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Contribution to the Mollusca fauna of Albania. Results of the field trips of the Hungarian Natural History Museum between 1992 and 2007.

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Abstract: As the result of 27 Albanian collecting trips, performed within the framework of the long-term Balkan exploration project of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, two new taxa - *Gyalina (Gyalina) lunikense* n. sp. and *Zebrina detrita sallake* n. ssp. are described, occurrence of further 38 taxa, namely *Radomaniola curta* (KÜSTER, 1853), *Belgrandia ionica* (SCHÜTT, 1980), *Bythinella cf. drimica* RADOMAN, 1976, *Grossuana euxina* (A. J. WAGNER, 1828), *Paladilhopsis cf. serbica* (PAVLOVIĆ, 1913), *Ohridohoratia sturanyi* (WESTERLUND, 1902), *Pyrgohydrobia grochmalickii* (POLIŃSKI 1929), *Valvata relicta* (POLIŃSKI, 1929), *Valvata stenotrema* POLIŃSKI, 1929, *Gyraulus albidus* RADOMAN, 1953, *Gyraulus trapezoides* POLIŃSKI, 1929, *Bithynia radomani* GLÖER & PESIĆ, 2007, *Carychium tridentatum* (RISSO, 1826), *Carychium minimum* O. F. MÜLLER, 1774, *Myosotella myosotis* (DRAPARNAUD, 1801), *Planorbis presbensis* STURANY, 1894, *Lauria sempronii* (CHARPENTIER, 1837), *Vertigo pusilla* O. F. MÜLLER, 1774, *Vertigo pygmaea* (DRAPARNAUD, 1801), *Columella edentula* (DRAPARNAUD, 1805), *Pupilla sterrii* (VOITH, 1840), *Acanthinula aculeata* (O. F. MÜLLER, 1774), *Gittenbergia sororcula* (BENOIT, 1859), *Multidentula squalina* (L. PFEIFFER, 1848), *Albinaria senilis inconstans* (MOUSSON, 1859), *Montenegrina dofleini occidentalis* NÖRDSIECK, 1977, *Montenegrina perstriata crassa* ERÖSS & SZEKERES, 1999, *Vitrea pygmaea* (O. BOETTGER, 1880), *Oxychilus inopinatus* (ULICNY, 1887), *Lehmannia nyctelia* (BOURGUIGNAT, 1861), *Limax conemenosi* O. BÖTTGER, 1882, *Limax graecus* SIMROTH, 1889, *Malacolimax mrazeki* (SIMROTH, 1904), *Arion fasciatus* (NILSSON, 1823), *Candidula rhabdotoides* (A. J. WAGNER, 1828), *Pseudotrachia rubiginosa* (ROSS-MÄSSLER, 1838), *Liburnica albanograeca* (SUBAI, 1995) and *Pisidium personatum* MALM, 1855 are verified.

New distribution data are given for *Cochlostoma tessellatum tepelenum* FEHÉR, ERÖSS & VARGA, 2001, *Cochlostoma auritum lamellatum* (WESTERLUND, 1885), *Radomaniola albanica* RADOMAN, 1973, *Gyalina circumlineata* (L. PFEIFFER, 1846), *Gyalina nopcsai* RIEDEL, FEHÉR & ERÖSS, 1999, *Chondrula lugorensis* A. J. WAGNER, 1914, *Medora proxima remota* POLIŃSKI, 1924, *Montenegrina apfelbecki okolensis* SZEKERES, 2006, *Montenegrina helvola ornata* ERÖSS & SZEKERES, 1999, *Monacha emmigrata senitschika* HAUSDORF, 1996, *Metafruticicola occidentalis* SUBAI, 1999, and *Cattania maranajensis* (A. J. WAGNER, 1914).

Introduction: Regarding its mollusc fauna, the Balkan peninsula is among the most important hotspots of the Holarctic region, characterized by high species diversity and large number of endemic species. Due to the political situation in the past century, Albania was hardly accessible for researchers for a long time, therefore this is the less explored country of the region.

Probably SCHLÄFLI made the earliest expedition into the territory of the present Albania (MOUSSON 1859) and there are also some scattered faunistical records from South Albania in the papers of WESTERLUND & BLANC (1879) and MARTENS (1889). The first monograph was published only in the first decade of the twentieth century (WOHLBEREDT 1909), which has been followed by that of STURANY & WAGNER (1915) summarizing the data of APFELBECK, STURANY, BULJUBASIĆ, PETROVIĆ, FÜHRER, KLAPTOCZ and WINNEGUTH. During the 1st World War, wide-scope expeditions were organized by the Austrian and the Hungarian Academies of Sciences to the North Albanian territory, occupied by the Army of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (CSIKI 1923, KÜMMERLE 1926); CSIKI as well as PENTHER have collected molluscs too, which were studied by SOÓS (1924) and WAGNER (1919) respectively. Based on snatches published later by others, it is known that some collectors (e.g. EDLAUER, FUCHS, MÜLLER, WEIGNER and WINKLER) worked in Albania between the two World Wars but not any enumeration of their malacological results have been published. During the HOXHA era (1945–1990), Albanian researchers did not contribute too much to the study of the Albanian mollusc fauna (see DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES 1996) and only a few foreign researchers were allowed to get into Albania (e.g. MEGYERI (FEHÉR & DRIMMER 2004) and SCHMIDT (JAECKEL & SCHMIDT 1961)). The exploration status of the mollusc fauna began to change significantly only after the political transition, due to the expeditions of SATTMANN, WELTER-SCHULTES (see WELTER-SCHULTES 1996) and those, organized by the Hungarian Natural History Museum (FEHÉR et al 2004, see also online list of the field trips).

The most recent synopsis of the Albanian malaco-faunistical literature has been compiled by DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996). In that prominent work, 237 land- and freshwater mollusc

species were listed for Albania, and further 55 species were indicated tentatively with a note like "lives probably in Albania", "needs confirmation", etc. (see supplementary material). Since then, 48 taxa, new to science, and some others, new to the fauna, have been reported from Albania (DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES 1999a, 1999b, FEHÉR et al. 2001, FEHÉR 2004, FEHÉR & DRIMMER 2004, ERÖSS et al. 1999, 2005, 2006, RIEDEL, FEHÉR & ERÖSS 1999, SUBAI 1997, 1999b, SUBAI & FEHÉR 2006). Neither the most recent Fauna Europaea checklist, mentioning 269 gastropod (BANK 2007) and four bivalve (ARAUJO 2007) species from Albania, is perfect, since it ignores some recent results and lists some doubtful or highly questionable data. Therefore, beside presenting faunistical results of the expeditions of the HHM, we also aimed to supplement and annotate the above mentioned checklists.

Material and Methods: Material is originated from 27 collecting trips, organized by the Hungarian Natural History Museum. Full lists of the sampling sites are partly published (FEHÉR et al. 2004), partly available online.

For the sake of simplification, geographical objects are written in English form in the main text, but sampling localities are listed in their full form, according to the present Albanian usage. The common names of geomorphological objects are translated as follows: liqeni = lake, lumi = river, përroi = stream, burimi = spring, ura = bridge, mali = mountain, maja = peak, qafa = mountain pass, shkëmbi = cliff. Further details regarding the localities and their description are given in FEHÉR et al. (2004).

Names of the collectors are abbreviated as follows: KB = KRISZTA BALOGH, ZB = ZOLTÁN BARINA, TD = TAMÁS DELI, ZE = ZOLTÁN PÉTER ERÖSS, ZF = ZOLTÁN FEHÉR, KH = KRISZTIÁN HARMOS, AH = ANDRÁS HUNYADI, TH = TAMÁS HUSZÁR, GK = GERGELY KIRÁLY, PK = PÉTER KÖNYA, JK = JENŐ KONTSCSÁN, KK = KORNÉL KOVÁCS, DM = DÁVID MURÁNYI, CN = CSABA NÉMETH, DP = DÁNIEL PIFKÓ, DS = DÁVID SCHMIDT, LT = LILLA TAMÁS.

Material, listed in the faunistical part, is deposited in the HHM unless otherwise indicated. Museum accessory numbers and number of specimens are indicated only for type materials. Collections are abbreviated as follows: AHB = András Hunyadi, Budapest; HNC = Haus der Natur, Cismar; HHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; MMB = Munkácsy Museum, Békéscsaba; NHMW = Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien; RMNH = National Museum of Natural History, Leiden (formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden); SMF = Senckenbergmuseum und Forschungsinstitut, Frankfurt am Main; ZPE = Zoltán Eröss, Budapest; ZMB = Natural History Museum of the Humboldt University, Berlin.

A part of the material have been determined or checked by the following specialists: MARCO BODON, Genova (*Radomaniola*, *Belgrandia*, *Bythinella*, *Grossuana*, *Paladilhopsis*); ULRICH BOSSNECK, Erfurt-Vieselbach (Sphaeriidae); PETER GLÖER, Hettlingen (Bithyniidae); PÉTER SUBAI, Aachen (Helicidae, *Agardhiella* and *Metafruticicola*); MIKLÓS SZEKERES, Szeged (*Montenegrina*); LÁSZLÓ PINTÉR, Budapest (*O. inopinatus*); ADOLF RIEDEL, Brwinow (*Gyralina*); ANDRZEJ WIKTOR, Wrocław (slugs).

