

New data on four European terrestrial gastropods

E. GITTENBERGER

Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, P.O. Box 9517, 2300 RA Leiden

H.P.M.G. MENKHORST

Weegbree 32, 2923 GM Krimpen a.d. IJssel

& J.G.M. RAVEN

Pr. J.W. Frisolaan 229, 2263 CG Leidschendam

In this paper several new, mainly distributional, data are presented concerning four European terrestrial gastropod species. For all localities mentioned the UTM Grid code (10 km squares) is given. We are greatly indebted to Dr. L. Forcart (Basle), who allowed us to publish some interesting new information concerning *Oxychilus (Ortizius) clarus*.

The following abbreviations are used: Coll., collection; G, Gittenberger; M, Menkhorst; NHMB, Naturhistorisches Museum, Basle; R, Raven; RMNH, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden.

Planogyra sororcula (Benoit, 1857) (Valloniidae) new to the Pyrenees, first record for Spain

Gittenberger (1977) summarized the distributional data concerning *Planogyra sororcula* (Benoit, 1857) (fig. 1), a species known from (1) the western part of the Balkans, between Greece and the southernmost part of Austria, (2) Italy, except the northern Alpine region, and (3) France, departments Drôme and Isère. A single shell was found on 14.VII.1979,

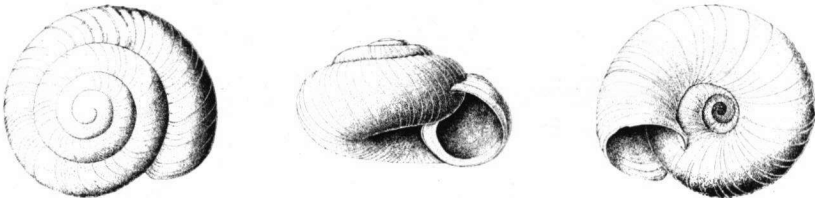


Fig. 1. *Planogyra sororcula* (Benoit), S. Austria; width 2.4 mm (after Gittenberger, 1967 — Basteria 31: 71, fig. 1). The whitish shell may have prominent, regularly spaced periostracal ribs.

in the Spanish Pyrenees, Huesca, in a bottom sample taken by R at ca. 1500 m alt. in a deep, shaded and rather moist, karst fissure in the Eocene algal reef 1250 m E. of Merli, 6.5 km NNW. of Roda de Isábena (UTM BG99) (Coll. R). This is the first record for both the Pyrenees and Spain and implies a considerable extension of the known range of the species.

Toltecia pusilla (Lowe, 1831) (Endodontidae)
new to the Hautes-Pyrénées

The discovery of *Toltecia pusilla* (Lowe, 1831) (fig. 2) in the French department Hautes-Pyrénées, Argelès-Gazost (UTM YN36) implies the occurrence of this species within the area dealt with by Kerney & Cameron (1979). Five specimens (Coll. M) were collected on 9.VIII.1978 by M in the village, in rubble near a brick wall.

T. pusilla is known from all Macaronesian archipelagos (Backhuys, 1975: 119). The species has been recorded from circummediterranean localities mainly as *Pleuropunctum micropleuros* (Paget, 1854). Its actual distribution is badly known because the systematic position of many at least closely related nominal taxa has never been thoroughly studied: e.g. *Helix poupillieri* Bourguignat, 1863, from Algeria; *Punctum lederi* (O. Boettger, 1880), reported from SE. Azerbaydzhan, U.S.S.R. (Lenkoran) to Israel and Turkey; *Patula atoma* Gredler, 1892, from China, Hunan province (see Zilch, 1974: 184, pl. 8 fig. 19); *Pyramidula javana* (Möllendorff, 1897) from Java, Bali and Lombok; *Punctum hottentotum* (Melvill & Ponsonby, 1891) from southern Africa; etc.

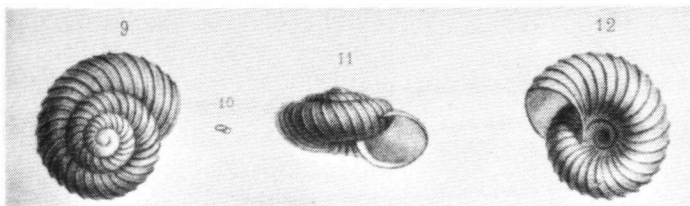


Fig. 2. *Toltecia pusilla* (Lowe), SE. France; width ca. 2 mm (after Bourguignat, 1863 — Moll. nouv., lit. peu connus 2: pl. 5 figs. 9-12). The brownish, slightly shouldered shell has prominent spiral striae on the protoconch.

