

Check-list of the molluscs (Mollusca) of the Czech Republic

Lucie JUŘIČKOVÁ¹⁾, Michal HORSÁK²⁾ & Luboš BERAN³⁾

¹⁾ Department of Zoology, Charles University, Viničná 7, CZ-128 44 Praha 2, Czech Republic;
e-mail: tomas.juricka@worldonline.cz

²⁾ Department of Zoology and Ecology, Masaryk University, Kotlářská 2, CZ-61137 Brno, Czech Republic;
e-mail: horsak@sci.muni.cz, horsaks@post.cz

³⁾ Kokořínsko Protected Landscape Area Administration, Česká 149, CZ-276 01 Mělník, Czech Republic;
e-mail: kokorinsko@proactice.cz

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Abstract. The Check-list of 237 species of molluscs known so far from the Czech Republic is presented and the proportions of their ecological and zoogeographical groups are given. The status of threat is given for every species (Red List).

Distribution, Check-list, Red List, Mollusca, Czech Republic

INTRODUCTION

The research on molluscs has an almost 150 year old tradition in the Czech Lands. A first attempt to give an overview of molluscs in Bohemia was made by Schöbl (1860). This work was soon overridden by the detailed work of Slavík (1868). This initiated a more intensive interest in molluscs in Bohemia, which resulted in the renowned monograph of Uličný (1892-1895). Data covering the following 50 years were summarized by Ložek (1948). One year later, Ložek (1949) covered the entire territory of (then) Czechoslovakia. The latest monograph dealing with all recent molluscs of Czechoslovakia was published by Ložek (1956) as well. A more recent comprehensive work on molluscs covered only fresh-water species within the Czech Republic (Beran 1998).

The last complete list of the Czech Republic's molluscs was written 37 years ago (Ložek 1964) and was included in his work on Quaternary molluscs of Czechoslovakia. Naturally, our knowledge on the mollusc fauna of the Czech Republic has expanded since then. An up-to-date species list is badly needed. Many species not recorded formerly from the Czech Republic have been found within the last four decades. These are particularly species with an restricted range; either occurring in a few scattered and isolated sites or recorded in few localities close to the country's borders. A second group of species that has been getting more important over the last decade is non-native species spreading due to human activities. Another reason for new species to be listed is the advance made in taxonomy on various levels. Taking into account the practical usage of this invertebrate taxon of high indicator value in conservation we have complemented the inventory by an up-dated Red List.

SURVEY OF SPECIES

Class:	Gastropoda			
Subclass:	Prosobranchia			
Superorder:	Archaeogastropoda			
Order:	Neritimorpha			
Superfamily:	Neritoidea			
Family:	Neritidae			
	<i>Theodoxus</i> Montfort, 1810			
	<i>danubialis</i> (C. Pfeiffer, 1828)		M	CR
	<i>fluviatilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B		EX
Superorder:	Caenogastropoda			
Order:	Architaenioglossa			
Superfamily:	Ampullarioidea			
Family:	Viviparidae			
	<i>Viviparus</i> Montfort, 1810			
	<i>acerosus</i> (Bourguignat, 1862)		M	EN
	<i>contectus</i> (Millet, 1813)	B	M	NT
	= <i>V. viviparus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)			
	<i>viviparus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B		VU
	= <i>V. fasciatus</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)			
Order:	Neotaenioglossa			
Superfamily:	Rissooidea			
Family:	Hydrobiidae			
Subfamily:	Potamopyrginae			
	<i>Potamopyrgus</i> Stimpson, 1865			
	<i>antipodarum</i> (Gray, 1843) ^{2) 39)}	B	M	NE
	= <i>P. jenkinsi</i> (E. A. Smith, 1889)			
Subfamily:	Horatiinae			
	<i>Alzoniella</i> Giusti et Bodon, 1984			
	<i>slovenica</i> (Ložek et Brtek, 1964) ³⁴⁾		M	EN
	= <i>Belgrandiella slovenica komenskyi</i> Hudec, 1972 ¹³⁾			
Subfamily:	Amnicolininae			
	<i>Bythinella</i> Moquin-Tandon, 1856			
	<i>austriaca</i> (von Frauentfeld, 1857) agg.	B(VU)	M(NT)	VU
Subfamily:	Lithoglyphinae			
	<i>Lithoglyphus</i> Hartmann, 1821			
	<i>naticoides</i> (C. Pfeiffer, 1828)		M	EN
Family:	Bithyniidae			
	<i>Bithynia</i> Leach, 1818			
	<i>leachii</i> (Sheppard, 1823) ³⁸⁾		M	CR
	<i>tentaculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
Superfamily:	Aciculoidea			
Family:	Aciculidae			
	<i>Acicula</i> Hartmann, 1821			
	<i>parcelineata</i> (Clessin, 1911)		M	CR
	<i>Platyla</i> Moquin-Tandon, 1856			
	<i>polita</i> (Hartmann, 1840)	B	M	VU
Superorder:	Heterostropha			
Order:	Ectobranchia			
Superfamily:	Valvatoidea			

