

Malacological news from the Czech and Slovak Republics in 2015–2019

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This paper, the first in upcoming series, is dedicated to the memory of our great teacher Vojen Ložek.

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Since the last comprehensive overview of the Czech and Slovak mollusc fauna, released in 2013, several records of species new for the countries or particular regions have appeared. In this paper, we summarize all such records and news collected in 2015–2019, including those affecting nomenclature and the national Check-lists made in 2013 and 2014. The rules for the selection of the records are: (i) the first record in Bohemia, Moravia or Slovakia, (ii) regionally important new records, (iii) records of species listed in NATURA 2000 and the national Red-lists as either critically endangered or endangered species, and (iv) currently spreading non-native species. New records are briefly commented and summarized for each species separately. Location data are published with all details in a supplementary table and are freely accessible.

Key words: mollusc fauna, faunistic survey, species list

Introduction

Starting with this contribution, we would like to continue the useful tradition of occasional publication of malacological news from the Czech and Slovak Republics, which was introduced in 1947 by the famous Czech malacologist LOŽEK (e.g. 1947, 1960). The latest comprehensive work dealing with Slovak mollusc fauna summarizes all published and collection data from 1945 to 1982 (LISICKÝ 1991). The next bulk of malacological news, coming again from Slovakia after nearly a quarter century, reported 14 newly recorded species (ČEJKA et al. 2006). The last comprehensive monograph commenting all known species of the Czech and Slovak fauna was published in 2013

(HORSÁK et al. 2013). Since then, changes in nomenclature and national Check-lists are monitored and provided in an online check-list (HORSÁK, ČEJKA et al. 2020).

This paper primarily focus on faunistic news conducted between 2015–2019, but including also some important news from 2013–2014. The following contributions will have an annual periodicity.

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analyses are listed in Tab. 2, along with the corresponding GenBank accession numbers.

Comments on individual species

Aegopinella nitidula (Draparnaud, 1805)

This species reaches its south-eastern limit of distribution in northern and northwestern Bohemia and northern Moravia (HORSÁK et al. 2013). It lives in humid to waterlogged habitats in river floodplains, less often also in wet forests in foothills. Its occurrence was unexpectedly confirmed in the otherwise predominantly dry area of the České středohoří Mts in a riparian vegetation of the Žejdlík Brook.

Anisus septemgyratus (Rossmässler, 1835)

It is a rare and endangered species in many European countries, inhabiting small stagnant (often temporary) water bodies. In the Czech Republic, it is known only from southeastern Moravia near the confluence of the Dyje and Morava Rivers. Two new sites were found in this area in 2017 and 2019. In June and September 2019, four new localities of this rare species were discovered in eastern Slovakia near the villages of Beša, Kapušianske Kračany, Petrikovce, and Senné.

Arion intermedius Normand, 1852

This is the smallest slug species of the Czech Republic (body length up to 25 mm), living in litter of mixed and coniferous forests. The main area of its distribution is in Western Europe while in the Czech Republic it is known to be common only in the Jizerské hory Mts and Ostrava region. There are some isolated findings from other mountain ranges in Bohemia such as the northern Šumava Mts (HLAVÁČ & HORSÁK 2000) and newly also the Lužické hory Mts in 2015–2016. It was also recorded from a lowland site by the Elbe River near the town of Kolín. The latest findings are from the littoral vegetation of the Hlubošský Pond in the Běstvina village in eastern Bohemia and from two alluvial forests in the České středohoří Mts.

Arion obesoductus P. L. Reischütz, 1973

This slug has been only recently discerned from another similar species of the genus *Arion* (*A. fuscus*). Until now, it was mostly known from hilly and mountainous areas of the Czech Republic. Two recent findings in central Bohemia come from deciduous non-synanthropic forests and thus suggest more extensive occurrence of the species in suitable habitats throughout the whole country.

Aplexa hypnorum (Linnaeus, 1758)

Less common and vulnerable species that inhabits stagnant and temporary pools and wetlands. The finding of this species in the Velká Fatra National Park is outside its known distribution range in Slovakia.

Balea perversa (Linnaeus, 1758)

The species typically lives on scree slopes and rocks, having abundant and frequent occurrences on limestones of the Pavlovské vrchy Hills in southern Moravia and in open scree slopes of the České středohoří Mts in north-

western Bohemia. However, the majority of our populations lives on walls of castle ruins throughout the Czech Republic and in western and central Slovakia. New findings in 2018–2019 document its rare occurrence in a montane sycamore-beech forest in southern Bohemia. Its distribution in a natural habitat at this site is peculiar, because this species was repeatedly found only on the same single old sycamore maple tree. The same situation was documented also by HLAVÁČ (2010) in German part of the Šumava National Park (Bavarian Forest National Park).

Chondrula tridens (O. F. Müller, 1774)

This species is associated with warm steppe sites on deep soils. Its occurrence is scattered in warm lowlands throughout the Czech and Slovak Republics. In the last decades, however, it has been declining sharply due to changes in landscape management. Nowadays, it occurs more in secondary habitats – road embankments, sunny mown lawns, etc. Its new findings (2015) from two localities in the foothills of the Dourovské hory Mts in western Bohemia are probably the westernmost documented occurrence in Bohemia outside the main area of its distribution.

Clausilia rugosa (Draparnaud, 1801)

This species, associated with damp limestone and argillite rocks, is often abundant in tufts of plants growing on the rocks. It is common and continuously distributed only on argillite rock faces in eastern Bohemia, the Moravian Karst and western Slovakia, with scattered occurrence in the western half of Bohemia (HORSÁK et al. 2013). The new locality in the town of Horažďovice (Sušicko-horažďovické limestones) represents the only one from the crystalline limestone areas in the Šumava Mts and Šumava foothills from northwest to southeast.

Cochlicopa nitens (Gallenstein, 1852)

The species is highly hygrophilous and found in undisturbed, mostly relic wetlands in lowlands. Stable and abundant populations are documented in the Kokořínsko – Máchův kraj Protected Landscape Area (PLA) in Bohemia (BERAN 2006a), scattered and isolated populations are evidenced throughout the lowlands in the Czech and Slovak Republics (HORSÁK et al. 2013). A completely isolated new locality (2016) comes from the Šumava foothills in the area of phyogeographical subdistrict Strakonické limestones near the Domanice village. This wetland meadow is the only recent one with the occurrence of *C. nitens* documented in southwestern Bohemia, while an older site from 2010 near the village of Žichovice in the area of Sušicko-horažďovické limestones must be revised.

Corbicula fluminea (O. F. Müller, 1774)

The gradual spread of this non-native bivalve has been monitored in detail especially in the Czech Republic since its first finding in 1999 (BERAN 2000). New findings made in the years 2015–2019 document its further spread especially in the Vltava and Ohře Rivers. In the case of the Vltava River it was already found in Prague and also in the lower section of the Berounka River, while it has not yet been proven in the Sázava River (BERAN 2020b).

The database of the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic (NDOP) also contains data from 2018 on the occurrence in the Slapy dam reservoir. In addition to running water this species was recorded in the Elbe River lowland in sandpits. It was also found in Moravia in the Morava River (the tributary of the Danube River) in 2018 (KOMZÁK et al. 2018). According to the newest data, its spread continues as it was recorded in the Morava River upstream of its first records in 2019, as well as in the Dyje River downstream of Břeclav. Due to its occurrence in the Polish part of the Odra River (e.g. CEBULSKA & KRODKIEWSKA 2019) it is possible to expect its spread to the Odra River and its tributaries situated in the Czech Republic.

In Slovakia, *C. fluminea* currently occurs essentially in the entire flowing section of the Danube River, especially from the Austrian-Slovak border to Bratislava – Čunovo District and from the village of Sap to Štúrovo, thus avoiding the original Danube riverbed in the so-called derivation area of the Gabčíkovo waterworks. *Corbicula fluminea* also penetrates into the Lesser Danube (the large sinistral branch of the main Danube River), the lower sections of the Danube tributaries (Morava, Váh, Hron and Ipel' Rivers), several sites are also known from the drainage ditches network in the Danubian Plain (ČEJKA 2019b). Due to its biology, *C. fluminea* is spreading very rapidly, creating mass populations, especially in the Danube (about 10,000 individuals per square meter).