Faunistical results

Cochlostomatidae

Cochlostoma tessellatum tepelenum FEHÉR, ERÖSS & VARGA, 2001 — Up to now, this subspecies was known only from the type locality, which practically is a small, isolated limestone cliff in Tepelenë. Further findings show that its distribution extends farther west of Tepelenë. Notably, along the valley of Bencë river, populations of typical *C. t. excisum* (MOUSSON, 1859) and typical *C. t. tepelenum* could be found alternately. WELTER-SCHULTES (1996) mentions a *Cochlostoma auritum* record, collected by SATTMANN on the "Seni Cika". That locality is somewhere in the vicinity of the Maja e Qorrës (H. SATTMANN personal communication), where we could not find *C. auritum*, but a *C. tessellatum* population instead, that has shown transitional features between *C. t. excisum* and *C. t. tepelenum*.

Periferi Tepelenë, Tepelenë, 1st World War monument over the city, 260 m a.s.l. (= type locality), DK16, 17.08.1993. leg. ZE — same locality, 14.04.2001. leg. ZE, ZF & KK — Periferi Tepelenë, 1 km SW of Bencë, along the road from Tepelenë to Progonat, 270 m a.s.l., DK15, 11.10.2004. leg. ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Tepelenë, Tepelenë, by the bank of Lumi k Bencës, at the old bridge, 160 m a.s.l., DK16, 12.10.2004. leg. ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Tepelene, between Bencë and Tepelene, on the left side of L. i Bencës, ca. 2.5 km E of Maja e Tresenikut, 235 m a.s.l., DK15, 02.05.2005. leg. ZB, GK & DP — Periferi Tepelene, NW of Bencë, E of Maja e Dutihes, on the ridge ca. 1.5 km from the peak, 1224 m a.s.l., DK15, 02.05.2005. leg. ZB, GK & DP — Periferi Tepelene, NW of Bencë, E of Maja e Dutihes, on the ridge ca. 1 km from the peak, 1330 m a.s.l., DK15, 03.05.2005. leg. ZB, GK & DP — Periferi Tepelenë, ca. 1 km ESE of Maja e Kendrevices, 2007 m a.s.l., DK05, 04.05.2005. leg. ZB, GK & DP — Periferi Tepelene, Maja e Kendrevices, 2085 m a.s.l., DK06, 04.05.2005. leg. ZB, GK & DP.

transitional form to *excisum*: Periferi Vlorë, Mali i Çikës, Maja e Qorrës, 2010 m a.s.l., CK85, 12.08.2004., leg. ZB, ZF, CN & DP.

Cochlostoma auritum (ROSSMÄSSLER, 1837) — DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996) indicates *C. auritum* from numerous Albanian localities, inferring quite a large geographical range for this species. The South Albanian record is proved to be *C. tessellatum*, the Central Albanian was later described as *C. pinteri hanswagneri* FEHÉR, 2004, records in the Mirdita Mts. probably belong to *C. georgi* (A. J. WAGNER, 1906), and those, east of the Lake Shkodra also need to be confirmed [we have found only *C. roseoli* (A. J. WAGNER, 1901) in that region]. Accordingly, the species' range is probably smaller, than it was believed. On the other hand, it was confirmed, that the range of the *C. a. lamellatum* (Westerlund, 1885) [= *C. auritum alatum* (A. J. WAGNER, 1906) (see FEHÉR 2004)], living southwest of the Lake Shkodra in Montenegro, extends to Albania too.

C. a. lamellatum: Periferi Shkodër, W of Zogaj, bank of Liqeni i Shkodrës, 30 m a.s.l., CM65, 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM.

Bithyniidae

Bithynia radomani GLÖER & PESIĆ, 2007 — New to Albania. This species was described from the Montenegrin part of the Shkodra Lake, therefore its finding in the Albanian part of the same lake is not surprising at all. However this species was found to be distributed not only in the Shkodra lake drainage, but in the Drin drainage too. It is probable, that every former North Albanian *B. tentaculata* records (DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES 1996) refer to this species.

Periferi Shkodër, Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, ferry harbour, 180 m a.s.l., DM06, 14.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 1.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l., [flotsam] DM06, 14.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 15.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l., [flotsam], DM07, 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 18 km upstream from dam at Koman, a left side-valley of Liqeni i Komanit, 170 m a.s.l. [flotsam] DM07 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Malësia, Hani i Hotit border station, by the shore of Liqeni i Shkodres, 20 m a.s.l. CM78, 17.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM.

Hydrobiidae

Radomaniola curta (KÜSTER, 1853) — New to Albania. Although this species was listed by DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996), they referred to *Orientalina albanica* (RADOMAN, 1973), which was treated by them as a subspecies/synonym of *Orientalina curta*. The name *Orientalina* RADOMAN, 1978 must be replaced, because it is a junior homonym of *Orientalina* KOLOSNITSYNA, 1973 (Ostracoda), therefore the valid name for this genus is *Radomaniola* SZAROWSKA, 2006 (see SZAROWSKA 2006). The *R. curta* form, found by us, is relatively widespread in Albania. It shows intermediate features between *R. c. curta*, *R. c. anagastica* (RADOMAN, 1973) and also *R. c. bermius* (REISCHÜTZ, 1988), and therefore it cannot be associated beyond doubt with any described subspecies.

Periferi Shkodër, ca. 15.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l., [flotsam], DM07, 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Bulqizë, Zerqan, Burimi i Tre Çesmës (18 km E of Bulqizë), 570 m a.s.l., DL49, 25.10.2002. leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Dibrë, 3 km W of Qafa e Murrës, Shkëmbi i Skanderbeut, gorge of Lumi i Varoshit, 975 m a.s.l., DM31, leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — same locality, 11.10.2005. leg. TD, ZE, ZF & DM — Periferi Dibrë, a spring 1 km N of Cidhnë along the road to Grikno, 600 m a.s.l., DM42, 29.06.2007., leg. LD, ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Mirditë, 2 km N of Kurbnesh, a spring by the bank of Lumi i Urakës, 805 m a.s.l., DM22, 28.06.2003. leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Elbasan, Shushicë, Burimi te Byshekut, 175 m a.s.l., DL25, 30.06.2003. leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Librazhd, Qukës-Shkumbin, spring by the bank of Lumi i Shkumbinit, 380 m a.s.l., DL54, 09.04.2006., leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Mat, Ura e Vashës, a spring in the gorge of Lumi i Matit, at the confluence of the Pr. i Gurri i Bardhit, 350 m a.s.l., DL29, 19.10.2004. leg. ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Tepelenë, 7 km S of Tepelenë, Uji i Ftohtë, 165 m a.s.l., DK25, 12.10.2004. leg. ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Delvinë, Syri i Kaltër, 7 km W of Muzinë, 155 m a.s.l., DK31, 13.10.2004. leg. ZF, JK & DM.

Radomaniola albanica RADOMAN, 1973 — This species was known from two Albanian localities: Golobarda spring near Korçë (type locality) and Trifti spring near Zvirinë (RADOMAN 1983). According to these data, it seems to be widespread in Albania. Other populations were identified on the basis of the material, collected in the Trifti spring. It is noteworthy, that *R. curta* and *R. albanica* were found syntopically in the in the Syri i Kaltër spring, which is an evidence that they are distinct species and not subspecies, as was assumed by RADOMAN (1983). According to BODON (personal communication), *R. albanica* is possibly the junior synonym of "*Hydrobia haesitans* WESTERLUND, 1881", but this could only be decided by an investigation of toptypical "*Hydrobia haesitans*" (Levkas Island, Greece).

Periferi Korçë, N of Zvirinë, Burim Trifti, 24.05.2007. leg. ZB, DP & CN — Periferi Sarandë, Borsh, Burimi Ixvor, along the Sarandë-Vlorë road, 100 m a.s.l., DK03, 13.10.2004. leg. ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Tepelenë, 7 km S of Tepelenë, Uji i Ftohtë, 165 m a.s.l., DK25, 12.10.2004. leg. ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Delvinë, Syri i Kaltër, 7 km W of Muzinë, 155 m a.s.l., DK31, 13.10.2004. leg. ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Përmet, 5 km N of Këlcyrë, at a side-brook of Lumi i Dëshnicës, 260 m a.s.l., DK36, 13.04.2001. leg. ZE, ZF & KK — Periferi Ersekë, 11 km S of

Barmash, near the bridge at the conjunction to Shalës, 870 m, DK65, 03.07.2003. leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Korçë, 2.5 km E of Moglicë along the Maliq–Gramsh road, side brook of the Lumi i Devollit, 500 m a.s.l., DL50, 04.07.2003. leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Berat, Tomorr i Madhe, a karst spring beneath Kalaja e Tomorrit, DL20, 26.05.2004. leg. KH & DM.

Other material: Himarë, CK94, 12.10.1960. leg. X. Murraj (HNHM 76587/4).

Belgrandia ionica (SCHÜTT, 1980) — New to Albania. This species was known only from Greece, up to now.

Periferi Delvinë, Syri i Kaltër, 7 km W of Muzinë, 155 m a.s.l., DK31, 13.10.2004. leg. ZF, JK & DM.

Bythinella cf. drimica RADOMAN, 1976 — New to Albania. Up to now, this species was known only from Macedonia and Kosovo (within the White Drin and Black Drin drainages). We have collected in flotsams its empty shells in the Albanian part of the Drin River (downwards from the confluence of the White Drin and Black Drin Rivers), but more noteworthy that living populations were found within the drainages of the Shkumbin and the Vjosë Rivers too.