Family:	Valvatidae			
	<i>Valvata</i> O. F. Müller, 1774			
	<i>cristata</i> O. F. Müller, 1774	B(LC)	M(NT)	LC
	<i>macrostoma</i> Mörch, 1864 ^{1) 22)}	B		CR
	= <i>V. pulchella</i> auct. nec Studer, 1820			
	<i>piscinalis</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	NT
Subclass:	Pulmonata			
Superorder:	Basommatophora			
Order:	Hygrophila			
Superfamily:	Acroloxoidea			
Family:	Acroloxidae			
	<i>Acroloxus</i> Beck, 1838			
	<i>lacustris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
Superfamily:	Lymnaeoidea			
Family:	Lymnaeidae			
	<i>Galba</i> Schrank, 1803			
	<i>truncatula</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>Stagnicola</i> Jeffreys, 1830			
	<i>corvus</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	B	M	LC
	= <i>Lymnaea palustris</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774) part. 2)			
	<i>fuscus</i> (C. Pfeiffer, 1821) ³²⁾	B		NE
	<i>occulta</i> (Jackiewicz, 1959) ^{1) 32)}	B		CR
	<i>turricula</i> (Held, 1836)	B	M	LC
	= <i>Lymnaea palustris</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774) part. 2)			
	<i>Radix</i> Montfort, 1810			
	<i>ampla</i> (Hartmann, 1821) ⁴⁾	B(NT)	M(EN)	VU
	<i>auricularia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>ovata</i> (Draparnaud, 1805) ⁴⁾	B	M	LC
	<i>peregra</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>Myxas</i> J. Sowerby, 1882			
	<i>glutinosa</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B		EX
	<i>Lymnaea</i> Lamarck, 1799			
	<i>stagnalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
Superfamily:	Physoidea			
Family:	Physidae			
	<i>Aplexa</i> Fleming, 1820			
	<i>hypnorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B(NT)	M(VU)	VU
	<i>Physa</i> Draparnaud, 1801			
	<i>fontinalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	NT
	<i>Physella</i> Haldemann, 1843			
	<i>acuta</i> (Draparnaud, 1805) ²⁾	B	M	LC
Superfamily:	Planorboidea			
Family:	Planorbidae			
	<i>Planorbis</i> O. F. Müller, 1774			
	<i>carinatus</i> O. F. Müller, 1774	B	M	EN
	<i>planorbis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>Anisus</i> Studer, 1820			
	<i>leucostoma</i> (Millet, 1813)	B	M	NT
	<i>septemgyratus</i> (Rossmässler, 1835) ¹⁴⁾		M	CR
	<i>spirorbis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	VU
	<i>vortex</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>vorticulus</i> (Troschel, 1834)	B	M	CR
	<i>Bathymphalus</i> Charpentier, 1837			
	<i>contortus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC

	<i>Gyraulus</i> Charpentier, 1837			
	<i>acronicus</i> (A. Férussac, 1807)	B(EN)	M(CR)	EN
	<i>albus</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>crista</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>laevis</i> (Alder, 1838)	B(NT)	M(VU)	VU
	<i>parvus</i> (Say, 1817) ^{2) 15)}	B	M	NE
	<i>rossmaessleri</i> (Auerswald, 1852) ⁴⁷⁾		M	CR
	<i>Hippeutis</i> Charpentier, 1837			
	<i>complanatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>Segmentina</i> Fleming, 1818			
	<i>nitida</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	VU
	<i>Planorbarius</i> Froriep, 1806			
	<i>corneus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>Menetus</i> H. & A. Adams, 1855			
	<i>dilatatus</i> (Gould, 1841) ^{2) 9)}	B		NE
	<i>Ancylus</i> O. F. Müller, 1774			
	<i>fluviatilis</i> O. F. Müller, 1774	B	M	LC
	<i>Ferrissia</i> Walker, 1903			
	<i>clessiniana</i> (Jickeli, 1882) ^{2) 21) 42)}	B	M	NE
	= <i>F. wautieri</i> (Mirolli, 1960)			
Superorder:	Eupulmonata			
Order:	Actophila			
Superfamily:	Ellobioidea			
Family:	Carychiidae			
	<i>Carychium</i> O. F. Müller, 1774			
	<i>minimum</i> O. F. Müller, 1774	B	M	LC
	<i>tridentatum</i> (Risso, 1826)	B	M	LC
Order:	Stylommatophora			
Suborder:	Orthurethra			
Superfamily:	Cochlicopoidae			
Family:	Cochlicopidae			
	<i>Cochlicopa</i> A. Férussac, 1821			
	<i>lubrica</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>lubricella</i> (Rossmässler, 1835)	B	M	LC
	<i>nitens</i> (M. von Gallenstein, 1848) ⁴⁰⁾	B	M	CR
	<i>repentina</i> Hudec, 1960 ²⁶⁾	B	M	NE
Superfamily:	Pupilloidea			
Family:	Orculidae			
	<i>Orcula</i> Held, 1838			
	<i>dolium</i> (Draparnaud, 1801)		M	VU
	<i>Sphyradium</i> Charpentier, 1837			
	<i>doliolum</i> (Bruguère, 1792)	B	M	NT
Family:	Chondrinidae			
	<i>Granaria</i> Held, 1838			
	<i>frumentum</i> (Draparnaud, 1801)	B	M	NT
	<i>Chondrina</i> Reichenbach, 1828			
	<i>avenacea</i> (Bruguère, 1792)	B		EN
	<i>clienta</i> (Westerlund, 1883)		M	VU
Family:	Pupillidae			
	<i>Pupilla</i> Fleming, 1828			
	<i>alpicola</i> (Charpentier, 1837) ^{5) 44)}	B	M	CR
	<i>muscorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	NT
	<i>sterrii</i> (Voith, 1840)	B	M	VU
	<i>triplicata</i> (Studer, 1820)	B	M	VU
	= <i>P. bigranata</i> auct. nec (Rossmässler, 1839)			

