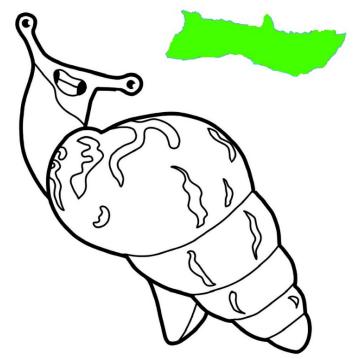
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Why should this be the state snail for Maui?



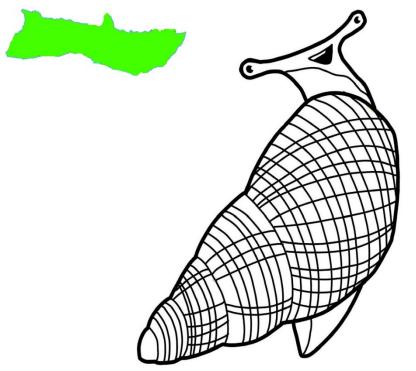
(Moloka'i) *Laminella venusta*: Just like the other Moloka'i snail candidate, this species was thought to be extinct until recently rediscovered. This species is extremely rare but when it is found it is usually seen cleaning the leaves of olonā (*Touchardia latifolia*). The conservation status of this species is **Imperiled**.

Why should this be the state snail for Moloka'i?



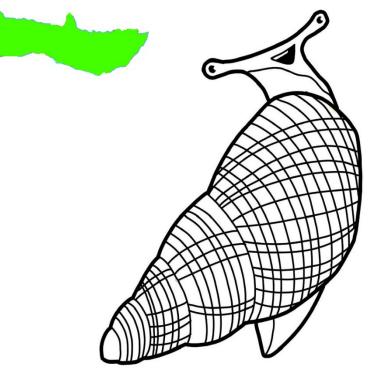
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Why should this be the state snail for Moloka'i?



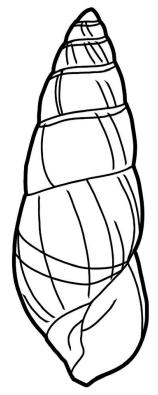
(Moloka'i) *Newcombia canaliculata:* Just like the other Moloka'i snail candidate, this species was thought to be extinct until recently rediscovered. *Newcombia* spp. are often found resting on branches of trees where they mimic a part of that branch. This species is only known from one population on the windward sea cliffs of Moloka'i. The conservation status of this species is **Critically Imperiled**.

Why should this be the state snail for Moloka'i?



(Moloka'i) *Newcombia canaliculata:* Just like the other Moloka'i snail candidate, this species was thought to be extinct until recently rediscovered. *Newcombia* spp. are often found resting on branches of trees where they mimic a part of that branch. This species is only known from one population on the windward sea cliffs of Moloka'i. The conservation status of this species is **Critically Imperiled**.

Why should this be the state snail for Moloka'i?



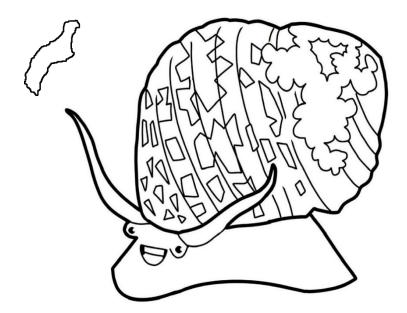
(Ni'ihau) *Carelia sinclairi*: Only two species are known to be endemic to Ni'ihau, one of which is in the genus *Carelia*. This genus is endemic to both Ni'ihau and Kaua'i and so this species was chosen among the two. Unfortunately, all *Carelia* spp. are considered as extinct, but we still hope that there may be a species that remains alive for us to rediscover. These shells can still be found in fossil deposits and have been made into shell lei.

Why should this be the state snail for Ni'ihau?



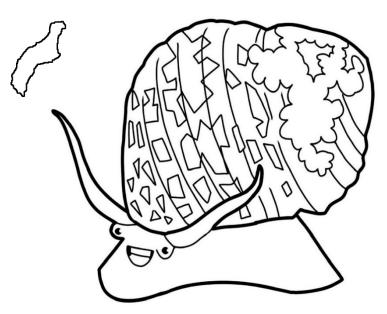
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Why should this be the state snail for Ni'ihau?