Periferi Elbasan, a spring E of Cerunjë, 22 km from the Elbasan junction on the road to Qafa e Shtyllës, 1150 m a.s.l., DL26, 10.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 15.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l., [flotsam], DM07, 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 18 km upstream from dam at Koman, a left side-valley of Liqeni i Komanit, 170 m a.s.l. [flotsam] DM07 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Ersekë, a spring 7 km N of Mollas along the Korçë–Ersekë road, 980 m a.s.l., DK77, 17.08.2007. leg. ZF & LT.

Grossuana euxina (A. J. WAGNER, 1828) — New to Albania. This species was known from Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Macedonia so far. Its occurrence in South Albania extends the known range of the species.

Periferi Përmet, Leusë, Burimi i Leusit, 410 m a.s.l., DK45, 24.05.2006. leg. TD — same locality, 18.08.2007. leg. ZF & LT.

Paladilhopsis cf. serbica (PAVLOVIĆ, 1913) (Fig. 1-2) — First record of the genus in Albania. In the Balkans, this genus comprises of species with narrow range, known only from one or just a few localities. Considering the large gap between this Albanian site and those of the nearest known species, we might presume this is a new taxon. However, failing live animals, instead of a premature "taxon making", it should be applied tentatively to *P. serbica* (M. BODON, personal communication).

Periferi Dibrë, 3 km W of Qafa e Murrës, Shkëmb i Skanderbeut, gorge of Lumi i Varoshit, 975 m a.s.l., DM31, 11.10.2005. leg. TD, ZE, ZF & DM. — same locality, 13.04.2006., leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM.

Ohridohoratia sturanyi (WESTERLUND, 1902) — Endemic to Lake Ohrid, but it was known only from the Macedonian part up to now. Being a relatively frequent species in the Macedonian part of the lake (MAASSEN 1980), its finding in Albania is not surprising at all.

Periferi Pogradec, Tushemist, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit [flotsam], DL72, 18.09.1992., leg. ZF — Periferi Pogradec, between Lin and Udenisht, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit [flotsam], DL63, 18.09.1992., leg. ZF.

Pyrgulidae

Pyrgohydrobia grochmalickii (POLIŃSKI, 1929) — Endemic to Lake Ohrid, but it was known only from the Macedonian part up to now. Being a relatively frequent species in the Macedonian part of the lake (Maassen 1980), its finding in Albania is not surprising at all.

Periferi Pogradec, Pogradec, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit [flotsam], DL72, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF — Periferi Pogradec, Volorek (near Tushemisht), by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit [flotsam], DL72, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF — Periferi Pogradec, Lin, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit, DL74, 21.07.1993. leg. ZF.

Valvatidae

Valvata relicta (POLIŃSKI, 1929) — Endemic to Lake Ohrid. *V. relicta* was known only from the Macedonian part of the lake up to now, but its finding in the Albanian part is not surprising at all.

Periferi Pogradec, Tushemist, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit [flotsam], DL72, 18.09.1992., leg. ZF.

Valvata stenotrema POLIŃSKI, 1929 — Endemic to Lake Ohrid and Lake Prespa, but there were records only from Macedonia up to now. *V. stenotrema* is among the most common species in these lakes, thus its finding in the Albanian parts is not surprising at all.

Periferi Pogradec, Pogradec, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit [flotsam], DL72, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF — Periferi Pogradec, Tushemist, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit [flotsam], DL72, 18.09.1992., leg. ZF — Periferi Pogradec, Lin,

by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit, DL74, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF — Periferi Pogradec, Volorek (near Tushemisht), a park around a spring adjacent to Liqeni i Ohrit, DL72, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF.

Carychiidae

Carychium minimum O. F. MÜLLER, 1774 — This species is widely distributed in Europe, but there were no verified data from the Southern part of the Balkans (Albania, Macedonia, Greece, European Turkey) up to now. These records extend southwards the known range of the species.

Periferi Shkodër, ca. 1.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l., [flotsam] DM06, 14.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 15.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l., [flotsam], DM07, 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM.

Carychium tridentatum (RISSO, 1826) — New to Albania. Since this species is known from almost every European countries, its occurrence in North Albania is not surprising at all.

Periferi Dibrë, Krej-Lurë, a spring-fed marsh 500 m S of the road, 1000 m a.s.l., DM33, 27.06.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 15.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l., [flotsam], DM07, 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 18 km upstream from dam at Koman, a left side-valley of Liqeni i Komanit, 170 m a.s.l. [flotsam] DM07 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM.

Ellobiidae

Myosotella myosotis (DRAPARNAUD, 1801) — This species is widely distributed along the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts of Europe. Our record verifies its Albanian occurrence, which was believed to be dubious by DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996) as well as by the Fauna Europaea.

Periferi Vlorë, W of Qeparo, at the mouth of Pr. i Kudhesit, 5 m a.s.l., CK93, 13.10.2004., leg. ZF, JK & DM.

Planorbidae

Gyraulus albidus RADOMAN, 1953 — New to Albania. Endemic to Lake Ohrid. Being a relatively frequent species in the Macedonian part of the lake (MAASSEN 1980) its occurrence in the Albanian part is not surprising at all.

Periferi Pogradec, Pogradec, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit [flotsam], DL72, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF — Periferi Pogradec, Tushemisht, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit [flotsam], DL72, 18.09.1992., leg. ZF — Periferi Pogradec, Lin, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit, DL74, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF — Periferi Pogradec, Volorek (near Tushemisht), a park around a spring adjacent to Liqeni i Ohrit, DL72, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF.

Gyraulus trapezoides POLIŃSKI, 1929 — New to Albania. Endemic to Lake Ohrid. Being a relatively frequent species in the Macedonian part of the lake (MAASSEN 1980) its occurrence in the Albanian part is not surprising at all.

Periferi Pogradec, Volorek (near Tushemisht), by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit [flotsam], DL72, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF — Periferi Pogradec, Lin, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit, DL74, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF — Periferi Pogradec, Pogradec, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit [flotsam], DL72, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF — Periferi Pogradec, between Lin and Udenisht, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit [flotsam], DL63, 18.09.1992., leg. ZF.

Planorbis presbensis STURANY, 1894 — A Lake Prespa endemic species. Due to the lack of data from the lake's Albanian territory, neither DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996) nor the Fauna Europaea list this species for Albania. Though in the MEGYERI Collection there was a lot, originated from a not identified Albanian locality (FEHÉR & DRIMMER 2004), these are the first definite records from Albania.

Periferi Korçë, 1 km NE of Liqenas, Liqeni i Prespes at Sv. Atanas i Veliki Antoni church, 870 m a.s.l., DL91, 02.07.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Korçë, E of Liqenas, Ishull i Vogel, bank of Liqeni i Prespes, 860 m a.s.l., DL91, 17.08.2007. leg. ZF & LT.

Planorbis corneus cf. *grandis* (DUNKER, 1850) (Fig. 3-5.) — Beside the nominate form of *P. corneus*, Fauna Europaea recognizes one another subspecies, *P. c. grandis*. There was no type locality given in the original description, and it was reported only from Greece (Lake Kastoria and Kavala) to now (FRANK 1987). *P. corneus* populations, occurring in the two Prespa Lakes, resembles to *Planorbis grandis* described and figured by DUNKER (1850). This form, mentioned as "abnormale populatie uit het Prespameer" (MAASSEN 1980) or "Form des Gr. Prespasees" (REISCHÜTZ & STUMMER 1989), differ from the nominate form by having more tumid spire, more asymmetric aperture and asymmetrically depressed spire (deeply on the ventral side and slightly on the dorsal side). Misguided by its unusual shell morphology, this *P. corneus* form was inaccurately associated to *Planorbella anceps* by ERŐSS et al. (2005). P. REISCHÜTZ (personal communication) believes, that two distinct subspecies occur in the Prespa region: *P. c. grandis* in the Small Prespa Lake and an undescribed

subspecies in the Great Prespa Lake. Until the systematic position of the "Great Prespa form" is clarified (P. REISCHÜTZ is studying it), we tentatively assign the populations of both lakes to *P. c. grandis*.

Periferi Korçë, 1 km NE of Liqenas, Sv. Atanas i Veliki Antoni church, at Liqeni i Prespës, DL91, 02.07.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Korçë, NE of Liqenas, bank of Liqeni i Prespës, 860 m a.s.l., DL91, 17.08.2007., leg. ZF & LT — Periferi Korçë, E of Liqenas, Ishull i Vogel, bank of Liqeni i Prespës, 860 m a.s.l., DL91, 17.08.2007., leg. ZF & LT.

Cochlicopidae

Cochlicopa lubrica (O. F. MÜLLER, 1774) — According to the Fauna Europaea, this species is widely distributed in Europe. In the Balkans, it is known from almost every country but Greece and the European part of Turkey. It is known also from Albania, however not a frequent species, the only published data was "Brdica bei Scutari, Bojanaufer" so far (STURANY & WAGNER 1915, DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES 1996). This was collected by APFELBECK in 1905 from the flotsam of the Buna River, thus in theory, it could also be originated from a locality outside Albania. Our data confirm the occurrence of this species in Albania. We have found *C. lubrica* only in North Albania, live animals near Kukës (Drin drainage) and empty shells in further localities (in the flotsam of the Drin River). These localities seem to assign the southern border of the geographical range of this species in the Western Balkans.

Periferi Shkodër, ca. 15.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l., [flotsam], DM07, 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 17.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 170 m a.s.l. [flotsam], DM07, 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 18 km upstream from dam at Koman, a left side-valley of Liqeni i Komanit, 170 m a.s.l. [flotsam] DM07 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Kukës, 3 km NW of Novosejë, 1220 m a.s.l. [streamside and wet grassland], DM64, 24.06.2007., leg. LD, ZE, ZF, AH & DM.