Family:	Pyramidulidae			
	<i>Pyramidula</i> Fitzinger, 1833			
	<i>pusilla</i> (Vallot, 1801) ²⁴⁾	B(EN)	M(VU)	VU
	= <i>P. rupestris</i> (Draparnaud, 1801) part.			
Family:	Valloniidae			
Subfamily:	Valloniinae			
	<i>Vallonia</i> Risso, 1826			
	<i>costata</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>enniensis</i> (Gredler, 1856)	B	M	EN
	<i>excentrica</i> Sterki, 1893	B	M	NE
	<i>pulchella</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
Subfamily:	Acanthinulinae			
	<i>Acanthinula</i> Beck, 1847			
	<i>aculeata</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	NT
Family:	Vertiginidae			
Subfamily:	Truncatellininae			
	<i>Columella</i> Westerlund, 1878			
	<i>aspera</i> Waldén, 1966 ³⁷⁾	B		LC
	<i>edentula</i> (Draparnaud, 1805)	B	M	LC
	<i>Truncatellina</i> Lowe, 1852			
	<i>claustralis</i> (Gredler, 1856)	B(EN)	M(VU)	EN
	<i>costulata</i> (Nilsson, 1823)		M	CR
	<i>cylindrica</i> (A. Férussac, 1807)	B	M	LC
Subfamily:	Vertigininae			
	<i>Vertigo</i> O. F. Müller, 1774			
	<i>alpestris</i> Alder, 1838	B	M	VU
	<i>angustior</i> Jeffreys, 1830	B	M	VU
	<i>antivertigo</i> (Draparnaud, 1801)	B	M	VU
	<i>geyeri</i> Lindholm, 1925 ⁴⁹⁾	B		CR
	<i>moulinsiana</i> (Dupuy, 1849) ²⁵⁾	B	M	CR
	<i>pusilla</i> O. F. Müller, 1774	B	M	NT
	<i>pygmaea</i> (Draparnaud, 1801)	B	M	NT
	<i>ronnebyensis</i> (Westerlund, 1871) ⁵⁰⁾	B		CR
	<i>substriata</i> (Jeffreys, 1833)	B	M	NT
Superfamily:	Buliminoidea			
Family:	Buliminidae			
	<i>Chondrula</i> Beck, 1837			
	<i>tridens</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	VU
	<i>Ena</i> Turton, 1831			
	<i>montana</i> (Draparnaud, 1801)	B	M	NT
	<i>Merdigera</i> Held, 1838			
	<i>obscura</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>Zebrina</i> Held, 1838			
	<i>detrita</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B(EN)	M(CR)	EN
Suborder:	Sigmurethra			
Superfamily:	Clausilioidea			
Family:	Clausiliidae			
Subfamily:	Alopiinae			
	<i>Cochlodina</i> A. Férussac, 1821			
	<i>cerata opaviensis</i> Brabence et Mácha, 1960 ^{16) 19)}		M	EN
	<i>commutata</i> (Rossmässler, 1836)	B(VU)	M(EN)	VU
	= <i>C. costata</i> (C. Pfeiffer, 1828)			
	<i>dubiosa corcontica</i> Brabence, 1967 ¹⁷⁾	B		EN
	<i>laminata</i> (Montagu, 1803)	B	M	LC
	<i>orthostoma</i> (Menke, 1828)	B(VU)	M(NT)	VU