***Cornu aspersum* (O. F. Müller, 1774)**

Originally a Mediterranean species, currently it occurs along the west coast of Europe from Portugal to southern Sweden (VON PROSCHWITZ 1997) and Great Britain. This species is relatively common in several European cities, e.g. in Vienna (DUDA & MRKVICKA 2014) or Budapest (PÁLL-GERGELY et al. 2019). The first population in the Czech Republic was found in Prague, Holešovice in 2008 (JUŘÍČKOVÁ & KAPOUNEK 2009); as of 2020 the population thrives. In Slovakia, it was first recorded in the horticulture centre of the village of Viglaš in 2015 (Zvolenská kotlina geographical unit; ČEJKA 2015a), other records come from 2015–2018 from Bratislava (ČEJKA 2015a). The species is synanthropic and is probably introduced quite often: in Prague it was found in Hanspaulka in 2017 (D. Říhová, pers. comm.), shells were uncovered near Viničná Street in 2018 (living population confirmed in July 2020) and in Veleslavín in 2020 (DOLEŽAL 2020). A live *C. aspersum* was found in a garden centre in Buštěhrad in 2013, several individuals near Mělník in 2016; a single shell near a parking lot in Brno in 2015, and a live individual in Stará Boleslav in 2020.

***Deroceras invadens* Reise, Hutchinson, Schunack & Schlitt, 2011**

It is a non-native species in the Czech and Slovak Republics, previously known as *Deroceras panormitanum* (Lessona et Pollonera, 1882). In the Slovak Republic reliably identified for the first time in 2003 from a greenhouse of the Bratislava Botanical garden (DVOŘÁK et al. 2003). The first outdoor occurrences were recorded in 2017 in a

horticulture centre in Bratislava, and more recent record came from the Stupava town, SW Slovakia, in 2018. First findings of *D. invadens* from the Czech Republic were reported from a natural habitat in northern Moravia already in 1996 (HORSÁK & DVOŘÁK 2003). The second outdoor finding came from southern Moravia near the town of Zlín (VAŠÁT 2019).

***Deroceras juranum* Wüthrich, 1993**

At the end of the 19th century, this slug was considered endemic to the Jura Mts in Switzerland. It was later included in the species complex of *D. rodnae* s. lat., but the research by HUTCHINSON & REISE (2009) proved, on the basis of their anatomy and mating behaviour, that there are at least two separate species – *D. juranum* and *D. rodnae* s. str. *Deroceras juranum* currently occurs in the Czech Republic in two separate populations in the Lužické hory Mts in northern Bohemia and, more abundantly, in the Šumava National Park and Protected Landscape Area in southern Bohemia (VAŠÁT 2019). Its occurrence is most commonly associated with humid floodplain forests and open riparian vegetation along brooks and rivers, but it occurs also in natural deciduous forests. This species is not yet known from Slovakia. The related species *D. rodnae* s. str. occurs east of the Elbe River and inhabits primarily the Carpathian part of the Czech Republic.

***Dreissena bugensis* Andrusov, 1897**

It is a non-native species in Slovakia, originating from the mouths of the Southern Bug and Dnieper Rivers. It has been a slower invader than *D. polymorpha* until recently (for details on ecology, distribution and spreading see VAN DER VELTE et al. 2010). As part of an occasional survey of the malacofauna of the Gabčíkovo Reservoir near the village of Hamuliakovo, 126 young individuals of this species were found in a littoral zone of the Gabčíkovo Reservoir in 2013 (ČEJKA 2016). A year later in September 2014, several empty shells were found at the Danube riverbank near the village of Zlatná na Ostrove during the malacological survey (ČEJKA et al. 2015).

***Euomphalia strigella* (Draparnaud, 1801)**

This species has a strong affinity to dry habitats of forest-steppe or shrubs, rocky steppes and other open habitats. In suitable places, it is common throughout the Czech and Slovak Republics, abundant in central Bohemia and southern Moravia, and rather rare in eastern and southern Bohemia and northern Moravia (HORSÁK et al. 2013). The occurrence of the species near the village of Brloh in the area of the Strakonice limestones (2015) is, after a long time, the first verified record in the area of the Šumava foothills. In historical times, several occurrences in southern Bohemia have been reported (ULIČNÝ 1892–95), however, none of them has been verified so far. The situation is improving towards central Bohemia, where, however, a number of sites are of older date and the species has declined significantly in the last two decades (HORÁČKOVÁ et al. 2014).

***Ferrissia californica* (Rowell, 1863)**

Non-native gastropod inhabiting slowly flowing and stagnant waters. It is often found also in isolated artificial water bodies such as sandpits and quarries. New records from northwestern Bohemia (BERAN 2019a) and eastern Slovakia (BERAN 2020a) are outside of its known range.

***Gyraulus acronicus* (J. B. Férušac, 1807)**

Rare gastropod with a scattered distribution in the Czech and Slovak Republics. Several new sites were found in the area of its known occurrence in the Sázava River basin (BERAN 2020b) and in the southwestern Bohemia near the town of Sušice.

***Gyraulus parvus* (Say, 1817)**

It is a non-native species of the North American origin. It is a widespread species in the Czech Republic while its occurrence in Slovakia has not been confirmed yet. *Gyraulus parvus* is very similar to *Gyraulus laevis* (Alder, 1838), and the differences between them are subtle. Several specimens probably belonging to *G. parvus* were found in the Orava Reservoir in northern Slovakia and abundant populations in the Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir in the eastern part of Slovakia (BERAN 2020a). Due to the fact that the taxonomic status of this species is uncertain, material has been collected for future genetic analysis.

***Gyraulus rossmaessleri* (Auerswald, 1851)**

Rare gastropod inhabiting temporary pools and wetlands with the scattered distribution in the Czech Republic and southwestern part of Slovakia. Several new sites were found in the area of its known occurrence in northwestern Bohemia, Silesia and central Moravia. An isolated population was found in the Chřiby Mts.

***Helix lucorum* Linnaeus, 1758**

Non-native species for the Czech and Slovak Republics. *Helix lucorum* is one of the two most widely distributed species of the genus, with a large range extending from Iran in the east to France in the west, including areas where it has been introduced (KORÁBEK et al. 2018). In the Czech Republic, this species was first recorded in Prague in 2009 (Žižkov; PELTANOVÁ et al. 2012); the latest finding comes again from Prague, from 2020 (a garden in Dejvice district). In the Slovak Republic, an abundant population of *H. lucorum* was found for the first time in 2013 in Bratislava (see ČEJKA & ČAČANÝ 2014 for details), two other sites were recorded from the town of Nitra in southwestern Slovakia in 2016 and 2020.

***Helix thessalica* O. Boettger, 1886**

Formerly considered a synonym of *Helix pomatia* Linnaeus, 1758, it was recently reintroduced as a valid species and reported also from the Czech and Slovak Republics (KORÁBEK, JUŘÍČKOVÁ et al. 2016b, KORÁBEK et al. 2020). In the Czech Republic, the occurrences are limited to the valleys of the Jihlava and Oslava Rivers just above their confluence in the town of Ivančice. The distribution there was thoroughly revised in May 2020 (O. Korábek) and tissue samples were taken for a planned study, which should

reveal the extent of hybridization with *H. pomatia*. On the right bank of the Jihlava River, *H. thessalica* lives in the Pekárka Nature Monument; this population appears to be restricted to a small area of about 2.4 ha, followed by an approximately 400 m wide hybrid zone with *H. pomatia*. On the left bank, *H. thessalica* was found between the Jihlava River and a mill race near Mohelno. It also occurs almost continuously between the Letkovice and Hrubšice Villages, in places apparently with some admixture of *H. pomatia*. At the nearby site Bouchal, there is no pure *H. thessalica* population and only individuals of presumably hybrid origin were found. By the Oslava River, a large population has been found in the village of Čučice, from the valley bottom to the upper village margin, and some individuals exhibiting features of *H. thessalica* have been found in the town of Oslavany, across the river from the chateau. Earlier findings based on a few empty shells from the towns of Moravské Bránice and Nové Bránice (KORÁBEK, JUŘÍČKOVÁ et al. 2016a) could not be confirmed. It seems that the authors had a tendency to identify empty shells as *H. thessalica* more likely than live snails; these two localities are apparently based on misidentified shells.