Vertiginidae

Vertigo pusilla O. F. MÜLLER, 1774 — First Albanian record. Though, similarly to *Pupilla triplicata* and *Succinella oblonga* (see supplementary material), this species was listed for Albania by DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996), this was done only on the basis of a roughly made distribution map (BÁBA 1982). BÁBA (1982 and personal communication) however, has never stated that this species occurs in Albania, and there were not any other Albanian records up to now. Since this species is not known from Greece, Macedonia and the European part of Turkey (BANK 2007), these records extend the known range of this species in the Balkans.

Periferi Dibrë, Krej-Lurë, a spring-fed marsh 500 m S of the road, 1000 m a.s.l., DM33, 27.06.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM. — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 15.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l., [flotsam], DM07, 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM.

Vertigo pygmaea (DRAPARNAUD, 1801) — New to Albania.

Periferi Dibrë, Krej-Lurë, a spring-fed marsh 500 m S of the road, 1000 m a.s.l., DM33, 27.06.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM. — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 1.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l., [flotsam] DM06, 14.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 15.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l., [flotsam], DM07, 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 18 km upstream from dam at Koman, a left side-valley of Liqeni i Komanit, 170 m a.s.l. [flotsam] DM07 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM.

Columella edentula (DRAPARNAUD, 1805) — This Holarctic species is widely distributed in Europe, however it had not any confirmed occurrences in the southern part of the Balkans (Albania, Macedonia, Greece and European Turkey) so far. These records extend the known range of the species.

Periferi Dibrë, Krej-Lurë, a spring-fed marsh 500 m S of the road, 1000 m a.s.l., DM33, 27.06.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM. — Periferi Shkodër, ca. 1.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l., [flotsam] DM06, 14.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM.

Argnidae

Agardiella truncatella (L. PFEIFFER, 1841) — Though DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996) mention *A. truncatella* in Albania, they just plot the only known *A. skipetarica* record. Accordingly, *A. truncatella* is new to Albania. The geographical range of this taxon seems to extend at least to Central Albania and largely overlaps with that of *A. skipetarica*, supporting the view of SUBAI (1999a and in press) that they are separate species.

Periferi Shkodër, W of Shllak (18 km from the Mes bridge), 1020 m a.s.l., CM96, 16.04.2006., leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Elbasan, S of Gurri i Zi, 13 km from the Elbasan junction on the road to Qafa e Shtyllës, 900 m a.s.l., DL26, 10.04.2006., leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Pogradec, Shpellë (4 km SW of Bishnicë), Shkemb i Qytetit, 1140 m a.s.l., DL53, 01.07.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Tiranë, 6 km S of Qafa e Shtyllës, along the road from Tiranë to Klos, 1420 m a.s.l., DL27, 22.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Malësia, a mountain pass 2 km N of Rraps, along the road from Hani i Hotit to Vermosh, CM79, 30.06.1996., leg. ZE & ZF. — Periferi Librazhd, Qukës-Shkumbin, over the quarry in the left side of the Lumi i Shkumbinit, 500 m a.s.l., DL54, 30.06.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM.

Agardiella skipetarica (A. J. WAGNER, 1914) — Despite this taxon was described from Mes (North Albania), Fauna Europaea does not mention it from Albania, but Yugoslavia instead. For a long time it was known only from the type locality, recent data extended its range to Northwest Greece (Corfu, Epirus and Greek-Macedonia) (GITTENBERGER 1988, SUBAI 1999a). *A. skipetarica* is less frequent than *A. truncatella*, ours is the second distribution data in Albania.

Periferi Shkodër, ca. 15.5 km upstream from dam at Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l., [flotsam], DM07, 15.04.2006. leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM.

Lauriidae

Lauria sempronii (CHARPENTIER, 1837) — New to Albania. This species has been known from several South European countries, including Macedonia and Greece (BANK 2007), therefore this new Albanian occurrence fits to its known range.

Periferi Skrapar, Qafa e Dëvris, NE of Radesh along the Çorovodë–Zaloshnje road, E side of the gorge, 1150 m a.s.l., DK38, 08.08.2004., leg. ZB, ZF, CN & DP — same locality, 22.08.2006. leg. ZF, AH, TH & DM — Periferi Skrapar, ca. 15 km NE of Çorovodë, at the junction to Gradec, 1000 m a.s.l., DK38, 22.08.2006. leg. ZF, AH, TH & DM — Periferi Skrapar, Mali i Tomorrit, ca. 1.5 km W of Terovë, in a dried gorge, 850 m a.s.l., DL30, 24.08.2006. leg. ZF, AH, TH & DM — Periferi Skrapar, Mali i Tomorrit, ca. 4 km NW of Terovë, NE of Çuka Partizan, 1130 m a.s.l., DL30, 24.08.2006. leg. ZF, AH, TH & DM — Periferi Përmet, Benjë, gorge of Lumi i Lengaricës, 335 m a.s.l., DK55, 18.08.2007. leg. ZF & LT.

Pupilliidae

Pupilla sterrii (VOITH, 1840) (Fig. 6-7.) — New to Albania. These quite isolated occurrences of *P. sterrii* are the southernmost ones in the Balkans.

Periferi Skrapar, Mali i Ostrovicës, Maja e Faëkuqit, peak region, 2340 m a.s.l., DK58, 21.08.2006. leg. ZF, AH, TH & DM — Periferi Berat, Mali i Tomorrit, 700 m N of Maja e Tomorrit along the ridge, 2375 m a.s.l., DK29, 23.08.2006. leg. ZF, AH, TH & DM.

Valloniidae

Acanthinula aculeata (O. F. MÜLLER, 1774) — A Western Palearctic species, widely distributed in Europe. Though its Albanian occurrence has been presumed by JAECKEL et al. (1957) as well as by DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996), this is the first verified Albanian record of the species.

Periferi Dibrë, Krej-Lurë, a spring-fed marsh 500 m S of the road, 1000 m a.s.l., DM33, 27.06.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM.

Gittenbergia sororcula (BENOIT, 1859) — This species is widely, but sporadically distributed in the Mediterranean region. Our records confirm its Albanian occurrence.

Periferi Malësia, 9 km E of Bogë along the road towards Theth, 1450 m a.s.l., CM99, 20.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Malësia, over the N side of Qafa e Tërthorës, 1800 m a.s.l., CM99, 20.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Mat, 3 km N of Qafa e Shtyllës, (on the Klos–Elbasan road, 1.3 km N of the conjunction to Tiranë), 1500 m a.s.l., DL28, 22.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — same locality, 09.10.2004., leg. ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Përmet, E side of Mali i Nemerckës, 1220 m a.s.l., DK45, 24.05.2006. leg. ZB, TD & DP (MMB).

Explanations of Plate 1.

Fig. 1-2. *Paladilhiopsis cf. serbica* (PAVLOVIĆ, 1913)

HNHM 96.914

Albania, Periferi Dibrë, 3 km W of Qafa e Murrës, Shkëmb i Skanderbeut, gorge of Lumi i Varoshit, 975 m a.s.l., DM31, leg. TD, ZE, ZF & DM, 11.10.2005.

Fig. 3-5. *Planorbarius corneus cf. grandis* (DUNKER, 1850)

HNHM 96.913

Albania, Periferi Korçë, NE of Liqenas, bank of Liqeni i Prespës, 860 m a.s.l., DL91, leg. ZF & LT, 17.08.2007.

Fig. 6-7. *Pupilla sterrii* (VOITH, 1840)

HNHM 96.911

Albania, Periferi Skrapar, Mali i Ostrovicës, Maja e Faqekuqit, peak region, 2340 m a.s.l., DK58, leg. ZF, AH, TH & DM, 21.08.2006.

Fig. 8-10. *Multidentula squalina* (L. PFEIFFER, 1848)

HNHM 96.912

Albania, Periferi Skrapar, Mali i Ostrovicës, ca. 3.5 km NNE of Backë, beneath Maja a Frengut, 1750 m a.s.l. DK58, leg. ZF, AH, TH & DM, 21.08.2006.

Fig. 11-13. *Candidula rhabdotoides* (A.J. WAGNER, 1828)

HNHM 91.695

Albania, Periferi Pogradec, Lin, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit, 710 m a.s.l., DL74, leg. ZF, 21.07.1993.

Fig. 14-16. *Gyalina (Gyalina) lunikense* sp. n.