	<i>Itala</i> O. Boettger, 1877			
	<i>ornata</i> (Rossmässler, 1836)	B(VU)	M(EN)	VU
Subfamily:	Clausiliinae			
	<i>Ruthenica</i> Lindholm, 1924			
	<i>filograna</i> (Rossmässler, 1836)	B	M	VU
	<i>Pseudofusus</i> H. Nordsieck, 1977			
	<i>varians</i> (C. Pfeiffer, 1828)	B(CR)	M(EX?)	CR
	<i>Macrogastra</i> Hartmann, 1841			
	<i>badia</i> (C. Pfeiffer, 1828)	B(EN)	M(CR)	EN
	= <i>Ipfigena mucida badia</i> (Rossmässler, 1836)			
	<i>latestriata</i> (A. Schmidt, 1857)		M	CR
	= <i>M. borealis</i> (O. Boettger, 1878) ⁴⁹⁾			
	<i>plicatula</i> (Draparnaud, 1801)	B	M	NT
	<i>tumida</i> (Rossmässler, 1836)	B(EN)	M(VU)	VU
	<i>ventricosa</i> (Draparnaud, 1801)	B	M	NT
	<i>Clausilia</i> Draparnaud, 1805			
	<i>bidentata</i> (Ström, 1765)	B		EN
	<i>cruciata</i> (Studer, 1820)	B	M	VU
	<i>dubia</i> Draparnaud, 1805	B	M	LC
	<i>parvula</i> Férussac, 1807	B	M	NT
	= <i>C. rugosa parvula</i> Férussac, 1807 ⁴⁸⁾			
	<i>pumila</i> C. Pfeiffer, 1828	B	M	LC
Subfamily:	Baleinae			
	<i>Laciniaria</i> Hartmann, 1844			
	<i>plicata</i> (Draparnaud, 1801)	B	M	NT
	<i>Alinda</i> H. & A. Adams, 1855			
	<i>biplicata</i> (Montagu, 1803)	B	M	LC
	<i>Balea</i> Gray, 1824			
	<i>perversa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	VU
	<i>Vestia</i> P. Hesse, 1916			
	<i>gulo</i> (E. A. Bielz, 1859)		M	CR
	<i>ranojevic moravica</i> (Brabeneč, 1952)		M	EN
	<i>turgida</i> (Rossmässler, 1836)	B(EN)	M(VU)	VU
	<i>Bulgarica</i> O. Boettger, 1877			
	<i>cana</i> (Held, 1836)	B	M	EN
	<i>nitidosa</i> (Uličný, 1893)	B		VU
Superfamily:	Succinoidea			
Family:	Succineidae			
	<i>Succinella</i> Mabille, 1871			
	<i>oblonga</i> (Draparnaud, 1801)	B	M	LC
	<i>Succinea</i> Draparnaud, 1801			
	<i>putris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>Oxyloma</i> Westerlund, 1885			
	<i>elegans</i> (Risso, 1826)	B	M	NT
	= <i>Succinea pfeifferi</i> Rossmässler, 1835			
	= <i>S. dunkeri</i> L. Pfeiffer, 1865			
Superfamily:	Achatinoidea			
Family:	Ferussaciidae			
	<i>Cecilioides</i> A. Férussac, 1814			
	<i>acicula</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
Superfamily:	Punctoidea			
Family:	Punctidae			
Subfamily:	Punctinae			
	<i>Punctum</i> Morse, 1864			
	<i>pygmaeum</i> (Draparnaud, 1801)	B	M	LC

Subfamily:	Helicodiscinae			
	<i>Hebetodiscus</i> H. B. Baker, 1929			
	<i>inermis</i> (Baker, 1929) ^{29, 30)}	B		NE
	= <i>Helicodiscus singleyanus</i> (Pilsbry, 1890)			
Family:	Discidae			
	<i>Discus</i> Fitzinger, 1833			
	<i>perspectivus</i> (M. von Mühlfeld, 1816)	B	M	VU
	<i>rotundatus</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>ruderatus</i> (A. Férussac, 1821)	B	M	NT
Superfamily:	Vitrinoidea			
Family:	Gastrodontiidae			
	<i>Zonitoides</i> Lehmann, 1862			
	<i>nitidus</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
Family:	Euconulidae			
	<i>Euconulus</i> Reinhardt, 1833			
	<i>alderi</i> (Gray, 1840)	B	M	VU
	<i>fulvus</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
Family:	Vitrinidae			
	<i>Vitrina</i> Draparnaud, 1801			
	<i>pellucida</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>Eucobresia</i> H. B. Baker, 1929			
	<i>diaphana</i> (Draparnaud, 1805)	B(LC)	M(NT)	LC
	<i>nivalis</i> (Dumont et Mortillet, 1854)	B(EN)	M(VU)	EN
	<i>Semilimax</i> Agassiz, 1845			
	<i>kotulae</i> (Westerlund, 1883)	B	M	VU
	<i>semilimax</i> (J. Férussac, 1802)	B	M	LC
Family:	Zonitidae			
Subfamily:	Vitreinae			
	<i>Vitrea</i> Fitzinger, 1833			
	<i>contracta</i> (Westerlund, 1871)	B	M	LC
	<i>crystallina</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>diaphana</i> (Studer, 1820)	B	M	NT
	<i>subrimata</i> (Reinhardt, 1871)	B	M	VU
	<i>transsylvanica</i> (Clessin, 1877)	B(CR)	M(EN)	EN
Subfamily:	Zonitinae			
	<i>Aegopsis</i> Fitzinger, 1833			
	<i>verticillus</i> (Lamarck, 1822)	B	M	VU
	<i>Aegopinella</i> Lindholm, 1927			
	<i>epipedostoma</i> (Fagot, 1879) ²⁸⁾		M	NT
	<i>minor</i> (Stabile, 1864)	B	M	LC
	<i>nitens</i> (Michaud, 1831)	B	M	LC
	<i>nitidula</i> (Draparnaud, 1805)	B(NT)	M(VU)	NT
	<i>pura</i> (Alder, 1830)	B	M	LC
	<i>Perpolita</i> H. B. Baker, 1928			
	<i>hammonis</i> (Ström, 1765)	B	M	LC
	= <i>P. radiatula</i> (Alder, 1830)			
	<i>petronella</i> (L. Pfeiffer, 1853)	B(EN)	M(CR)	EN
Subfamily:	Oxychilinae			
	<i>Oxychilus</i> Fitzinger, 1833			
	<i>alliaris</i> (Miller, 1822) ⁴⁰⁾	B		NE
	<i>cellarius</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>depressus</i> (Sterki, 1880)	B	M	NT
	<i>draparnaudi</i> (Beck, 1837)	B	M	LC
	<i>glaber</i> (Rossmässler, 1835)	B	M	NT
	<i>inopinatus</i> (Uličný, 1887)	B(NT)	M(LC)	NT

