

AERIAL AND AQUATIC RESPIRATION OF A MANGROVE MURICID SNAIL *CHICOREUS CAPUCINUS*

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The oxygen consumption of an intertidal mangrove muricid snail, *Chicoreus capucinus*, was measured both in air and sea water. The snail could experience more than 90 % aerial exposure on the mangrove floor. The rate of aerial respiration was higher than the rate of the snail in water. The ratio between aerial and aquatic respiration was 3.5. The slopes between the two rates were not significantly different. The snail can survive underwater for over 48 hours at ambient temperature (28-39 °C). The temperature coefficient Q_{10} (the ratio between the rate at 22 °C to the rate at 32 °C) was 2.5 in air and 2.0 in water.