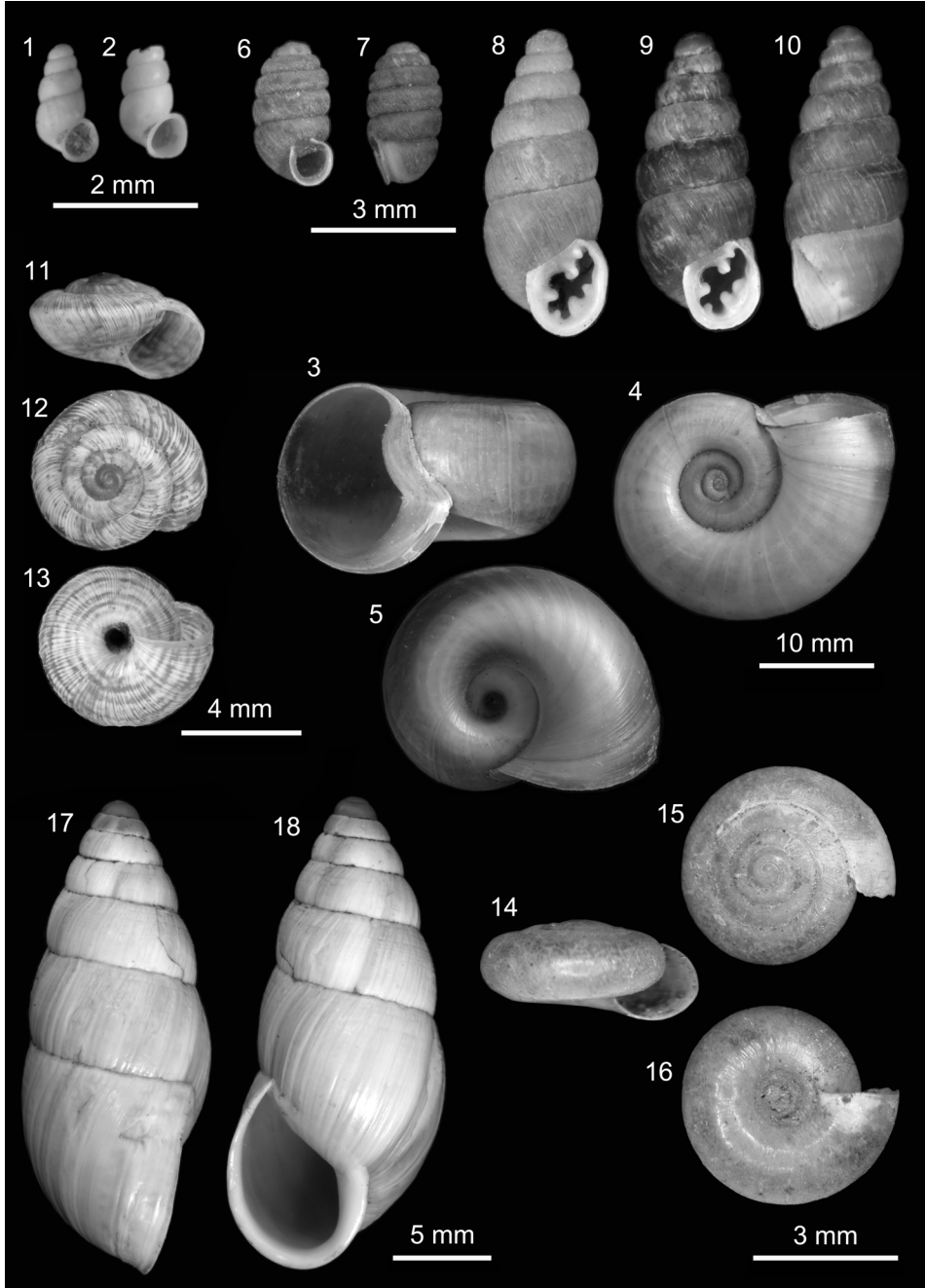
HNHM 93.175 Holotype.

Albania, Periferi Librazhd, 1 km S of Lunik, along the Librazhd–Peshkopi road, 700 m a.s.l., N41° 15.96' E20° 19.09', leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM, 24.10.2002.

Fig. 17-18. *Zebrina detrita sallake* ssp.n.

HNHM 96.900 Holotype.

Albania, Periferi Tiranë, along the Klos – Elbasan road, 3 km E of the Tiranë junction, 1390 m a.s.l., N41° 21.09' E20° 06.97', leg. LD, ZE, ZF, AH & DM, 30.06.2007.



Z. FEHÉR & Z. ERŐSS: Contribution to the Mollusca fauna of Albania.

Enidae

Multidentula squalina (L. PFEIFFER, 1848) (Fig. 8-10.) — We have found an enid population in the Ostrovica Mts., which is conchologically identical with topotypical *M. squalina squalina* (ZMB 86.217 "Brussa Kl. Asien, leg. K. ZIMMERMANN", ZMB 66.202 "Brussa Kl. Asien, leg. ULLERICH" and ZMB 72.786 "Brussa"). *M. squalina* is distributed in North Turkey from Bursa to Tokat (SCHÜTT 2001) and not known from Europe, except for a flotsam collected specimen, found in the Bulgarian Black Sea coast (URBAŃSKI 1960). According to this, its Albanian occurrence is rather surprising.

Periferi Skrapar, Mali i Ostrovicës, ca. 2.5 km NNE of Backë, along the path to Maja e Frengut, 1600 m a.s.l. DK58, 20.08.2006. leg. ZF, AH, TH & DM. — Periferi Skrapar, Mali i Ostrovicës, ca. 3.5 km NNE of Backë, beneath Maja e Frengut, 1750 m a.s.l. DK58, 21.08.2006. leg. ZF, AH, TH & DM. — Periferi Skrapar, Mali i Ostrovicës, NE of Backë, beneath Maja e Frengut, 1767 m a.s.l., DK58, 04.07.2005., leg. ZB, DP & DS.

Chondrula lugorensis A. J. WAGNER, 1914 — This narrow range endemic species was known to occur only in the Qafa e Llogarait (South Albanian coast) so far. These data extend the species' known range eastwards.

Periferi Vlorë, Mali i Çikës, 2 km W of Maja e Qorrës along the ridge to Maja e Çikës, 1840 m a.s.l., CK85, 12.08.2004., leg. ZB, ZF, CN & DP — Periferi Tepelene, ca. 1 km SE of Maja e Klogjurit, 1779 m a.s.l., DK05, 04.05.2005., leg. ZB, GK & DP.

Clausiliidae

Medora proxima remota POLIŃSKI, 1924 — This is the southernmost occurring subspecies of *Medora*. Our data extend somewhat the known range of this taxon.

Periferi Krujë, Mali i Krujës, over Krujë, 800–1000 m a.s.l., DL09, 13.09.1992., leg. ZF — same locality, 14.09.1994., leg. ZF & P. Kónya — same locality, 09.04.2001., leg. ZE, ZF & KK — Periferi Krujë, 1 km E of Cudhi-Zall, along the Burrel–Krujë road, 730 m a.s.l., DL09, 26.10.2002., ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Krujë, Mali i Krujës over Noi, along the road from Burrel to Krujë, 700 m a.s.l., DL09, 26.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Mat, 3.8 km SE of Qafa e Shtamës, 1100 m a.s.l., DL19, 08.10.2004., leg. ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Tiranë, Mali i Dajtit, 12 km along the road from Surrël towards the peak, 1000 m a.s.l., DL07, 04.07.1996., leg. ZE & ZF — same locality, 10.04.2001., leg. ZE, ZF & KK — Periferi Tiranë, Shkalla e Tiranit, 7 km N of the bridge of Lumi i Tiranës between Ferraj and Shtish, 400 m a.s.l., DL08, 10.04.2001., leg. ZE, ZF & KK — Periferi Tiranë, along the Klos–Elbasan road, 3 km E of the conjunction to Tiranë, 1380 m a.s.l., DL27, 09.10.2004., leg. ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Tiranë, Qafa e Fangul, 9 km E of Ibë towards Kllojkë, over the N side of the gorge of the Pr. i Murdharit, 700 m a.s.l., DL16, 03.07.1996., leg. ZE & ZF — same locality, 11.04.2001., leg. ZE, ZF & KK.

Albinaria senilis inconstans (MOUSSON, 1859) — New to Albania. This species was known only from Greece up to now.

Periferi Delvinë, 3 km W of Jorgucat, DK32, 06.07.1996., leg. ZE & ZF.

Montenegrina apfelbecki okolensis SZEKERES, 2006 — Description of this subspecies was based on a material that missed precise data of the locality and the collector. Accordingly, in the original description an indefinite type locality ("... Maja e Jezerces region") was given (ERÖSS et al. 2006). Recently, we could localize this subspecies near the Valbona Pass, situated south of the Jezerca peak. It is notable, that along the Theth–Rragam footpath, which is practically a transect across the mountain ridge, *M. a. okolensis* has only been found at highest altitudes, near the mountain pass and over that.

Periferi Tropojë, along the Rragam–Theth footpath, 300 m E of Qafa e Valbonës, 1760 m a.s.l., DM09, 02.06.2005., leg. KB & DM — same locality, 06.10.2005., leg. TD, ZE, ZF & DM — Periferi Shkodër, over the N side of Qafa e Valbonës, 1850 m a.s.l., DM09, 06.10.2005. leg. TD, ZE, ZF & DM.

Montenegrina dofleini occidentalis NORDSIECK, 1977 — New to Albania. Up to now, this subspecies was known from the neighbouring Macedonian territory.

Periferi Pogradec, Lin, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit, 710 m a.s.l., DL74, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF — same locality, 23.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM.

Montenegrina helvola ornata ERÖSS & SZEKERES, 1999 — This subspecies was described from the vicinity of Graçen, N of Elbassan (ERÖSS et al. 1999). JAECKEL & SCHMIDT's (1961) *M. helvola* record ("Elbassan-pass, 800 m") refers to a nearby locality, and thus most probably refers to the same subspecies. We have found this subspecies in a new locality, ca. 20 km far from the type locality in flight distance, fully isolated by a wide, non-rocky, flich zone. Possibly, DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES' (1999a) "*Montenegrina n. sp.* – Mollas" record also refers to the same taxon.

Periferi Elbasan, 1 km SE of Shkamë (near Mollas), W side of the Maja e Sulovës, 475 m a.s.l., DL13, 29.06.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM.