In Slovakia, *H. thessalica* is found locally within a broad area in the centre of the country. Findings verified by dissections include sites by Podbrezová, Tisovec, Muráň, Bakta and Hajnáčka settlements. Further records are based only on empty shells and should therefore be considered less trustworthy: the central valley of the Poľana Mts and the villages of Budča, Nemecká, Čierny Balog, Ohnište near Liptovský Hrádok, Dudince, and Nová Bašta near Hajnáčka. Also here some of the populations show signs of an admixture with *H. pomatia*. This Slovakian range of *H. thessalica* extends also to northern Hungary, where the species is found in the Bükk Mts.

***Ladislavella occulta* (Jackiewicz, 1959)**

This aquatic species has been always rare, in the past known only from a single site in the Czech Republic since 1942 (BERAN 2002). Later on, a new site was discovered in southernmost Moravia (BERAN 2008). These populations were both recently confirmed. In June 2019, this species was recorded in Slovakia for the first time. An abundant population was discovered near the village of Senné (wetland meadows and shrubs, small shallow pools and ditches).

***Limacus flavus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Limacus maculatus* (Kaleniczenko, 1851)**

Limacus flavus has been reported for a long time only from indoor sites, mainly cellars and city underground, and considered a true synanthropic species (DVOŘÁK & HORSÁK 2004). In the Czech Republic, it occurred in many indoor sites at the beginning of the 20th century. When hygienic measures were later applied, it became rare, e.g. the record in 2003 from Olomouc (DVOŘÁK & HORSÁK 2004) and from the village of Kardašova Řečice (2013 and 2015). It was always rare in Slovakia, with only two recent indoor records: the village of Cabaj-Čápor near Nitra Town and the village of Zavar near the Trnava Town, where the

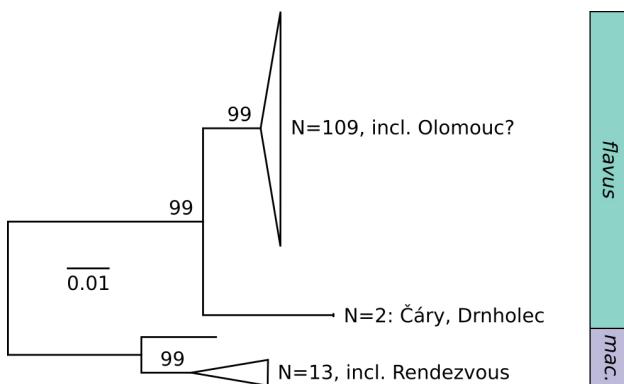


Fig. 1. Scheme of the phylogenetic relationships among *cox1* haplotypes of *Limacus*. A neighbor-joining tree is shown; the tree is unrooted because no taxon related closely enough to *Limacus* to be used to root the *cox1* phylogeny is known (NITZ et al. 2013). Number of samples in each clade and the placement of the four individuals analysed here is indicated for each group. The position of the sample from Olomouc is uncertain as we did not obtain a properly read sequence (see text for details).

slug was found in a 130-year-old grocery store building with a stone cellar. Indoor occurrences are certainly underestimated as the species is active at night and during rainy weather as observed at the latter site, where dozens of individuals climbed into the street through a ventilation opening of the cellar covered with stones. Over the last few years, *Limacus* has been reported also from several outdoor sites in the southernmost parts of the countries, with confirmed overwintering at several sites. The first outdoor record was made in southern Slovakia at a cemetery in the Čáry village (2003). Since 2015, a number of records were made in southernmost Moravia. Robert Vlk reported a colony of this slug from a cellar in the village of Drnholéc in 2015 and in the same year he confirmed overwintering of the species in his garden. Between 2016 and 2019, several outdoor records were made near the towns of Břeclav, Valtice, Hodonín and Lednice. *Limacus* slugs seem to be now common in the outdoors in this area.

The appearance of a population from the Rendezvous NNM near Valtice suggested that the slugs may actually belong to *L. maculatus* instead of *L. flavus*. This identification was corroborated by mitochondrial *cox1* DNA barcode. As a reference, we used the data from ROWSON et al. (2014), who barcoded both *L. flavus* and *L. maculatus* in a study from the British Isles. The sample from Rendezvous NNM belongs to the clade identified as characteristic for *L. maculatus* by these authors and is identical to one of the sequences from their study. We also analysed three other samples, identified as *L. flavus*, from Čáry (ca. 25 km SE from Rendezvous NNM), Drnholéc (ca. 25 km NW), and Olomouc (ca. 100 km N). These samples yielded identical sequences which grouped with a clade identified by ROWSON et al. (2014) as typical for *L. flavus*, but were basal to all other sequences of this clade available from GenBank as of June 2020 (see ROWSON et al. 2004, GÓMEZ-RODRÍGUEZ et al. 2019). The sample from the town of Olomouc yielded only poor quality fragments of the sequence, which did not allow for unambiguous phylogenetic

placement; nevertheless, the results indicated that most probably it belongs to the lineage broadly distributed in western Europe (Fig. 1).

It has to be noted that ROWSON et al. (2014) found the barcoding unreliable due to, probably extensive, hybridization upon contact between *L. flavus* and *L. maculatus*. Therefore, the results of the presented comparison are not *per se* conclusive with regards to the species identification. As with *Monacha* (see below), the problem here is that we lack detailed data from the native ranges of both species.

Margaritifera margaritifera (Linnaeus, 1758)

A critically endangered mussel species that is on decline everywhere across Europe. It has been broadly distributed in the southwest of Bohemia and in several other places (SIMON et al. 2015), but decades of decline culminated by its extinction or functional extinction at most of the remaining localities. Its last Czech populations survive in rivers of southern Bohemia: the most numerous one in the Blanice River and its tributaries, a scattered population in the Teplá Vltava River and a small one in the Malše River. Remnants of old populations survive also near Aš in western Bohemia. A few old individuals were found in the Otava River (which once had a very abundant population) in the town of Horažďovice in 2017 (BÖHM 2017) and four surviving individuals were confirmed in the Jankovský Brook in the Vysočina Highlands in 2018 (A. PAVLÍČKO, pers. comm.).

Across Europe, most of the remaining populations lack recruitment and their reproduction thus depends on (semi) artificial rearing of the young mussels. The reasons are low production of glochidia, lack of suitable host fish (brown trout, Atlantic salmon) and no or little survival of juveniles in the first years after metamorphosis. The causes of the problems are complex, but include changes in landscape use, water pollution, and erosion and the resulting siltation of the rivers. The latter cause is among the most significant issues, but is extremely difficult to fix. In the last years, climatic changes add to the problems.

In the last three decades, several projects have been carried out to save freshwater pearl mussels in the southern Bohemian rivers. Organic and, in part, chemical pollution of rivers has been improved, and many measures have been taken to prevent stream eutrophication and erosion. In the last decade, restoration of several tributaries of rivers with the mussel populations and many other management measures have been introduced, especially on the Teplá Vltava River. However, relatively little has been achieved where erosion is a major problem (as is the case of the Malše River or the Zlatý Brook, a tributary of the Blanice River) caused by an extensive network of drainage ditches in spruce plantations. Also restoration of food resources is a difficult task due to changes in land use after the World War II and straightened streams.