Oxychilus (Ortizius) clarus (Held, 1837) (Zonitidae)
new to France and Spain, with a summary of new and old data

The actual distribution of *Oxychilus (Ortizius) clarus* (Held, 1837) (figs. 3, 4) is still badly known. Therefore it seems justifiable to summarize all available reliable data below. The species most probably lives well below the surface, under stones, among roots, or in the crevices of rocks. In the Pyrenees all shells were collected by R under calcareous rocks in dry areas with scanty vegetation between 670 and 1100 m alt. Living animals have been found so far only by Dr. L. Forcart (Basle), (1) near Samnaun (Switzerland), at 1850-1950 m alt. under stones on a grassy slope with larch and (2) in the Forêt de la Sainte-Baume (France) at 700-800 m alt. Again, near Samnaun Dr. Forcart collected empty shells under stones on a grassy slope at 2500 m alt., above the tree-line. which

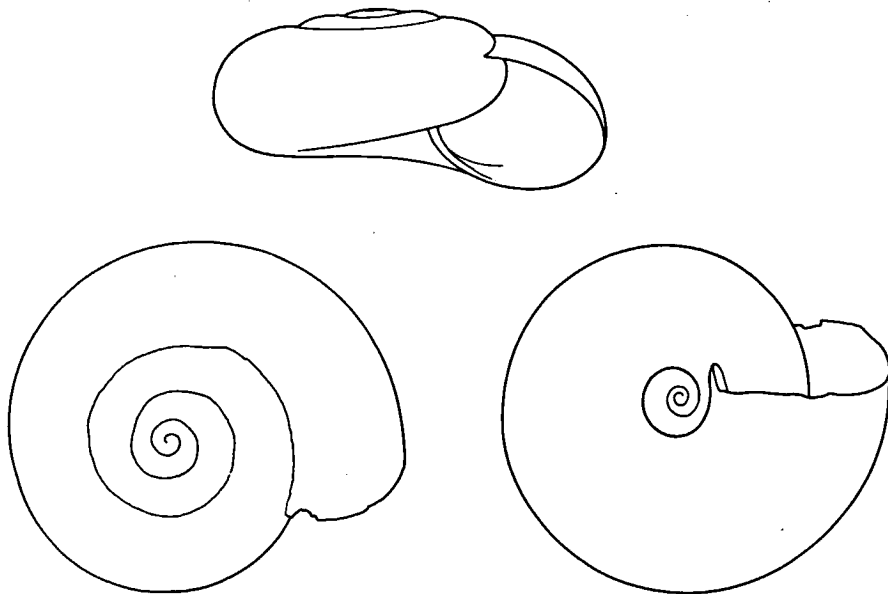


Fig. 3. *Oxychilus (Ortizius) clarus* (Held), France, Combe de Queyras; actual width 4.4 mm (RHMN)
The shell is white and only has an obsolete spiral microsculpture. W.C.G. Gertenaar del.

constitutes the highest locality known for the species; the lowest locality has been reported by the same collector and is situated in the Val San Giacomo (Italy), 390 m alt. Empty shells have also been found in flood debris.

The following distributional data, all with UTM Grid codes, are considered reliable; Clessin (1884) based his identifications on syntypes received from Held, he studied Pollonera's (1885) material:

Austria (Klemm, 1974: 251): Niederösterreich. — Frauenstein, W. of Mödling (WP92); Weidlingbach, NW. of Vienna (WP94). Vorarlberg. — Gschlif (NT56); Hoher Freschen (NT54); Staufenspitze (NT54).

France: Hautes-Alpes. — Combe de Queyras (Gorges du Guil), right side of the valley, 1100 m alt. (LQ52) (RMNH/1 shell, G leg.). Isère. — 4 km E. of Chichilianne, W. of Clelles, 1025 m alt. (GK06) (RMNH/1 shell, G leg.). Var. — Forêt de la Sainte-Baume, 700-800 m alt. (GJ20) (NHMB/live animal, L. Forcart leg.).

Germany: Bayern. — Type locality, Mittenwald (PT75) (Clessin, 1884: 93, syntypes); along the Isar S. of Munich, in flood debris only? (PU82) (Ehrmann, 1933: 88).

Italy: Torino. — along the Po in flood debris near Torino (LQ99) (Pollonera, 1885: 682); hills near Gassinio (MQ09) (Pollonera, 1886: 2). Sondrio. — Val San Giacomo near Barini, 390 m alt. (NS23) (NHMB/a juvenile shell, L. Forcart leg.).