Montenegrina perstriata crassa ERÖSS & SZEKERES, 1999 — New to Albania. This subspecies was known from the neighbouring Macedonian territory so far.

Periferi Bulqizë, 1 km N of Tuçep, 700 m a.s.l., DL58, 25.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Bulqizë, 1 km S of Ostreni i Madh, 870 m a.s.l., DL58, 25.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM.

Zonitidae

Vitrea pygmaea (O. BOETTGER, 1880) — According to the Fauna Europaea, this species was known from three Balkan countries – Croatia, Greece and Bulgaria – before. This is the first Albanian record.

Periferi Shkodër, ca. 15.5 km upstream from the dam of Koman, Liqeni i Komanit, right bank, 180 m a.s.l. [flotsam], DM07, 15.04.2006., leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM

Gyalina circumlineata (L. PFEIFFER, 1846) — Of the *Gyalina* species, this one has the largest known range, distributed from Hvar Island (Dalmatia) to South Albania (RIEDEL & WELTER-SCHULTES 1996). According to our data, this seems to be the most frequent *Gyalina* species in Albania. Till now, the southernmost known occurrence record was near Berat, west of the Tomor Mts. (RIEDEL & WELTER-SCHULTES 1996), our data extends the known range somewhat eastwards. *G. circumlineata* was found in some localities along the Macedonian border, so its range almost meets that of *G. mirabilis* PINTÉR & RIEDEL, 1973.

Periferi Korçë, 25 km W of Maliq on the road to Gramsh, at the junction to Gjinikos, gorge of Lumi i Devollit, 750 m a.s.l., DL50, 04.07.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Pogradec, Shpellë (4 km SW of Bishnicë), Shkemb i Qytetit, 1140 m a.s.l., DL53, 01.07.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Librazhd, 1 km S of Lunik, along the Librazhd–Peshkopi road, 700 m a.s.l., DL46, 24.10.2002., ZE, ZF, JK & DM — same locality, 11.04.2006., leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Elbasan, 1.5 km N of Petrësh, along the Tiranë–Elbasan main road, 800 m a.s.l., DL15, 23.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Elbasan, Griqan, 6 km from the Elbasan junction on the road to Qafa e Shtyllës, 580 m a.s.l., DL25, 10.04.2006., ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Elbasan, S of Gurri i Zi, 13 km from the Elbasan junction on the road to Qafa e Shtyllës, 900 m a.s.l., DL26, 10.04.2006., leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Elbasan, N of Gurri i Zi, 20 km from the Elbasan junction on the road to Qafa e Shtyllës, 1150 m a.s.l., DL26, 10.04.2006., leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Tiranë, 6 km S of Qafa e Shtyllës, along the Tiranë–Klos road, 1420 m a.s.l., DL27, 22.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Tiranë, 40 km from the Elbasan junction on the road to Qafa e Shtyllës, 1300 m a.s.l., DL27, 10.04.2006., leg. ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Krujë, Mali i Krujës, over Krujë, 800–1000 m a.s.l., DL09, 03.07.1996., leg. ZE & ZF — Periferi Skrapar, ca. 15 km NE of Çorovodë, at the junction to Gradec, 1000 m a.s.l., DK38, 22.08.2006., ZF, AH, TH & DM — Periferi Skrapar, ca. 5 km NE of Çorovodë, gorge of Pr. i Çorovodës, 540 m a.s.l., DK38, 22.08.2006., leg. ZF, AH, TH & DM — Periferi Skrapar, Mali i Tomorrit, ca. 1.5 km W of Terovë, a dried gorge, 850 m a.s.l., DL30, 24.08.2006., leg. ZF, AH, TH & DM — Periferi Skrapar, 4 km E of Terovë, valley of Lumi i Tomoricës, at the Terovë junction [fluvial flotsam], DL30, 25.08.2006., leg. ZF, AH, TH & DM.

Gyalina nopcsai RIEDEL, FEHÉR & ERÖSS, 1999 — This species was recently found in another site beside the type locality, extending the known geographical range of the species by this.

Periferi Malësia, a mountain pass, 2 km N of Rraps along the road from Hani i Hotit to Vermosh, 760m a.s.l., CM79 (type locality), 30.06.1996., leg. ZE & ZF — same locality, 07.07.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Dibrë, S of Zall-Reç (5 km S of the bridge of Lumi i Drinit te Zi), 510 m a.s.l., DM43, 09.10.2005., leg. TD, ZE, ZF & DM.

Oxychilus inopinatus (ULICNÝ, 1887) — This is the first Albanian record of the species, which is distributed widely but sporadically in Central and South Europe.

Periferi Përmet, Petran, at the confluence of Lumi i Vjosës and Lumi i Lengaricës, 300 m a.s.l., DK55, 07.07.1996., leg. ZE & ZF.

Limacidae

Lehmannia nyctelia (BOURGUIGNAT, 1861) — New to Albania. As this Central European species is not known from Macedonia and Greece either, its occurrence in Albania extends the known range of the species southwards.

Periferi Dibrë, SW of Fushë-Lurë, Liqeni i Vogël, 1710 m a.s.l., DM32, 28.06.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Malësia, Qafa e Predelecit, (on the Hani i Hotit–Vermosh road), at the junction to Lepushë, 1370 m a.s.l., CN90, 07.07.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM.

Limax conemenosi O. BÖTTGER, 1882 — New to Albania. *L. conemenosi* has been known from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece up to now, therefore this new Albanian occurrence fits to its known range.

Periferi Berat, Berat, opposite to the castle hill, on the left side of Lumi i Osunit, 100 m a.s.l., DL10, 13.04.2001., leg. ZE, ZF & KK.

Limax graecus SIMROTH, 1889 — New to Albania. *L. graecus* has been known from Bulgaria, Macedonia, Yugoslavia, Romania and Greece up to now, therefore this new Albanian occurrence fits to its known range.

Periferi Dibrë, SW of Fushë-Lurë, Liqeni i Vogël, 1710 m a.s.l., DM32, 28.06.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Dibrë, Mali i Korabit, 2 km E of Radomirë, 1460 m a.s.l., DM52, 26.06.2007., leg. L. Dányi, ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Dibrë, Mali i Korabit, 3 km E of Radomirë, 1770 m a.s.l., DM52, 28.06.2007., leg. LD, ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Dibrë, Fushë-Lurë, lumber-yard, 1055 m a.s.l., DM32, 29.06.2007., leg. LD, ZE, ZF, AH & DM — Periferi Elbasan, N of Cerunjë, 26 km from the Elbasan junction on the road to Qafa e Shtyllës, 1200 m a.s.l., [beech forest], DL26, 30.06.2007., leg. LD, ZE, ZF, AH & DM. — Periferi Berat, Mali i Tomorrit, towards the ridge 4.5 km over Tomorr village, 1520 m a.s.l., DL20, 11.08.2004., leg. ZF.

Malacolimax mrazeki (SIMROTH, 1904) — New to Albania. *M. mrazeki* was known to be distributed from Slovenia to Macedonia, therefore this occurrence in the northernmost tip of Albania fits well into the known range of the species.

Periferi Malësia, Qafa e Predelecit, (on the Hani i Hotit–Vermosh road), at the junction to Lepushë, 1370 m a.s.l., CN90, 07.07.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM.

Arionidae

Arion fasciatus (NILSSON, 1823) — New to Albania. *A. fasciatus* is relatively widespread in Europe, but from the Balkans it has been known only from Croatia, Bosnia and Bulgaria (BANK 2007). This Albanian occurrence seems to extend the known range of the species.

Periferi Tiranë, SE edge of Tiranë, Hotel Boni, 200 m a.s.l., DL07, 05.07.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Mat, Qafa e Shtamës (between Burrel and Krujë), at the relay station, 1250 m a.s.l., DL09, 26.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM.

Hygromiidae

Monacha emigrata senitshika HAUSDORF, 1996 — These data extends the known geographical range of this taxon.

Periferi Vlorë, Mali i Çikës, Maja e Qorrës, 2010 m a.s.l., CK85, 12.08.2004., leg. ZB, ZF, CN & DP — Periferi Vlorë, Mali i Çikës, 2 km W of Maja e Qorrës along the ridge to Maja e Çikës, 1840 m a.s.l., CK85, 12.08.2004., leg. ZB, ZF, CN & DP — Periferi Tepelene, ca. 1 km SE of Maja e Klogjurit, 1779 m a.s.l., DK05, 04.05.2005., leg. ZB, GK & DP — Periferi Tepelene, ca. 1 km ESE of Maja e Kendrevices, 2007 m a.s.l., DK05, 04.05.2005., leg. ZB, GK & DP — Periferi Tepelene, Maja e Kendrevices, 2085 m a.s.l., DK06, 04.05.2005., leg. ZB, GK & DP.

Hiltrudia kumfici (CLESSIN, 1887) — DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996) treat *H. kumfici* as a synonym of *H. mathildae* (WESTERLUND, 1881). Fauna Europaea treats *H. kumfici* and *H. mathildae* as separate species, indicating only *H. mathildae* from Albania. In the opinion of MAASSEN (1995), they are separate species with more or less separate ranges: *H. mathildae* is distributed between Sibenik and Čavtat (Croatia), while *H. kumfici* is distributed farther south, therefore in Montenegro only this latter species lives. According to this, it was not surprising to find only *H. kumfici* and not *H. mathildae* in North Albania.