However, there were some positive discoveries in the last years. In the course of the AT/CZ Interreg project Malssemuschel (2017–2020), tens of young (still fast-growing with wedge-shaped shell margins) pearl mussels from natural recruitment were found in the upper Malše River, which is a unique case among the Czech localities of the

species where there was no natural recruitment for decades. In the Teplá Vltava, young mussels from breeding were found and some other are believed to be a result of release of infested trouts. Another population of juvenile mussels (6–7 years) was found in 2019 in the Aš region in a stream where artificially infested trouts were kept. There are ongoing projects to rejuvenate the populations by semi-natural breeding of juveniles and release of trouts infested by glochidia. These efforts are most advanced for the Vltava, Blanice and Malše; the breeding is about to start this year for the Zlatý potok. For the populations near Aš a rearing facility has been recently built in Bavaria. For the Zlatý Brook and Vltava populations, glochidia from the Blanice River (the same conservation unit; SIMON et al. 2015) are being used due to the difficulty to obtain glochidia *in situ*. The assisted reproduction thus bears a risk of causing a bottleneck effect and reducing the genetic diversity of the new generation. This is further illustrated by the situation in the Malše, where it was possible to obtain glochidia from just a few individuals (the target was six at each of two sampling sites, repeated for three years) and reduction in genetic variability among the juveniles was observed compared to the adult population. As a safety measure due to the risk of disturbance by visitors and even theft of the mussels, the precise locations of the freshwater pearl mussel occurrence are kept confidential by us as well as by nature conservation authorities.

Massylaea vermiculata (O. F. Müller, 1774)

This large land snail species is common in the Mediterranean area; its distribution ranges from eastern Spain to the Crimea (Israel, Egypt, eastern Spain, eastern Bulgaria, southern Greece). In the city of Bratislava, Slovakia, one living individual of this species was found in the horticultural facility, which is situated next to the Danube River arm on the south; the animal was found in the water supply shaft (ČEJKA 2019a) (Fig. 2). CAPINHA et al. (2014) claimed that *M. vermiculata* is able to establish viable populations only in areas where climatic conditions are similar to or warmer and wetter than those of the native range.



Later, MIENIS (2015, 2017) as well as RONSMANS & VAN DEN NEUCKER (2016) reported on successful overwintering of introduced populations in Belgium and the Netherlands. This might be an indication that also Central European climatic conditions might be suitable for the overwintering of this species. In Budapest, a newly discovered specimen was found in the yard of a condominium, suggesting that it arrived either with garden plants as a stowaway, or as a souvenir from holidays in the Mediterranean. The fact that it was discovered in March suggests that it may have overwintered there (PÁLL-GERGELY et al. 2020). The occurrence in Slovakia needs to be monitored to find out if this was a single released individual (the species is commonly kept as a pet) or a viable population has been already established outdoors.

Menetus dilatatus (Gould, 1841)

This species is native to North America. It was first found in the Czech Republic in 1994 (BERAN 1994), but has not yet been found in Slovakia. In 2017 and 2019, this species was found in new sites in the Elbe Lowland and north-western Bohemia.

Monacha claustralis (Rossmässler, 1834)

PIEŃKOWSKA et al. (2015) found that there are two species of *Monacha* in the Czech Republic. Besides *M. cartusiana* (O. F. Müller, 1774), which is spreading in the Czech Republic since 1990s (KOLOUCH 1996, 2005, LOŽEK 1999, PELTANOVÁ et al. 2012), they reported its close relative *M. claustralis* Rossmässler, 1834, found among *Monacha* samples from Prague. The species are very similar and cannot be distinguished by shell, but *M. claustralis* differs from *M. cartusiana* by a longer vagina lacking a vaginal sac (a lateral bulge on the vagina, HAUSDORF 2000a, b). The two species are also represented by two distinct mitochondrial clades (PIEŃKOWSKA et al. 2015). So far, *M. claustralis* has been reported from a number of sites in Poland, from Jena in Germany, Prague, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Georgia (NEIBER & HAUSDORF 2017, PIEŃKOWSKA et al. 2018, HUTCHINSON et al. 2019).



Fig. 2. Live individual of *Massylaea vermiculata* from the city of Bratislava, Slovakia. Foto ex PÁLL-GERGELY et al. 2020.

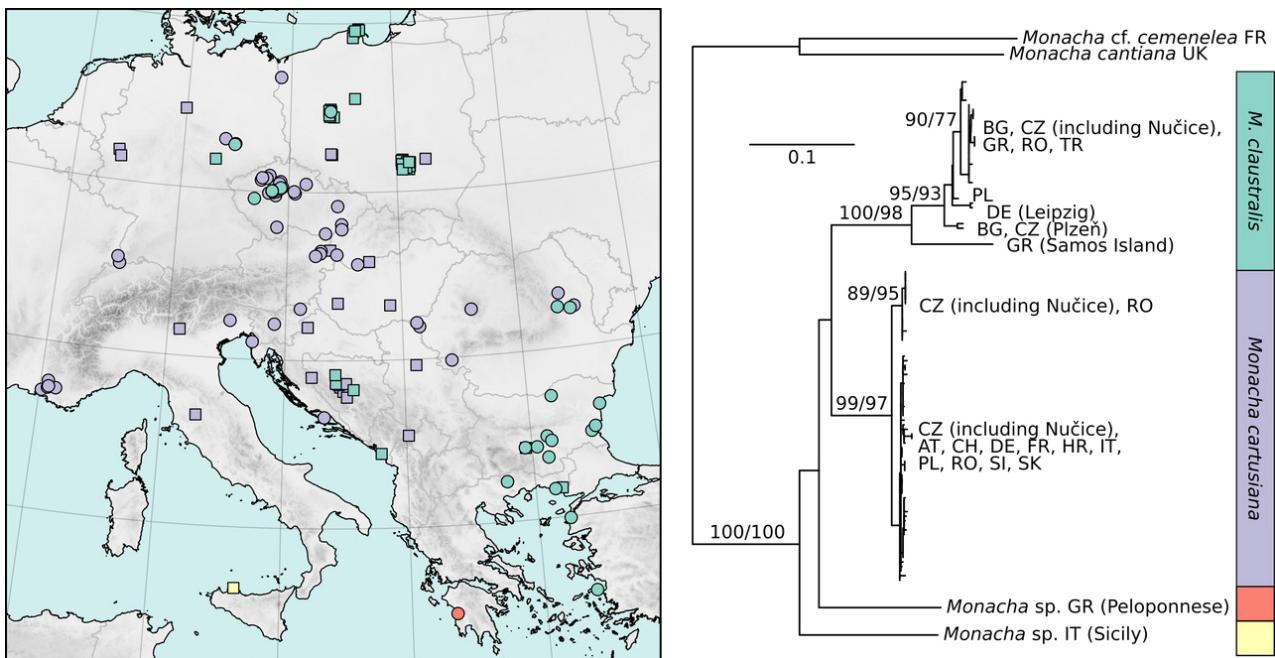


Fig. 3. Distribution of the mitochondrial lineages of the clade uniting *Monacha cartusiana* and *M. claustralis* based on published data from MANGANELLI et al. (2005), PIEŃKOWSKA et al. (2015, 2016, 2018), NEIBER & HAUSDORF (2017) and HUTCHINSON et al. (2019) (squares) as well as our own data (circles). A phylogeny of the new samples (from a maximum likelihood analysis of a concatenated alignment of partial 16S rRNA and cox1 genes) is shown, labelled with two-letter country codes to indicate origin of the samples. The analysed samples and corresponding GenBank accession numbers are listed in Tab. 2. For a complete representation of relevant major lineages, a Sicilian sample from NEIBER & HAUSDORF (2017) is included. Labels above branches show branch support values (SH-aLRT supports/bootstrap %).

The core of its range lies in the southern and eastern Balkans (Albania, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria) and western Turkey (HAUSDORF 2000a, IRIKOV 2008, WELTER-SCHULTES 2012). *Monacha cartusiana* has generally a more westerly distribution extending from the Balkans to Spain (PIEŃKOWSKA et al. 2018), but, in the east, it is found up to the western Caucasus, where both species were probably introduced by humans (HAUSDORF 2000b).