	<i>mortilleti</i> (L. Pfeiffer, 1859) ²⁹⁾ = <i>O. villae</i> (Strobel, 1853)	B		CR
Family:	Daudebardiidae			
	<i>Daudebardia</i> Hartmann, 1821			
	<i>brevipes</i> (Draparnaud, 1805)	B(EN)	M(VU)	EN
	<i>rufa</i> (Draparnaud, 1805)	B	M	NT
Family:	Milacidae			
	<i>Tandonia</i> Lessona et Pollonera, 1882			
	<i>budapestensis</i> (Hazay, 1881)	B	M	LC
	= <i>Milax gracilis</i> (Leydig, 1876)			
	<i>rustica</i> (Millet, 1843)	B		NT
Superfamily:	Limacoidea			
Family:	Limacidae			
	<i>Bielzia</i> Clessin, 1887			
	<i>coerulans</i> (M. Bielz, 1851)		M	VU
	<i>Limax</i> Linnaeus, 1758			
	<i>cinereoniger</i> Wolf, 1803	B	M	LC
	<i>maximus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	B	M	LC
	<i>Limacus</i> Lehmann, 1864			
	<i>flavus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ⁴⁰⁾	B	M	LC
	<i>Malacolimax</i> Malm, 1868			
	<i>tenellus</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>Lehmannia</i> Heynemann, 1863			
	<i>macroflagellata</i> Grossu et Lupu, 1962 ³¹⁾	B	M	NT
	<i>marginata</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>nyctelia</i> (Bourguignat, 1861) ²⁵⁾		M	EN
Family:	Agriolimacidae			
	<i>Deroceas</i> Rafinesque, 1820			
	<i>agreste</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>laeve</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>praecox</i> Wiktor, 1966 ²⁹⁾	B	M	NT
	<i>reticulatum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>rodnae</i> Grossu et Lupu, 1965 ³⁰⁾	B	M	LC
	<i>sturanyi</i> (Simroth, 1894) ³⁰⁾	B	M	LC
	<i>turcicum</i> (Simroth, 1894) ³¹⁾	B	M	NE
Family:	Boettgerillidae			
	<i>Boettgerilla</i> Simroth, 1910			
	<i>pallens</i> Simroth, 1912 ²⁾ ³³⁾	B	M	LC
	= <i>B. vermiformis</i> Wiktor, 1959			
Superfamily:	Arionoidea			
Family:	Arionidae			
	<i>Arion</i> A. Férussac, 1819			
	<i>circumscriptus</i> Johnston, 1828	B(LC)	M(NT)	NT
	<i>distinctus</i> Mabilie, 1868	B	M	LC
	= <i>A. hortensis</i> Férussac, 1819 part.			
	<i>fasciatus</i> (Nilsson, 1823) ⁴¹⁾	B	M	LC
	<i>intermedius</i> (Normand, 1852)	B(NT)	M(VU)	NT
	<i>lusitanicus</i> Mabilie, 1868 ²⁾ ³⁵⁾	B	M	LC
	<i>rufus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>silvaticus</i> Lohmander, 1937 ⁴¹⁾	B	M	LC
	<i>subfuscus</i> (Draparnaud, 1805)	B	M	LC
	= <i>A. fuscus</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)			