Periferi Malësia, 8 km N of Hani i Hotit, along the road towards Vermosh, CM79, 30.06.1996., leg. ZE & ZF — Periferi Malësia, 4 km N of the bridge of Lumi i Cemit at Selcë, 810 m a.s.l., CN80, 07.07.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Malësia, 1 km SW of Xhajë, 600 m a.s.l., CM88, 20.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Malësia, 8 km E of Bogë along the road towards Theth, 1250 m a.s.l., CM99, 01.07.1996., leg. ZE & ZF — Periferi Malësia, 9 km E of Bogë along the road towards Theth, 1450 m a.s.l., CM99, 20.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Shkodër, q. e Pejës, N of Okol, 1700 m a.s.l., CM99, 06.07.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Shkodër, Shkodër, castle ruins and N side of the castle hill, 40 m a.s.l., CM75, 01.07.1996., leg. ZE & ZF — same locality, 14.08.2004., leg. ZF — Periferi Shkodër, Shkodër, castle ruins and E side of the castle hill, 60 m a.s.l., CM75, 20.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Shkodër, Mes, by the bank of Lumi i Kirit, at the ancient Turkish bridge, 60 m a.s.l., CM86, 07.04.2001., leg. ZE, ZF & KK — Periferi Shkodër, 2 km NW of Mes, in the valley of Lumi i Kirit, 60 m a.s.l., CM86, 07.04.2001., leg. ZE, ZF & KK — Periferi Lezhë, Torovicë, along the old Lezhë–Shkodër main road, 15 m a.s.l., CM73, 21.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM.

Metafruticicola occidentalis SUBAI, 1999 — This species occurs in Greece and Albania. Our Albanian data extend the known range of the species still farther north.

Periferi Mirditë, Bisak, 2 km on the road towards Klos, by the right bank of Lumi i Fani i Vogël, 430 m a.s.l., DM23, 08.04.2001., leg. ZE, ZF & KK — Periferi Tiranë, Mal i Dajtit, Linzë, 1.5 km towards the peak, DL07, 18.09.1994., leg. ZF & PK — Periferi Librazhd, Mirakë, Ura e Kamarës, by the left bank of Lumi i Shkumbinit, 210 m a.s.l., DL35, 23.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Elbasan, Mengli, a small gorge over the quarry, 250 m a.s.l., DL25, 30.06.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Sarandë, Sarandë, beach, DK11, 25.07.1993., leg. ZF — Periferi Përmet, along the footpath from Përmet to the Qafa e Dhëmbelit, 1260 m a.s.l., DK45, 21.05.2006. leg. ZB, TD & DP (coll. MMB).

Candidula rhabdotoides (A. J. WAGNER, 1828) (Fig. 11-13.) — New to Albania. A species known from Greece, Macedonia, southern Serbia and Bulgaria to date (HAUSDORF 1991). Thus, the Albanian occurrences fit into its known geographical range. *C. rhabdotoides* was found to be distributed in the area along the Macedonian border mainly, but notably, it does not reach the Korab Mts. and therefore it could not be not found sympatrically with the related species *C. castriota* SOÓS, 1924.

Periferi Bulqizë, 1 km S of Steblevë, along the Librazhd–Peshkopi road, 1250 m a.s.l., DL57, 24.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Pogradec, Lin, by the shore of Liqeni i Ohrit, 710 m a.s.l., DL74, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF — same locality, 23.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Pogradec, Çervenakë, 6 km from the Lin–Pogradec main road towards the TV-tower, 1150 m a.s.l., DL63, 02.07.2003., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Skrapar, Mali i Ostrovicës, N of Backë, Maja e Faqekuqit peak region, 2311 m a.s.l., DK58, 05.07.2005., leg. ZB, DP & DS — Periferi Skrapar, Mali i Ostrovicës, 1 km SW of Maja e Ostrovicës, 2346 m a.s.l., DK59, 07.07.2005., leg. ZB, DP & DS.

Pseudotrichia rubiginosa (ROSSMÄSSLER, 1838) — Our data confirm the occurrence of the species in Albania. Although Fauna Europaea as well as DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996) indicated this species from Albania, the fact, that DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996) do not map any distribution record, seem to indicate that *P. rubiginosa* were included in their list only on the basis of HESSE (1921). When HESSE (1921) notes that "*Mjonachaj. rubiginosa* var. *epirotica* MSS. lives in Albania.", he apparently refers to the taxa, which was originally described as *Helix sericea* var. *epirotica* by MOUSSON (1859). Since not any definite sampling locality has been given, it seems, that HESSE's (1921) note was not based on a new Albanian finding, but just on a misinterpretation of MOUSSON (1859). MOUSSON described this taxon in a publication, dealing with the material collected by SCHLÄFLI's in South Albania. However, SCHLÄFLI's expedition has started from and arrived to "Iantina" (= Ioannina, Epirus, North Greece) and *Helix sericea* var. *epirotica* happen to be found there, thus MOUSSON's record does not refer to Albania. Lacking for other specific data, the Albanian occurrence of *P. rubiginosa* was doubtful up to now.

Periferi Dibrë, Fushë Muhur, bank of Lumi i Drint te Zi at the inflow of Pr i Murrës, 400 m a.s.l., DM41, 29.06.2007., leg. LD, ZE, ZF, AH, DM — Periferi Pogradec, Volorek (near Tushemisht), a park around a spring adjacent to Liqeni i Ohrit, 700 m a.s.l., DL72, 21.07.1993., leg. ZF.

Lindholmiola corcyrensis (ROSSMÄSSLER, 1838) — DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996) refer to this species as *Lindholmiola girva* (FRIVALDSZKY, 1835), because they treat these names as synonyms. In SUBAI's opinion (personal communication) *L. girva* and *L. corcyrensis* are morphologically distinguishable, distinct species; and only the latter one occurs in Albania. We have compared the mitochondrial COI gene sequence of *Lindholmiola corcyrensis* (from Draç-Reç, Albania) to those of *Lindholmiola girva* (from Malko Tärnovo, Bulgaria and from Zarkadia, Greece), *Lindholmiola pirinensis* JAECKEL, 1954 (from Sidironero, Greece), *Lindholmiola spectabilis* URBANSKI, 1960 (from Falakro Mts., Greece) and *Lindholmiola regisborisi* (A. J. WAGNER, 1928) (from Zarkadia, Greece) (GenBank numbers: EU182446–EU182451). These sequence data seem to support SUBAI's opinion as *L. corcyrensis* and *L. girva* are not monophyletic

Helicidae

Liburnica albanograeca (SUBAI, 1995) — This species was known only from Greece. Though DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996) rendered its Albanian occurrence probably, these are the first verified Albanian records.

Periferi Tepelenë, 1 km SW of Bencë, along the road from Tepelenë to Progonat, 270 m a.s.l., DK15, 11.10.2004., leg. ZF, JK & DM — Periferi Tepelene, NW of Bencë, ca. 1 km E of Maja e Dutihs, on the ridge, 1330 m a.s.l., DK15, 03.05.2005., leg. ZB, GK & DP.

Cattania maranajensis (A. J. WAGNER, 1914) — This species was known only from its type locality (Maranaj Mts.) up to now. We have found *C. maranajensis* in the Prokletije Mts. extending the known range of the species.

Periferi Malësia, 8 km E of Bogë on the road towards Theth, 1250 m a.s.l., CM99, 01.07.1996., leg. ZE & ZF — Periferi Malësia, 9 km E of Bogë along the road towards Theth, 1450 m a.s.l., CM99, 20.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM.

Sphaeriidae

Pisidium personatum MALM, 1855 — New to Albania. As an indication, how unexplored is the Mollusca fauna of this country, this is the second *Pisidium* species found in Albania (apart from the fauna of the great tectonic lakes). Since *P. personatum* is known from the Macedonian part of the Lake Ohrid, it will be found very probably in the Albanian part of the lake too.

Periferi Delvinë, Syri i Kaltër, 7 km W of Muzinë, 155 m a.s.l., DK31, 13.10.2004., leg. ZF, JK & DM.

Taxonomical part

Gyalina (Gyalina) lunikense n. sp. (Fig. 14-16.)

Diagnosis: Differs from *Gyalina gjirokastrana* RIEDEL & WELTER-SCHULTES, 1996 (South Albania) by the smaller size and weaker spiral sculpture of the shell, the weakly but noticeably raised spire, the somewhat narrower whorls and narrower umbilicus. Differs from *Gyalina formosa* RIEDEL & SUBAI, 1993 (Epirus, Greece) by the much weaker spiral sculpture of the shell.

Description: Shell greyish white, a bit shiny and transparent, consists of 4 ½ slowly expanding slightly convex whorls. Spire weakly but visibly raised, suture moderately deep. Whorls grow slowly, last whorl a little wider at the aperture than the penultimate one. On the surface of the shell's upper side barely noticeable spiral sculpture, bottom side of the shell almost completely smooth. A rib-like thickening runs along the suture, just beneath the palatal insertion. Aperture simple, not thickened, regular semicircle in front-view. In top-view, aperture protruding (= "Nautilus-förmig" see RIEDEL & SUBAI 1993). Behind the aperture, the palatal edge of the last whorl does not contact with the penultimate whorl, forming a ca. 0.3 mm long rift. Umbilicus wide and shallow, adds up to nearly the third of the width of the shell.

Shell dimensions: Holotype H: 2.1 mm, W: 4.4 mm. Adult paratype H: 2.2 mm, W: 4.5 mm.