In Fig. 3 we show the distribution of the mitochondrial clades corresponding to *M. claustralis* and *M. cartusiana* as recorded in an unfinished study of *Monacha* systematics (MÍKOVCOVÁ-PELTANOVÁ et al. unpublished data). The data complement those collected by PIEŃKOWSKA et al. (2018, Fig. 9). Besides three sites in Prague, *M. claustralis* haplotype was found in the villages of Chotěč and Nučice west of Prague, and in the Plzeň Town. The phylogeny indicates that the population in Plzeň was introduced from a different source than the one in Prague. The alleged record of *Monacha cantiana* (Montagu, 1803) (HLAVÁČ & PELTANOVÁ 2010) from the premises of the National Museum in Horní Počernice, Prague, refers to *M. claustralis* (PIEŃKOWSKA et al. 2015, here we present data from the original lot of HLAVÁČ & PELTANOVÁ 2010).

The taxonomy of the *M. cartusiana*-*M. claustralis* pair may not be definitive. We disagree with PIEŃKOWSKA et al. (2015) that the “molecular affinity and the constancy of morphological characters of the *M. claustralis* specimens from widely distant sites also diminish the importance studying fresh topotypical materials”. The type locality of *M. claustralis* is Corfu. As Fig. 3 shows, at the base of the clade uniting *M. cartusiana* and *M. claustralis* clades there

are lineages found in Greece (Peloponnese, eastern Aegean) and Sicily. Species limits in this group thus can only be assessed taking populations from southernmost Europe into account, not only based on recently established populations from Central Europe. Sampling in the south would also uncover the original sources from where both species expanded.

The distinction between *M. cartusiana* and *M. claustralis* is not as clear-cut as presented by PIEŃKOWSKA et al. (2015, 2018). Specimens with *M. claustralis* haplotype but with a bulge on vagina from the Prokopské Valley in Prague, Chotěč and Nučice led us to examine the population in Nučice more closely in 2015. We found the *M. claustralis* haplotype there also in individuals having a well-developed bulge on the vagina, not only in those with *M. claustralis* morphology. Haplotypes of *M. cartusiana* were also present. In addition, we examined some individuals from Romania. There, the bulge was developed as a triangular ridge and not as a distinct knob, but we found it present regardless whether the specimen possessed a *M. cartusiana* or *M. claustralis* haplotype. *Monacha cartusiana* and *M. claustralis* in Central Europe possibly represent lineages of the same species derived from different parts of its native range.

Pagodulina pagodula (Des Moulins, 1830)

It lives in leaf litter in shady woodlands, mainly on calcium-rich substrate. The main area of distribution is in the Alps, northern Italy and southern France (WELTER-SCHULTES 2012). Northwards from its continuous area of distribution, it was only known from two localities



Fig. 4. Live individual of *Pagodulina pagodula* from the Podyjí National Park. Photo: R. Coufal.

in Slovakia and one in Poland (LÍSICKÝ 1986). In 2011, the species was found in the Mutenská obora NR near the town of Slavonice (LACINA & HORSÁK 2012) followed by a discovery of another population in 2018. The latter population lives near Vranov nad Dyjí in a small valley of a nameless tributary of the Dyje (Thaya) in the Podyjí National Park (Fig. 4), where it occurs in relatively high numbers within a small area. Based on these recent findings, northwards of its main area of distribution the species shows an affinity to undisturbed and humid deciduous forests. Fossil records of the species from the Czech and Slovak Republics indicate that throughout the Pleistocene, *P. pagodula* occupied much larger area than nowadays (LOŽEK 1986). From the Holocene deposits, the species is known only from the Mituchovci site in the Western Carpathians (FRODLOVÁ & HORSÁK under revision) and from the Loucký spring in the Podyjí NP (ca. 8 km from the recent population; LOŽEK & VAŠÁTKO 1997). Therefore, it appears that *P. pagodula* survived in the Podyjí NP only on this small patch, because it was not discovered there before, despite an extensive malacological survey (LOŽEK & VAŠÁTKO 1997).

***Pisidium amnicum* (O. F. Müller, 1774)**

Originally widespread pea mussel inhabiting lowland running waters. Due to pollution and straightening of most watercourses, it has currently become an endangered species occurring mostly in brooks or small rivers (BERAN et al. 2017). Between 2015–2019, this bivalve was confirmed at several known sites, e.g. brooks Klíčava, Liběchovka, Pšovka, Svitávka (BERAN 2018b), Žehrovka, and rivers

Ohře, Ploučnice (BERAN 2016b). *Pisidium amnicum* was also found in the Elbe River in 2013 and 2019, which are the first records from this river after more than 70 years.

***Pisidium globulare* Clessin, 1873**

For a long time, the species has not been distinguished from the common generalist *Pisidium casertanum* (Poli, 1791). They differ in several shell features (HORSÁK et al. 2013), but importantly also in autecology and habitats they occupy. *Pisidium globulare* is associated with shallow wetland waters from alluvial pools rich in submerged vegetation to sedge or even *Sphagnum* wetlands. About three dozens of sites have been recorded since the time the wetland populations of “*P. casertanum*” have been monitored as a separated species (HORSÁK & NEUMANOVÁ 2004). It occupies all large lowlands across the whole country, but some isolated populations in hilly landscapes were also found, as that newly reported one from the Chřiby Mts (near the Stupava village). The conclusion that the species is not common is supported by the fact that only five new records have been conducted between 2015–2019; notice that three of them are very close to each other.

***Pisidium hibernicum* Westerlund, 1894**

Originally reported only from standing waters, where it became virtually extinct during the last decades due to anthropogenic eutrophication and the intensification of fish production in ponds. During the last two decades, several new sites were discovered in preserved upper course of the rivers (hyporithral, grayling zone), mainly in SW Bohemia (VAŠÁTKO & HORSÁK 2000). Some new records were made

in 2015 during a hydrobiological reference monitoring of the quality of running waters in the Czech Republic.

Pisidium moitessierianum Paladilhe, 1866

This rare pea mussel inhabits mostly slowly flowing waters with fine sediments. Several new sites were found in artificial canals of the Bečva River in Moravia and in the Elbe River in Bohemia.

Pisidium pseudosphaerium J. Favre, 1927

This critically endangered pea mussel inhabits mostly overgrown standing waters in the Czech Republic (BERAN 2016a). Some new sites were found between 2015–2019 in Bohemia, i.e. the western part of the Czech Republic.

Pisidium tenuilineatum Stelfox, 1918

A species with critically endangered status in the Czech Republic (BERAN et al. 2017) and Slovakia (ŠTEFFEK & VAVROVÁ 2006). It inhabits mostly small watercourses with fine sediments. During 2015–2019, its occurrence was confirmed at some sites: the brooks of Pšovka and Liběchovka in the Kokořínsko – Máchův kraj PLA and in a small brook in the Poodří PLA. The latter site has been known from 1978 (MÁCHA 1982). One new site was found in Moravia in the artificial canal of the Bečva River and two new sites were found in Slovakia (BERAN & ČEJKA 2019).

Planorbis carinatus O. F. Müller, 1774

This species is endangered in the Czech Republic (BERAN et al. 2017) and critically endangered in Slovakia (ŠTEFFEK & VAVROVÁ 2006). It is more common in the western part of the Czech Republic in basins of the Ohře and Berounka Rivers. Many new sites were found in 2015–2019. Some of them are outside of its known distribution range mentioned in HORSÁK, ČEJKA et al. (2020). In 2019, it was found in small and nutrient poor brooks Rokytnice and Lužní potok (boundary between the Czech Republic and Germany), together e.g. with *Margaritifera margaritifera*.

Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray, 1843)

This gastropod is native to New Zealand. Its occurrence in the Czech Republic has been known since 1981 (KUCHAŘ 1983) and currently it inhabits extensive part of the Czech Republic (LORENCOVÁ et al. 2015) and southwestern part of Slovakia (HORSÁK, ČEJKA et al. 2020). Many new sites were discovered during 2015–2019; only the more notable records outside of its known range are shown in Table 1.