Superfamily:	Helicoidea			
Family:	Bradybaenidae			
	<i>Fruticicola</i> Held, 1838			
	<i>fruticum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
Family:	Hygromiidae			
Subfamily:	Helicodontinae			
	<i>Helicodonta</i> A. Férussac, 1821			
	<i>obvoluta</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	NT
Subfamily:	Monachinae			
	<i>Euomphalia</i> Westerlund, 1889			
	<i>strigella</i> (Draparnaud, 1801)	B	M	LC
	<i>Monacha</i> Fitzinger, 1833			
	<i>cartusiana</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774) ^{2) 8)}	B(NE)	M(NT)	NT
Subfamily:	Hygromiinae			
	<i>Trichia</i> Hartmann, 1840			
	<i>hispida</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>sericea</i> (Draparnaud, 1801)	B	M	LC
	<i>villosula</i> (Rossmässler, 1838)		M	VU
	<i>Pliciteria</i> Schileyko, 1978			
	<i>lubomirskii</i> (Ślósarskii, 1881)	B(VU)	M(LC)	NT
	<i>Petasina</i> Beck, 1847			
	<i>edentula</i> (Draparnaud, 1805) ⁴⁾	B		EN
	<i>unidentata</i> (Draparnaud, 1805)	B	M	NT
	<i>Helicopsis</i> Fitzinger, 1833			
	<i>striata</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B(CR)	M(EX?)	CR
	<i>Candidula</i> Kobelt, 1871			
	<i>soosiana</i> (J. Wagner, 1933) ⁷⁾		M	CR
	<i>unifasciata</i> (Poiret, 1801)	B	M	CR
	<i>Helicella</i> A. Férussac, 1821			
	<i>itala</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B		EN
	<i>Xerolenta</i> Monterosato, 1892			
	<i>obvia</i> (Menke, 1828)	B	M	LC
	= <i>Helicella candicans</i> (L. Pfeiffer, 1841)			
	<i>Cernuella</i> Schlüter, 1838			
	<i>neglecta</i> (Draparnaud, 1805)	B		NT
	<i>Perforatella</i> Schlüter, 1838			
	<i>bidentata</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	B	M	NT
	= <i>P. bidens</i> (Chemnitz, 1786)			
	<i>Monachoides</i> Gude et Woodward, 1921			
	<i>incarnatus</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>vicinus</i> (Rossmässler, 1842)	B(NT)	M(LC)	NT
	<i>Pseudotrichia</i> Likharev, 1949			
	<i>rubiginosa</i> (Rossmässler, 1838) ²⁰⁾	B	M	VU
	<i>Urticicola</i> Lindholm, 1927			
	<i>umbrosus</i> (C. Pfeiffer, 1828)	B	M	LC
Family:	Helicidae			
Subfamily:	Ariantinae			
	<i>Arianta</i> Turton, 1831			
	<i>arbustorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>Helicigona</i> A. Férussac, 1821			
	<i>lapidica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>Faustina</i> Kobelt, 1904			
	<i>faustina</i> (Rossmässler, 1835)	B(VU)	M(NT)	VU
	<i>Isognomostoma</i> Fitzinger, 1833			
	<i>isognomostomos</i> (Schröter, 1784)	B	M	LC
	= <i>I. personatum</i> (Lamarck, 1792)			

	<i>Causa</i> Schileyko, 1971			
	<i>holosericea</i> (Studer, 1820)	B	M	NT
Subfamily:	Helicininae			
	<i>Cepaea</i> Held, 1838			
	<i>hortensis</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	LC
	<i>nemorialis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B(LC)	M(NE)	LC
	<i>vindobonensis</i> (A. Férussac, 1821)	B	M	NT
	<i>Helix</i> Linnaeus, 1758			
	<i>pomatia</i> Linnaeus, 1758	B	M	LC
Class:	Bivalvia			
Subclass:	Palaeoheterodonta			
Order:	Unionoida			
Superfamily:	Unionoidea			
Family:	Margaritiferidae			
	<i>Margaritifera</i> Schuhmacher, 1816			
	<i>margaritifera</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	CR
Family:	Unionidae			
Subfamily:	Unioninae			
	<i>Unio</i> Philipsson, 1788			
	<i>crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788	B	M	EN
	<i>pictorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>tumidus</i> Philipsson, 1788	B	M	VU
Subfamily:	Anodontinae			
	<i>Anodonta</i> Lamarck, 1799			
	<i>anatina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>cygnea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	VU
	<i>Pseudanodonta</i> Bourguignat, 1877			
	<i>complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835)	B(EN)	M(CR)	EN
	<i>Sinanodonta</i> Modell, 1945			
	<i>woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834) ^{2) 10)}		M	NE
Subclass:	Heterodonta			
Order:	Veneroida			
Superfamily:	Sphaeroidea			
Family:	Corbiculidae			
	<i>Corbicula</i> M. von Mühlfeld, 1811			
	<i>fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774) ^{2) 10)}	B		NE
Family:	Sphaeriidae			
	<i>Sphaerium</i> Scopoli, 1777			
	<i>corneum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	B	M	LC
	<i>rivicola</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	B	M	EN
	<i>Musculium</i> Link, 1807			
	<i>lacustre</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B	M	NT
	<i>Pisidium</i> C. Pfeiffer, 1821			
	<i>amicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	B(EN)	M(CR)	EN
	<i>casertanum</i> (Poli, 1791)	B	M	LC
	<i>henstlowanum</i> (Sheppard, 1823)	B	M	LC
	<i>hibernicum</i> Westerlund, 1894	B(EN)	M(CR)	EN
	<i>milium</i> Held, 1836	B	M	VU
	<i>moitessierianum</i> Paladilhe, 1866 ¹⁸⁾	B	M	EN
	<i>nitidum</i> Jenyns, 1832	B	M	LC
	<i>obtusale</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	B(LC)	M(NT)	LC
	<i>personatum</i> Malm, 1855	B	M	LC
	<i>pseudosphaerium</i> Favre, 1927 ¹⁸⁾	B	M	CR
	<i>subtruncatum</i> Malm, 1855	B	M	LC
	<i>supinum</i> A. Schmidt, 1851	B	M	VU
	<i>tenuilineatum</i> Stelfox, 1918	B	M	CR