Material: Holotype. Albania, Periferi Librazhd, 1 km S of Lunik, along the Librazhd–Peshkopi road, 700 m a.s.l., N41° 15.96' E20° 19.09', 24.10.2002., leg. ZE, ZF, JK & DM (HNHM 93175). Paratypes. Same locality and date (HNHM 96903/1, ZEB/1).

Etymology: The new species is named after its type locality.

Remarks: In the type locality, the new species was found together with *G. circumlineata*. As far as we know, this is the first reported case of the syntopical occurrence of two *Gyalina* species.

Zebrina detrita sallake n. ssp. (Fig. 17-19.)

Diagnosis: It differs from the nominate subspecies by the sinistral coiling of the shell.

Description: Shell sinistral, ovoid-conical, inflated, solid, more or less shiny, greyish-white or cream, with a highly variable and irregular patterning of transverse greyish-brown stripes. Whorls 6½ – 7½, ultimate whorl in front view somewhat higher than half of the shell height.

Aperture truncated ovoid, tapering at the angular insertion. Peristome white, somewhat thickened, edges connected by a hardly perceptible callous in the parietal area, columellar part reflected, partly covers the umbilicus. Growth-lines rather coarse and irregular, crossed by very fine spiral striation on the early whorls.

Shell dimensions: Holotype H: 23.2 mm, W: 10 mm. Paratypes H: 21 – 23.2 mm, W: 9.7 – 11 mm.

Genital anatomy: appendix long, branches at the basis of penis, retractors of the penis and the appendix adhere to the diaphragm close to each others but separately.

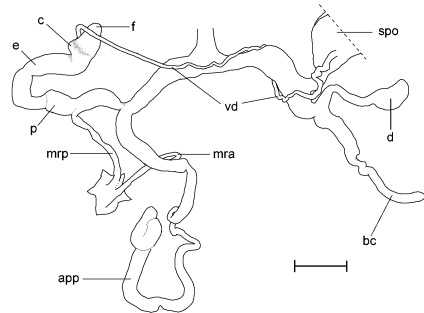


Fig. 19.
Genital anatomy of *Zebrina detrita sallake* ssp. n., paratype (HNHM 96.901a); app: appendix, bc: bursa copulatrix, c: caecum, d: diverticulum, e: epiphallus, f: flagellum, mra: appendix retractor muscle, mra: penis retractor muscle, spo: spermoviduct, vd: vas deferens. Scale = 2 mm.

Material: Holotype. Albania, Periferi Tiranë, along the Klos–Elbasan road, 3 km E of the Tiranë junction, 1390 m a.s.l. N41° 21.09' E20° 06.97'. 30.06.2007, leg. LD, ZE, ZF, AH & DM (HNHM 96.900). Paratypes. Same locality and date (HNHM 96.901/91, HNHM 96.901d/4, HNHM 96.901a/7, HNC 72414/1, ZMB 170.564/1, NHMW 106.122/1, RMNH 109.417/1, SMF 331.124/1, ZEB/82, AHB/82); same locality, 09.10.2004. leg. ZF, JK & DM (HNHM 96.899/12).

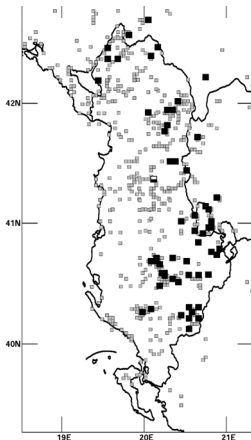


Fig. 20.
Distribution of *Zebrina detrita* in Albania and its vicinity. Semifilled symbol indicates the type locality of *Z. d. sallake* ssp. n., black symbols indicate occurrences of the nominate subspecies, based on the HNHM Mollusca Collection and the distribution map of DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES (1996), grey symbols indicate sampling localities of HNHM expeditions, where *Zebrina* was not found.

Etymology: Sallake is an idiom (gender feminine), used almost exclusively in the Tirana slang for "left-handed".

Remarks: Previous studies on *Z. detrita* showed that some features of its genitals were variable. In a specimen from Skopje (Macedonia), HESSE (1928) found two separate retractor muscles, one attached to the penis, another attached to the appendix, and they are unified just before their connection to the diaphragm. FUCHS & KAUFEL (1936) studied material from Drama (Greece), Kestic and Provadia (both East Bulgaria). They found longer penis at the specimen from Drama, and shorter ones at the East Bulgarian specimens. Moreover, appendix of Bulgarian specimens was found to branch at the basis of the penis, whereas that of the Drama specimen branched off farther. FORCART (1940) studied a series of *Z. detrita* specimens from Anatolia, Italy and Germany. All of them were found to have two separate retractor muscles, connected near each other but separately to the diaphragm, and the appendix of every studied specimens were found to branch at the basis of the penis. The only difference between West European and Anatolian specimens appeared in the shape of the appendix: being long, tube-shaped at

the Anatolians and short at the West Europeans. In contrast, GERMAIN (1930: fig. 312) illustrates a specimen without caecum and with only one common retractor muscle, which is attached to the point where the appendix branches off the penis.

Despite the differences, arising from the inverse coiling, genital characters of the three examined *Z. d. sallake* specimens seem to agree with those of the Anatolians, illustrated by FORCART (1940).

The species itself is distributed from Central Turkey (SCHÜTT 2001) to Central Europe (BANK 2007) and occurs in each Balkan state. In Albania, the nominate subspecies lives in several localities in the eastern part of the country (area adjacent to Epirus, Tomor Mts., vicinity of Tepelenë, Lake Ohrid area, Lura Mts. and North Eastern Albania), but was not found in the coastal zone (Fig. 20). According to the material, housed in the HNHM, where the fauna of the former Yugoslavia is relatively well represented, *Z. detrita* is also absent from the coastal zone of Montenegro and Dalmatia up to Split. This sinistral population seems to be located in the periphery of the geographical range of the species, and geographically isolated from the nearest dextral populations.

Inversely coiled specimens rarely, but happen to occur within normally coiled gastropod populations (see SCHILTHUIZEN & DAVISON 2005 for some examples), these abnormal specimens are treated as "monstrosities" without any taxonomic rank. In the case if only the inversely coiled form occur in a locality, it is treated in the common practice as a distinct taxon, especially if it has a separate (allopatric or peripatric) geographical range. Some authors got so far as to treat chiral morphs as distinct species (e.g. NORDSIECK 1979 – *Alopi*a spp.). There is no doubt that opposite chirality is an obstacle to copulation, but not a perfect barrier to the gene flow (DAVISON et al. 2005). This seems to support those, who argue for the subspecific-level distinction (e.g. WAGNER 1913-15 – *Alopi*a spp., SOÓS 1943 – *Mastus venerabilis* and *Alopi*a spp., SZEKERES 1976 – *Alopi*a spp., HAUSDORF 1996 – *Schileykula trapezensis*) of inversely coiled, but otherwise identical morphs.

The recently discovered population of *Z. d. sallake* was found within a range of less than one km². Opposite chirality can develop at any time by a single mutation, and based on the known narrow range, this event is supposed to happen recently. This seems to be another reason not to differentiate the new taxon higher than the subspecies level.

Conclusions:

According to our present knowledge, ca. 385–400 continental mollusc taxa occur in Albania (see supplementary material with comments on the Fauna Europaea checklist and the checklist of DHORA & WELTER-SCHULTES 1996). Almost the half of them, ca. 180–190 taxa, are narrow range endemics, known to occur within ranges of equal to or smaller than some thousand km². Since Albania is still the less explored European country, finding of numerous further taxa, new to this territory, as well as new to science can reasonably be expected in the future.

Alone in the region, not any continental mollusc species is protected by the law in Albania (A. PAPARISTO, personal communication). Regarding the number and the ratio of protected areas, Albania is also behind the other countries of the region. However, the real problem in Albania is the lack of any *de facto* protection even within the areas, which are nominally protected.

From the point of view of the mollusc fauna, the two largest problems are (1) the loss and degradation of natural habitats due to deforestation, land erosion, illegal constructions and steadily increasing waste generation, and (2) the contamination of surface waters caused by the uncontrolled use of pesticides and fertilizers as well as the lack of treatment of industrial effluents and waste water (HAXHIMIHALI et al. 2000). Rocky habitats, hosting a large part of endemic mollusc taxa, are relatively untouched, however natural forests and the large tectonic lakes, hosting unique fauna too, are much threatened. Accordingly, the protection of endemic silvicol species as well as the rich fauna of the tectonic lakes are among the greatest challenges of the Albanian nature conservation.

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- NORDSIECK, H. (2009) Revisory notes on the genus *Montenegrina* O. BOETTGER 1877 and description of new taxa: (Gastropoda: Stylommatophora: Clausiliidae). — Archiv für Molluskenkunde **138**: 71-87.
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- REISCHÜTZ, A. & REISCHÜTZ, P. (2009) Es muß nicht immer Griechenland sein: *Sciocochlea* C. R. BOETTGER 1935 (Gastropoda: Clausiliidae) aus Albanien, und andere malakologische Notizen. — Nachrichtenblatt der Ersten Voralberger Malakologischen Gesellschaft **16**: 47-49.
- SUBAI, P. (2008) Revision of the Arginae, 1. The species of *Agardhiella* from the countries bordering the Adriatic Sea: (Gastropoda: Pulmonata: Pupillidae). — Archiv für Molluskenkunde **137**: 75-103.
- SUBAI P (2009) New land snails from Montenegro and Albania: (Mollusca: Gastropoda). — Archiv für Molluskenkunde **138**: 103-112.

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