Pseudanodonta complanata (Rossmässler, 1835)

This mussel species is declining in most European countries and is listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as Vulnerable (VAN DAMME 2011). In the Czech Republic, it lives mostly in rivers (e.g. BERAN 2002, 2019b) but its occurrence is also known from dam reservoirs (HORÁČKOVÁ et al. 2014). In 2019, *P. complanata* was found in the Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir in Slovakia (BERAN 2020a) and some noteworthy populations have been discovered in years 2015–2019 in the rivers of Sázava (BERAN 2020b), Chrudimka (BERAN 2016c), Radbuza, and Úhlava.

Pupilla alpicola (Charpentier, 1837)

It has always been a rare species in the Czech Republic, recently known only from a few calcareous fen meadows and low-sedge wetlands (HORSÁK, ČEJKA et al. 2020, <http://mollusca.sav.sk/malacology/maps/pupilla-alpicola.jpg>). A new isolated population was found in northern Bohemia near the village of Stvolínky (BERAN 2017a).

Pyramidula saxatilis (Hartmann, 1842)

As a valid species recognized based on molecular phylogeny by RAZKIN et al. (2016), which also reported a single population from the Velká Fatra Mts in Slovakia. It is a common species in most of the Alps, mainly in higher elevations. Preliminary results suggest that it occurs only in a small area of the Velká Fatra Mts, in the vicinity of Horný Jelenec near Donovaly. The original record of J. Šteffek (his sample was analysed by RAZKIN et al., 2016) was resampled in 2019 and confirmed by DNA data. Two other populations were found in close vicinity of the original site. Distribution in Slovakia and particularly in the Veľká Fatra Mts requires further investigation.

Radix ampla (Hartmann, 1821)

In Slovakia, it is known only from a few disjunct areas. Two new sites in the Turiec River were found in 2017 (BERAN & ČEJKA 2019) and 2019.

Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834)

An invasive species that has been spreading rapidly in the last decades. It inhabits fishponds, dam reservoirs and rivers. At many places it becomes the dominant unionid. The occurrence of *S. woodiana* has been known from many sites, especially in southern Bohemia, southeastern and central Moravia and southern Slovakia. Plenty of new sites were found during 2015–2019. Notable records are from the Odra River in Silesia and from the Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir (BERAN 2020a).

Sphaerium nucleus (Studer, 1820)

A species recently distinguished from *S. corneum*, whose distribution is underexplored. It is probably more common, especially at suitable places in the lowlands as the findings during 2015–2019 suggest. New records came from Silesia (the Odra River basin), southeastern Moravia (the Morava River basin), Elbe Lowland, Kokořínsko – Máchův kraj PLA, and Český ráj PLA (the Elbe River basin).

Sphaerium rivicola (Lamarck, 1818)

The largest European orb mussel that inhabits slowly flowing larger rivers in lowlands. In the Czech and Slovak Republics, it is currently known in particular from the largest rivers (Elbe, Vltava, Morava, Danube). Some new records came from the Ohře (northwestern Bohemia) and Sázava (central Bohemia; BERAN 2020b) Rivers.

Stagnicola turricula (Held, 1836) and ***Stagnicola palustris*** (O. F. Müller, 1774)

Some authors (e.g. BARGUES et al. 2001, 2005) do not consider *S. turricula* to be a separate species and do not distinguish it from *S. palustris* while the others (e.g. PIEŃKOWSKI

KA et al. 2015, PIECHOCKI & WAWRZYNIAK-WYDROWSKA 2016) consider them distinct. Due to clear anatomical differences both taxa are currently distinguished in the Czech and Slovak Republics (HORSÁK, ČEJKA et al. 2020). *Stagnicola turricula* is a common and widespread species in both countries (e.g. BERAN 2002, 2008, HORSÁK, ČEJKA et al. 2020) while *S. palustris* has been known only from the Elbe Lowland and Prague. The occurrence of *S. palustris* in Prague Zoo was confirmed in 2019 (BERAN 2020c). In 2018, *S. turricula* was found in the Oudoleňský Brook, which is the first record in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands (BERAN 2020b).

***Subulina striatella* (Rang, 1831)**

A tropical species indigenous to Western Africa, widely introduced to many countries, e.g. to the Mascarenes. This species has usually been introduced with plants to greenhouses outside the tropical zone. In January 2019, employees of the Bratislava Botanical Garden, J. Čapka & N. Zlámal collected three living individuals of this species from the plant leaves (*Anchomanes difformis*) imported from Central Africa (Mt. Cameroon, 2011). The identification was confirmed by M. Horsák (HORSÁK, NAGGS et al. 2020).

***Tandonia kusceri* (Wagner, 1931)**

It is a non-native species to Slovakia, first recorded in Bratislava in the autumn of 2014 (KORÁBEK, ČEJKA et al. 2016). Its native range lies in southeastern Europe, isolated occurrences are known from Moldova, Ukraine (GURAL-SVERLOVA et al. 2019) and the United States. Recently, it has been found to be distributed across Hungary (TURÓCI et al. 2020). After the first finding in Bratislava, other six relatively distant localities were confirmed. Thus, this species has probably been already well established in the Bratislava region. The findings of *T. kusceri* in Slovakia come mainly from open and semi-open cultural landscape (e.g. small degraded alluvial forests, or shrubby habitats). *Tandonia kusceri* hides mainly under stones or pieces of

concrete, less frequently under rotting wood or wooden boards; more likely it is to be found on a calcareous substrate. It is possible that most of the findings of *T. rustica* reported by DVOŘÁK & ČEJKA (2004) from Bratislava and the surrounding area actually belonged to *T. kusceri*. This would mean that *T. kusceri* lived in the city at least 10–15 years before the “first” record in the Bratislava – Ružinov district. Unfortunately, the authors were convinced that it could not be other species than *T. rustica*, so they did not make photo documentation, nor did they dissect the individuals for an accurate identification. In the past, this species was reported from Bratislava by PONEC (1967, 1972) from the vineyards of the Rača district (Fig. 5), FLASAR & KROUPOVÁ (1976) listed *T. rustica* from the Bratislava Botanical Garden and ŠTEFFEK (1978) from the southernmost part of the Malé Karpaty Mts (Bratislava Forest Park, 48.1900N, 17.0823E) and from the Bratislava – Nové Mesto district (48.1780N, 17.1425E). Seven hundred meters as the crow flies from the last named locality, a rich population of *T. kusceri* was found in 2018. The isolated record comes from the town of Banská Štiavnica. As this is the area of the field research centre of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava, it is probable that this species was introduced there, e.g. with building material. However, TURÓCI et al. (2020) confirmed by dissection a record of *T. rustica* from Győr, which suggests these eastern records of the species may well be correct.

***Truncatellina costulata* (Nilsson, 1823)**

This species is very rare in the Czech and Slovak Republics, known only from the Pavlovské vrchy Hills in southern Moravia (HORSÁK 2000, NOVÁK & NOVÁK 2013), recently found near the village of Trusnov in eastern Bohemia (MYŠÁK 2011), and from several limestone hills in the Malé Karpaty Mts in Slovakia (HORSÁK et al. 2013). The last known site was found in the ruins of the Trosky castle in the Český ráj PLA (2013) (Fig. 6). The Trosky population is quite rich and lives only on grassy basalt rocks and their foot under the Baba tower (40 live specimens in the



Fig. 5. The photograph which was published by PONEC (1967) in his diploma thesis. The spotted pattern suggests that it could indeed be *Tandonia rustica*. The individual comes from the vineyards of Bratislava – Rača City district.



Fig. 6. The shell of the snail *Truncatellina costulata* from the Trosky castle ruins (northern Czechia). Photo: M. Horská.

2 liters of soil/litter sample), while other suitable sites in the Trosky castle are inhabited only by *T. cylindrica*.