Superfamily: Dreissenoidae

Family: Dreissenidae

Dreissena van Beneden, 1835

polymorpha (Pallas, 1771)^{2) 8)}

B M LC

- ¹⁾ missing or extinct species
²⁾ non-native species
³⁾ this taxon was subdivided into more species (in the Czech Republic *Stagnicola turricula*, *S. occulta*, *S. fuscus*, *S. corvus*; one further species, i.e. *S. palustris* s. str. has not been found yet in the Czech Republic)
⁴⁾ problematic taxon (compare Jackiewicz 1993 versus Glöer & Meier-Brook 1994, Fechter & Falkner 1990 and Turner et al. 1998)
⁵⁾ problematic form
⁶⁾ eusynantroph
⁷⁾ taxonomic position of this species is still problematic, some authors do not adopt it and consider this species synonymous with *Candidula unifasciata*
⁸⁾ in southern Moravia probably native
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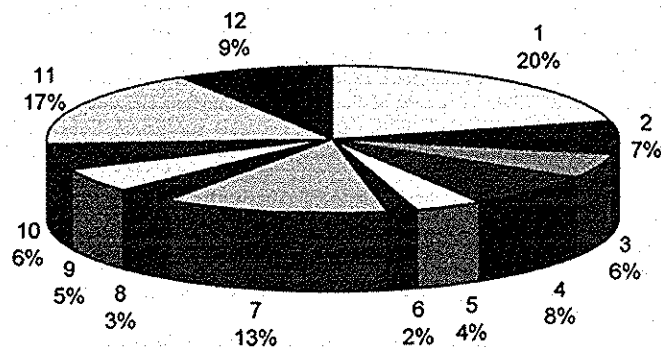


Fig. 1. The proportion of ecological groups. Ecological groups according to (Ložek 1964): 1 – closed forest, 2 – predominantly forest, 3 – humid forest, 4 – steppe – xerothermic habitats, 5 – open grounds in general, 6 – woodland and grassland predominantly dry, 7 – woodland and grassland mesic or different, 8 – humid habitats, 9 – wetlands, banks, 10 – small temporary waters, 11 – stagnant or moderately flowing waters, 12 – flowing waters.

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References are given for all species firstly recorded in the Czech Republic after 1956. In view of the fact that the last list of Czech molluscs was published in a book dealing with Quarternary molluscs, where slugs were not commented (Ložek 1964), we adopted the key of Czechoslovak molluscs (Ložek 1956) as the more suitable baseline.

The territory of the Czech Republic was divided into two parts (Bohemia and Moravia including the Czech part of Silesia) on the basis of historical development. This subdivision has lost its administrative role but is traditionally used in biological research. Bohemia is constituted by a single biogeographical subprovince (Hercynicum) whereas Moravia is constituted by four subprovinces (Polonicum, Carpathicum, Panonicum and Hercynicum). This is the main reason for the different distribution of some species.

The classification is according to Turner et al. (1998) with small modifications based on new information. B – species occurs in Bohemia; M – species occurs in Moravia and Silesia; the Red List categories are given in brackets separately for Bohemia and Moravia where the status in one part of the country is different from the status in the total Czech Republic (given in the last column): extinct – EX, critically endangered – CR, endangered – EN, vulnerable – VU, near threatened – NT, least concern – LC, not evaluated – NE (IUCN 1994).

RESULTS

Molluscs of former Czechoslovakia were divided into 12 groups on the basis of their ecological requirements (Ložek 1964). These subdivisions were proposed for paleontological use, but they are also successfully used for the ecological division of recent molluscs. Most freshwater molluscs in the Czech Republic belong to group 11; i. e. species of stagnant or moderately flowing waters (Fig. 1). The species of small temporary waters (group 10) and of flowing waters (group 12) are represented to a lesser extent. Forest species of group 1, group 2 – mostly forest species inhabiting other shaded localities, and group 3 – hygrophilous forest species are the most successful ecological types corresponding to the potential climax vegetation in the Czech Republic. Man has substantially changed Central European landscape (habitats). The rather high percentage (13%) of eurytopic species (group 7) represents species that have adapted to these changes quite well.

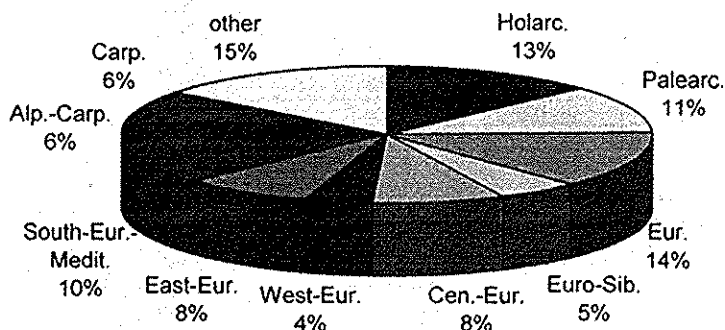


Fig. 2. The proportion of zoogeographical groups. Zoogeographical distribution according to (Alexandrowicz 1987, Ložek 1956).

Species of open habitats (groups 5 and 6) exploit man-made habitats or survive in extreme habitats such as rocks or rocky steps (group 4) – they account for 14% of the Czech mollusc fauna. The smallest groups are that of moderately moisture loving (group 8) and strictly hygrophilous species (group 9), together making up for 8% of our fauna.