Spain (all material in Coll. R; R leg.): Huesca. — 1500 m NW. of Merli, 6½ km NNW. of Roda de Isábena, 1100 m alt. (BG99) (1 shell); El Aspra, 3 km NNW. of Roda de Isábena, along the road, 750 m alt. (BG99) (1 shell); Barranco de Vayart, 3¼ km N. of Roda de Isábena, 850 m alt. (BG99) (3 shells); Ermita de San Salvador, 1¾ km NNW. of Roda de Isábena, 940 m alt. (BG99) (1 shell); Casas de Villár, 1 km E. of Roda de Isábena, along the path from the river to a field, 690 m alt. (CG08) (2 shells).

Switzerland: Graubünden. — Between Samnaun and Val Musauna, 1850-1950 m alt. (PS09)

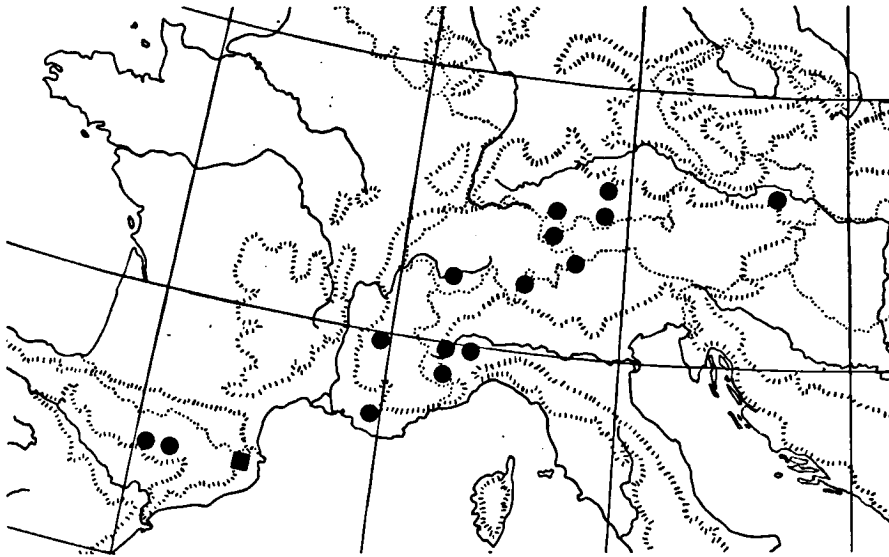


Fig. 4. UTM Grid map (50 km squares) for *Oxychilus (Ortizius) clarus* (Held) (dots) and *Bofilliella subarcuata* (Bofill) (square).

(NHMB/1 animal and a few shells, see Forcart, 1957: 125); along the path to the Samnauner Joch or Fuorcla Zebblas, ca. 2500 m alt. (PS09) (NHMB, some shells). Wallis. — Saillon, 15 km SW. of Sion, 1500 m alt. (LS61) (RMNH/1 shell, B. Otten leg.).

Bofilliella subarcuata (Bofill, 1897) (Clausiliidae)
new to France

A single shell (fig. 5a) of this colourless, decollate and, therefore, easily recognizable member of the Clausiliidae, one of the only two Recent species of Laminiferinae known to exist, was found on 25.VII.1978 in the French department Pyrénées-Orientales by M, SW. of Arles-sur-Tech in ground litter in a small cave along the road N115 (UTM DG69) (Coll. M).

Bofilliella subarcuata (Bofill, 1897) is known from (small) caves and has also been found in ground litter elsewhere. According to Vilella (1967: 20) the animals might live among roots, especially of *Hedera*. In the literature (Loosjes & Altimira Aleu, 1970; Altimira, 1971) the following localities have been reported, all in NW. Spain: Barcelona. — Tavertet, Cova Bora Fosca (UTM DG55). Gerona. — Sant Aniol de Finestres, Cova des Ermitons (UTM DG66); Lladó (type locality), 12 km W. of Figueras, in ground litter near sources and in a small cave near the Rio Manol (UTM DG87); Sant Privat de Bas, not in a cave ("... en pleno bosque ...", Altimira, 1971: 8) (UTM DG56); Tortellá, Cova de l'Orri (UTM DG67). All localities are situated within a single UTM Grid 50 km square (fig. 4).