***Unio crassus* Philipsson, 1788**

This unionid is considered endangered in the Czech Republic (BERAN et al. 2017) and is also listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as threatened (LOPES-LIMA, KEBAPÇI & VAN DAMME, 2014). By the end of the 20th century the volume of information had gradually increased and attention was paid mainly to the search for its more numerous populations. This survey was intensified at the beginning of the 21st century in connection with the preparation of the Czech Republic's accession to the European Union and the need for establishment of NATURA 2000 network and Sites of Community Importance (SCI) with populations of this bivalve. Nearly all of the previously known sites in the Czech Republic became SCI (or part of SCI) and populations of this species are monitored. In years 2015–2019 some new populations were found in the Czech Republic especially in smaller rivers, e. g. Chrudimka and Novohradka in eastern Bohemia (BERAN 2016c, 2018a), Klejnárka in central Bohemia,

Oslava in southern Moravia (BERAN 2019c), Sázava and some of its tributaries (BERAN 2020b), Moravice, Bečva, and Úhlava. Surprisingly, in 2019 this species was found also in the Elbe River. This is the first finding in this river after more than 70 years. In the Czech Republic, *U. crassus* currently inhabits mostly smaller watercourses (BERAN 2019b) while in Slovakia it still lives also in the largest rivers such as the Danube or Morava. A new population of this species in Slovakia was found in the Turiec River (BERAN & ČEJKA 2019).

***Vallonia enniensis* Gredler, 1856**

This is a very rare species in both countries (HORSÁK, ČEJKA et al. 2020, <http://mollusca.sav.sk/malacology/maps/vallonia-enniensis.jpg>), with only a few modern populations, inhabiting mostly treeless calcareous fens. A new isolated population from southern Moravia was found in the Jezero NM – a fen meadow near the village of Vacenovice.

***Vertigo angustior* Jeffreys, 1830**

Although internationally protected, this species is still common, chiefly in Slovakia (HORSÁK, ČEJKA et al. 2020, <http://mollusca.sav.sk/malacology/maps/vertigo-angustior.jpg>) inhabiting mainly open alkaline wetlands. New and isolated populations were discovered in the Slavkovský les PLA near the village of Poutnov (HORSÁKOVÁ & HORSÁK 2018) and in the southernmost part of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands near the town of Slavonice.

***Vertigo geyeri* Lindholm, 1925**

Over the last decade, ca. 30 new sites have been discovered in the Czech Republic (HORSÁKOVÁ & HORSÁK 2018, HORSÁK, ČEJKA et al. 2020, <http://mollusca.sav.sk/malacology/maps/vertigo-geyeri.jpg>), where it was originally known only from a single site in the Český ráj PLA. Most of the new sites are in two areas of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands. Several isolated sites were found also in western Bohemia, namely in the Šumava foothills near Sušice (Albrechtice, NNM Pastviště u Fínů, 2013) and Soběšice (Ve Volešku, Novosedelský Brook, 2014) on the wetland meadows, and in the Slavkovský les PLA near the village of Poutnov (HORSÁKOVÁ & HORSÁK 2018). In some areas of northern Slovakia it is still common in preserved alkaline and neutral fens, with ca. 60 stable populations sampled over the last 20 years (VAVROVÁ et al. 2009, SCHENKOVÁ et al. 2012).

***Vertigo lilljeborgi* (Westerlund, 1871)**

This species was for the first time discovered in the Czech Republic by J. Hlaváč in 2012 (HORSÁK et al. 2017). Since then, other nine sites were found (see HORSÁK et al. 2017 for a full list of sites), located mainly in the southern part of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands and in the south-eastern part of the Šumava NP (HORSÁK, ČEJKA et al. 2020, <http://mollusca.sav.sk/malacology/maps/vertigo-lilljeborgi.jpg>). Two recent records were found in the Krušné hory Mts in westernmost Bohemia, near Chomutov and Kraslice.

***Vertigo moulinsiana* (Dupuy, 1849)**

A rare species in both countries. In the Czech Republic, a continuous occurrence is known from the Kokořínsko – Máchův kraj PLA (BERAN 2006a, 2006b, 2007, 2017a), with several isolated populations scattered in lowlands of the country (HORSÁK, ČEJKA et al. 2020, <http://mollusca.sav.sk/malacology/maps/vertigo-moulinsiana.jpg>). Four nearby populations are known in the vicinity of Loučeně in central Bohemia (populations resampled in 2015 and 2016). An isolated site is known from the U Houkvice NR (population resampled in 2018). Two viable and classic populations are known from the Znojmo region in southern Moravia and from eastern Moravia very close to the border with Slovakia, where several, but isolated populations are recently known from calcareous treeless fens (VAVROVÁ et al. 2009). Two new isolated sites have been discovered during the Malakodny field workshop in 2018 in the southern part of the Ždánický les region. The most recent new populations from Slovakia were found in the Zrubárka NR (ČEJKA 2018b) and in the Abrod NNR (ČAČANÝ 2020).

***Viviparus acerosus* Bourquinat, 1862**

In the Czech and Slovak Republics, this species is native to the Danube River basin and inhabits slow-flowing rivers and canals in lowlands. It has been found outside its native range in the Czech Republic in years 2015–2019 at five sites (BERAN et al. 2019).

***Zebrina detrita* (O. F. Müller, 1774)**

A new finding of the species on the rocky steppe in the Prokopské údolí NR in Prague was made in 2019 (leg. M. Šafka), as an accidental finding of empty shells. In 2020, re-collecting was carried out and a strong population was documented together with the accompanying malacofauna. Overall, the species is very rare in Bohemia and Moravia, and has been evidenced from the vicinity of Slaný (near Znojmo) and from the Moravian Karst. Another isolated population, secondarily introduced, comes from the Czech Karst near the village of Srbsko (HORSÁK et al. 2013, PODROUŽKOVÁ et al. 2020). The newly discovered site in Prague is most likely an aerial dispersion.

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Table 1. Location data of the newly discovered occurrences reported herein.

Species; live/empty; Nearest municipality; Coordinates (°N, °E); Location (briefly); Date of coll.; Altitude; leg./det.; Citation (if published)
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i> (Draparnaud, 1805); 3/1; Skalice; 50.48954, 13.89083; České středohoří Mts. PLA, alluvium of the Žejdlík Brook; 22. 9. 2019; 412; J. Horáčková; HORÁČKOVÁ 2019
<i>Anisus septemgyratus</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 18; Kapušianske Kračany; 48.49965, 22.05591; cutted, terrestrialised meander near the road from the village of Veľké Kapušany to village of Leles; 15. 9. 2019; 100; J. Černecký; ČEJKA et al. 2019
<i>Anisus septemgyratus</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 6; Beša; 48.53080, 21.95047; Beša Meander, S from the village; 15. 9. 2019; 100; J. Černecký; ČEJKA et al. 2019
<i>Anisus septemgyratus</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1; Petrikovce; 48.54452, 21.85371; Brehovský kanál Ditch (W from village of Petrikovce); 15. 9. 2019; 100; J. Černecký; ČEJKA et al. 2019
<i>Anisus septemgyratus</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 5/0; Břeclav; 48.72508, 16.92797; oxbow on the E edge of the deer-park at the cycle path to Lanžhot; 20. 7. 2019; 155; L. Beran
<i>Anisus septemgyratus</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 15/0; Břeclav; 48.72701, 16.89617; Malý Martinec Pool by the Pohansko Chateau, W margin; 27. 4. 2017; 160; M. Horská
<i>Anisus septemgyratus</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 3/0; Senné; 48.66913, 22.03230; area of the Avescentrum in the village of Senné; 28. 6. 2019; 100; M. Horská
<i>Aplexa hypnorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); 60/0; Blatná; 49.00228, 19.16353; Blatné jazero Reservoir; 27. 6. 2017; 794; L. Beran
<i>Arion intermedius</i> Normand, 1852; 1/0; Běstvina; 49.83260, 15.58351; Hlubošský rybník Pond; 16. 7. 2015; 340; M. Horská