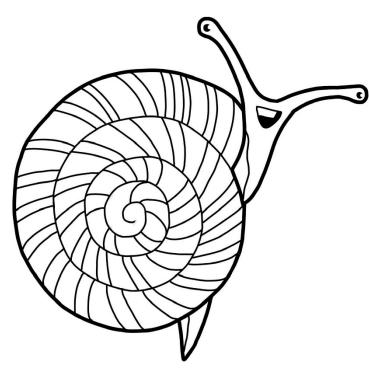
(Ni'ihau) Homalopoma verruca: Although not a land snail, Ni'ihau is known for their Ni'ihau shells. Although there are several species used for lei and none are endemic to the Hawaiian Islands, Homalopoma verruca stands out by being first described from Hawai'i. Additionally, these shells are known as Kahelelani (royal going; name of first chief of Ni'ihau). These shells were worn by chiefs and as the smallest of Ni'ihau shells, they were the most difficult to make into lei, therefore, being one of the most precious shells from Ni'ihau.

Why should this be the state snail for Ni'ihau?



(Ni'ihau) Homalopoma verruca: Although not a land snail, Ni'ihau is known for their Ni'ihau shells. Although there are several species used for lei and none are endemic to the Hawaiian Islands, Homalopoma verruca stands out by being first described from Hawai'i. Additionally, these shells are known as Kahelelani (royal going; name of first chief of Ni'ihau). These shells were worn by chiefs and as the smallest of Ni'ihau shells, they were the most difficult to make into lei, therefore, being one of the most precious shells from Ni'ihau.

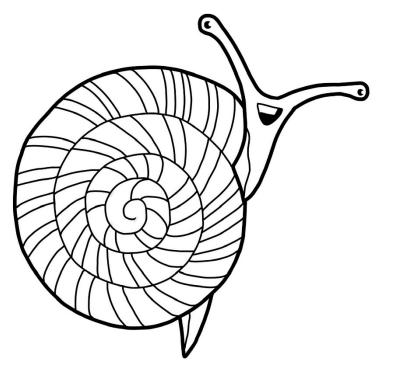
Why should this be the state snail for Ni'ihau?



(Northwestern Hawaiian Islands) *Endodonta christenseni*: The last known living *Endondonta* species is found only on Nihoa. Once this species is extinct, the *Endodonta* genus will also become extinct. It has flame like patterns on its shell that's typical among *Endodonta* species.

The conservation status of this species is Critically Imperiled.

Why should this be the state snail for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands?



(Northwestern Hawaiian Islands) *Endodonta christenseni*: The last known living *Endondonta* species is found only on Nihoa. Once this species is extinct, the *Endodonta* genus will also become extinct. It has flame like patterns on its shell that's typical among *Endodonta* species. The conservation status of this species is **Critically Imperiled**.

Why should this be the state snail for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands?



(Northwestern Hawaiian Islands) *Tornatellides bryani:* This species is endemic to NWHI and found on a couple of islands (Laysan, Lisianski) and Midway Atoll. This small snail (3 mm in shell height) is found in the grasses of these islands and atoll. The conservation status of this species is **Imperiled**.

Why should this be the state snail for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands?



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Why should this be the state snail for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands?



(O'ahu) *Kaala subrutila*: This species is found on and named after the highest point of O'ahu, Mt. Ka'ala. The genus is endemic to O'ahu and contains only one species (monotypic). This species is one of the few remaining ground-dwelling snails that occasionally can be found on shrubs and ferns but is primarily found among the leaf litter. The conservation status of this species is **Near Vulnerable**.

Why should this be the state snail for O'ahu?



(O'ahu) *Kaala subrutila*: This species is found on and named after the highest point of O'ahu, Mt. Ka'ala. The genus is endemic to O'ahu and contains only one species (monotypic). This species is one of the few remaining ground-dwelling snails that occasionally can be found on shrubs and ferns but is primarily found among the leaf litter. The conservation status of this species is **Near Vulnerable**.

Why should this be the state snail for O'ahu?





(O'ahu) *Laminella sanguinea*: This species belongs to the endemic family, Amastridae. It has a zigzag color pattern reminiscent of the kīke'eke'e kapa pattern against a red-colored shell. The conservation status of this species is **Critically Imperiled**.

Why should this be the state snail for O'ahu?

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Why should this be the state snail for O'ahu?