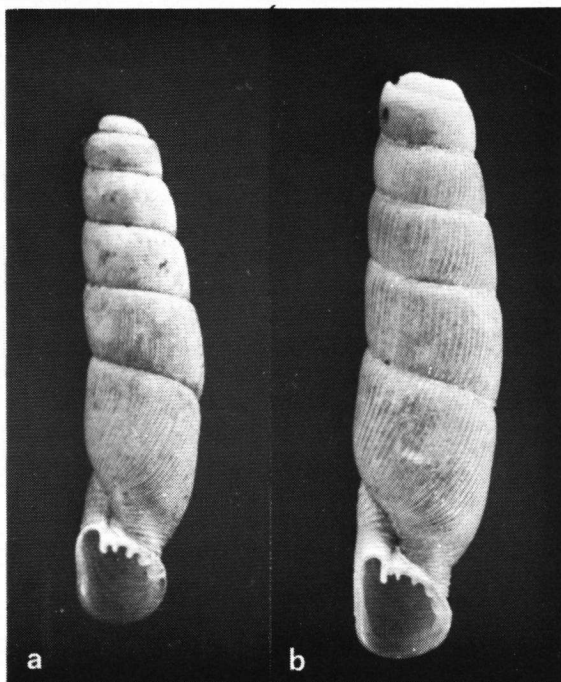


Fig. 5. *Bofilliella subarcuata* (Bofill). 3a, SW. of Arles-sur-Tech; actual height 8.6 mm (Coll. M). 3b, Cova Bora Fosca near Tavertet; actual height 9.8 mm (RMNH). The shells are colourless or white. Photos H. Olivier.

REFERENCES

- ALTIMIRA, C., 1971. Notas malacológicas. (13). — *Miscelánea zool.* 3: 7-10.
- BACKHUYS, W., 1975. Land & fresh-water molluscs of the Azores: I-XII, 1-350. Amsterdam.
- CLESSIN, S., 1884. *Deutsche Excursions-Mollusken-Fauna. Zweite Auflage (part. 1): 1-160.* Nürnberg.
- EHRMANN, P., 1933. Weichtiere, Mollusca. In: P. BROHMER, P. EHRMANN & G. ULMER, *Die Tierwelt Mitteleuropas 2 (1): 1-264.*
- FORCART, L., 1957. Taxionomische Revision paläarktischer Zonitinae, I. — *Arch. Molluskenk.* 86: 101-136.
- GITTENBERGER, E., 1977. *Planogyra sororcula* (Benoit, 1857) (Pulmonata, Valloniidae), une espèce nouvelle pour la France. — *Zool. Meded. Leiden* 51: 191-197.
- KERNEY, M.P., & R.A.D. CAMERON, 1979. *A field guide to the land snails of Britain and North-west Europe: 1-288.* London.
- KLEMM, W., 1974. Die Verbreitung der rezenten Land-Gehäuse-Schnecken in Österreich. — *Denkschr. öst. Akad. Wiss.* 117: 1-503.
- LOOSJES, F.E., & C. ALTIMIRA ALEU, 1970. Notes concernant *Laminifera (Bofilliella) subarcuata* (Bofill). — *Basteria* 34: 55-57.

- POLLONERA, C., 1885. Elenco dei molluschi terrestri viventi in Piemonte. — Atti Accad. Sci. Torino 20: 675-703.
- , 1886. Aggiunte alla malacologia terrestre del Piemonte. — Boll. Musei Zool. Anat. comp. R. Univ. Torino 1 (17): 1-4.
- ZILCH, A., 1974. Vinzenz Gredler und die Erforschung der Weichtiere Chinas durch Franziskaner aus Tirol. — Arch. Molluskenk. 104: 171-228.

SAMENVATTING

Planogyra sororcula (fig. 1) werd voor het eerst in de Pyreneeën vastgesteld door Raven; dit betreft tevens de eerste vondst in Spanje. De soort kenden we al uit de westhelft van de Balkan, Italië (niet in het noorden) en Frankrijk (Drôme en Isère).

De zeer wijd verspreide *Toltecia pusilla* (fig. 2) werd door Menkhorst in de Hautes-Pyrénées vastgesteld, zodat deze soort in Kerney & Cameron's (1979) veldgids thuishoort.

Op basis van oude en nieuwe gegevens wordt het verspreidingsgebied van *Oxychilus (Ortizius) clarus* omschreven (fig. 3, 4), een slecht bekende soort, die waarschijnlijk min of meer onderaards leeft op vrij droge plaatsen. De bekende vindplaatsen liggen tussen 390 en 2500 m hoog. Nieuw is het voorkomen in Frankrijk (Forcart, Gittenberger) en Spanje (Raven).

Menkhorst constateerde het voorkomen van *Bofilliella subarcuata* (fig. 4, 5), een eenvoudig herkenbare vertegenwoordiger van de Clausiliidae (met afbrekend topgedeelte), op Frans grondgebied. Alle vindplaatsen van deze soort, die tot nu toe alleen uit Noordwest-Spanje was gemeld, bevinden zich in één UTM 50 km vak.