The majority of Czech mollusc species (57%) have a relatively small range of distribution within Europe (Fig. 2). Species with South-European and Mediterranean ranges are the most frequent group (10%). But there are also important representatives of Central European (8%), East European (8%), Alpine-Carpathian (6%) and Carpathian (6%) species. These ranges show the main refugia of our fauna. Wide species ranges (Holarctic, Palaearctic and Europe) are represented to a lesser extent (43%). These types of distribution are typical of aquatic molluscs.

The Red Lists of the Czech Republic's molluscs which were previously published by Beran (1998) and Juříčková (1998) using IUCN categories has been divided up into regional Red Lists for Bohemia and Moravia. The shares of species assigned to the individual categories are shown in Fig. 3. The Red List includes 94 species assigned to the first four categories, i.e. 40% of all species recorded. This number is an alarming proof of the deterioration of the broad variety of natural habitats of our snails.

The following species were reported from the Czech Republic in the past, but collection specimens weren't preserved and the very existence of these species is consequently doubtful. This applies to: *Malacolimax kostali* Babor, 1893, *Arion vej dovskyi* Babor et Kostal, 1893 (Uličný 1892–1895). Hudec (1970) mentions the species *Deroceras subagreste* (Simroth, 1893) which was never found again. In view of the present range of this species (Wiktor 2000), the occurrence of this slug is very improbable. A single find of the non-native species *Vitrinobrachium breve* (A. Férus-

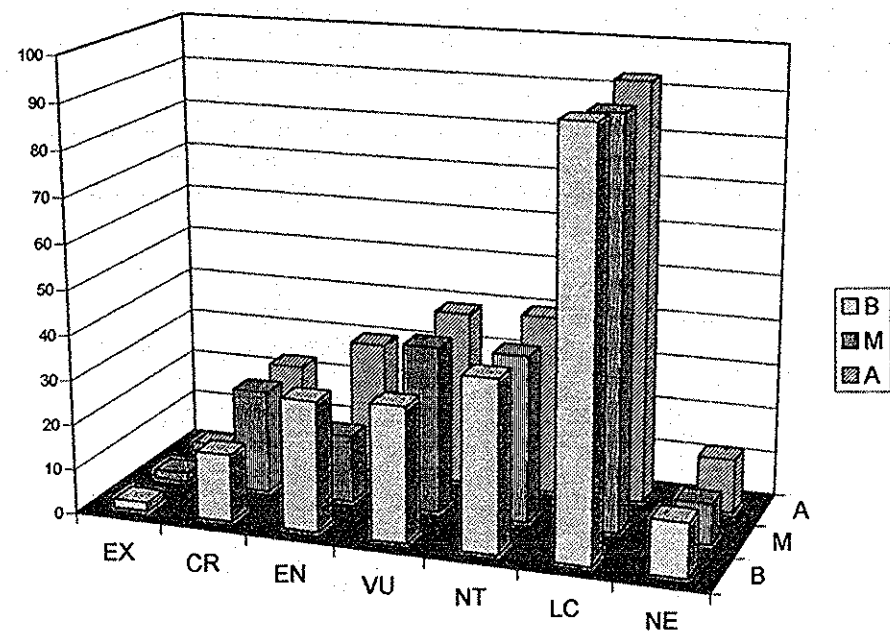


Fig. 3. The shares of species assigned to Red List categories B – Bohemia, M – Moravia, A – all the Czech Republic; EX – extinct, CR – critically endangered, EN – endangered, VU – vulnerable, NT – near threatened, LC – least concern, NE – not evaluated (IUCN 1994).

sac, 1821) has been reported (Flasar 1971), but it is now probably extinct on the single locality given (Flasar 1998). A single find of subfossil shells of *Sphaerium solidum* (Normand, 1844) was published by Petrbok (1957). The present occurrence of this sphaeriid clam in the Czech Republic is very unlikely. Several occurrences of the pill clam *Pisidium pulchellum* (Jenyns, 1832) were reported in the past, but detailed revision (Brabenec 1973) has shown, that in all cases the material was determined incorrectly.

Physella heterostropha (Say, 1817) and *Deroceras panormitanum* (Lessona et Pollonera, 1882) probably live in the territory of the Czech Republic, but their occurrence has not been documented yet. These are non-native species found in bordering countries. The lymnaeid snail *Pseudosuccinea columella* (Say, 1824) was found in natural streams (Mácha 1971), but these specimens were flushed by effluent water from waste water plants. It is a common species of warmed-up greenhouse pools, aquariums etc. The survival of this species in nature during the colder parts of the year is unlikely. Records of the planorbid snail *Helisoma cf. trivolvis* (Say, 1817) in natural habitats are a similar case; this species is common in aquariums. The land snail *Zonitoides arboreus* (Say, 1816) is also common in greenhouses. No survival of the winter period by individuals introduced outdoors with soil has been observed.

237 species of molluscs have been recorded in the Czech Republic (incl. 75 fresh-water species); 211 species of the class Gastropoda (16 species of the subclass Prosobranchia, 195 species of the subclass Pulmonata) and 26 species of the class Bivalvia (8 species of the subclass Palaeoheterodonta and 18 species of the subclass Heterodonta).

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