<i>Arion intermedius</i> Normand, 1852; 1/0; Líska; 50.81275, 14.43744; Lužické hory Mts. PLA, Nolden Teich I. NM; 19. 6. 2015; 365; L. Juřičková a kol.
<i>Arion intermedius</i> Normand, 1852; 1/0; Mařeničky; 50.79500, 14.67555; Lužické hory Mts. PLA, Rašeliniště Mařeničky NM; 20. 6. 2015; 360; L. Juřičková a kol.
<i>Arion intermedius</i> Normand, 1852; 1/0; Kunratice u Cvikova; 50.78282, 14.67374; Lužické hory Mts. PLA, an alluvium under the Dolní Kunratický pond; 20. 6. 2015; 330; L. Juřičková a kol.
<i>Arion intermedius</i> Normand, 1852; 1/0; Srbská Kamenice; 50.82107, 14.35652; Lužické hory Mts. PLA, Arba NM; 24. 6. 2016; 210; L. Juřičková a kol.
<i>Arion intermedius</i> Normand, 1852; 1/0; Horní Podluží; 50.89444, 14.55438; Lužické hory Mts. PLA, Světlík NM; 24. 6. 2016; 593; L. Juřičková a kol.
<i>Arion intermedius</i> Normand, 1852; 1/0; Horní Světlá; 50.84894, 14.64678; Lužické hory Mts. PLA, Luž NM; 25.06.2016; 785; L. Juřičková a kol.
<i>Arion intermedius</i> Normand, 1852; 1/0; Horní Světlá; 50.84885, 14.66115; Lužické hory Mts. PLA, Brazilka NM; 25. 6. 2016; 550; L. Juřičková a kol.
<i>Arion intermedius</i> Normand, 1852; 1/0; Krásná Lípa; 50.91975, 14.49177; Lužické hory Mts. PLA; 25.06.2016; 406; V. Hrdlička
<i>Arion intermedius</i> Normand, 1852; 1/0; Karlovka; 50.73486, 14.41109; České středohoří Mts. PLA, an alluvium of the Vrbový brook; 28. 8. 2019; 346; J. Horáčková
<i>Arion obesoductus</i> P. L. Reischütz, 1973; 1/0; Láz; 49.67012, 13.87276; Brdy; 02. 7. 2019; 738; M. Drvotová
<i>Arion obesoductus</i> P. L. Reischütz, 1973; 1/0; Želízy; 50.42467, 14.46245; Kokořínsko PLA, Liběchovka river flood-plain; 15. 8. 2018; 175; J. Horáčková
<i>Arion obesoductus</i> P. L. Reischütz, 1973; 1/0; Heřmanice v Podještědí; 50.79066, 14.70413; Lužické hory Mts. PLA, Jezevčí vrch NNR, top of the Jezevčí hill; 20. 6. 2015; 663; L. Juřičková a kol.
<i>Arion obesoductus</i> P. L. Reischütz, 1973; 1/0; Vilémov; 49.62740, 16.97775; 1.3 km SW, spruce forest; 26. 10. 2017; 432; M. Maňas
<i>Balea perversa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); 5/11; České Žleby; 48.87389, 13.77117; Šumava NP, South Bohemia; 01. 5. 2019; 971; J. Horáčková
<i>Balea perversa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); 0/1; České Žleby; 48.87389, 13.77117; Šumava NP, South Bohemia; 28. 4. 2018; 971; J. Horáčková
<i>Chondrula tridens</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 0/100; Dětaň; 50.19788, 13.32546; Podbořansko; 09. 11. 2015; 410; D. Kouteký, J. Horáčková; KOUTECKÝ 2020
<i>Chondrula tridens</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 0/100; Vrbička; 50.18411, 13.29710; Podbořansko; 19. 4. 2015; 501; D. Kouteký, J. Horáčková; KOUTECKÝ 2020
<i>Chondrula tridens</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 4/1; Toužín; 49.07725, 15.41756; Toužinské stráně NR; 20. 8. 2019; 470; M. Horská
<i>Clausilia rugosa</i> (Draparnaud, 1801); 12/0; Horažďovice; 49.31557, 13.70919; Šumava foothills, Sušicko-horažďovické limestones; 14. 5. 2016; 415; J. Hlaváč
<i>Cochlicopa nitens</i> (Gallenstein, 1852); 8/0; Domanice; 49.29647, 13.90991; Šumava foothills, Strakonické limestones; 11. 8. 2016; 415; J. Hlaváč
<i>Cochlicopa nitens</i> (Gallenstein, 1852); 120/45; Vacenovice; 48.95147, 17.17851; Jezero NR, fen meadow behind the NE edge of the village; 23. 6. 2015; 190; T. Němec
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 4/0; Břeclav; 48.72447, 16.88464; Dyje River; 1. 9. 2019; 146; K. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 90/0; Hostěnice; 50.43747, 14.16333; Ohře River; 3. 6. 2018; 170; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 13/0; Ústí nad Labem; 50.65753, 14.04042; Bílina River; 3. 8. 2018; 135; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 13/0; Kostice; 48.73231, 17.01789; Morava River 400 m downstream of a weir; 3. 8. 2019; 156; K. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 120/0; Hostěnice; 50.43411, 14.15011; canal of the Ohře River in Hostěnice; 4. 6. 2017; 170; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 600/0; Hostěnice; 50.43778, 14.14831; canal of the Ohře River north of Hostěnice; 4. 6. 2017; 170; L. Beran

<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 70/0; Lanžhot; 48.71753, 17.01153; Morava River east of Lanžhot; 5. 10. 2019; 157; K. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 250/0; Týnec; 48.75383, 17.03987; Morava River E of Týnec; 5. 10. 2019; 158; K. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 25/0; Moravská Nová Ves; 48.77933, 17.06914; Morava River E of Moravská Nová Ves; 5. 10. 2019; 158; K. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 3/0; Děčín; 50.77633, 14.20725; Ploučnice River; 8. 9. 2018; 148; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 25/0; Vraňany; 50.31428, 14.35431; Vltava River downstream of a weir; 8. 12. 2015; 168; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 40/0; Lužec nad Vltavou; 50.31931, 14.39711; Vltava River by the ferry; 8. 12. 2015; 164; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 35/0; Račice; 50.44753, 14.32253; SW edge of a canal for rowing in Račice; 8. 12. 2018; 148; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 60/0; Dobříň; 50.43667, 14.30514; SW edge of a sandpit; 12. 8. 2015; 155; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 250/0; Brozany; 50.45133, 14.14775; canal of the Ohře River; 14. 5. 2017; 156; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 300/0; Brozany; 50.45944, 14.14808; canal of the Ohře River near Brozany; 14. 5. 2017; 156; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 800/0; Brozany; 50.46111, 14.15639; canal of the Ohře River; 14. 5. 2017; 156; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 20/0; Předonín; 50.44561, 14.32983; SE part of the sandpit; 14. 8. 2015; 169; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 23/0; Radotín; 49.97264, 14.34722; Berounka River to the W of Radotín; 19. 9. 2019; 197; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 15/0; Káraný; 50.18336, 14.73053; Jizera River by the bridge; 21. 10. 2019; 173; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 27/0; Přelouč; 50.04389, 15.57333; Labe (Elbe) River downstream of the weir; 25. 7. 2019; 212; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 150/0; Brozany; 50.44564, 14.15306; canal of the Ohře River; 27. 5. 2017; 156; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 4/0; Troja; 50.11361, 14.41241; left bank of the Vltava River along the WWTP; 27. 8. 2017; 195; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 4/0; Troja; 50.11361, 14.42022; left bank of the Vltava upstream of the bridge; 27. 8. 2017; 195; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 15/0; Holešovice; 50.11139, 14.43500; Vltava River downstream of the bridge; 30. 12. 2019; 195; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 13/0; Troja; 50.11494, 14.40319; right bank of the Vltava River along Prague Zoo; 31. 8. 2017; 195; L. Beran
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 0/6; Sedlec (Praha 6); 50.12797, 14.3998; left bank of the Vltava; 31. 12. 2017; 194; O. Simon
<i>Cornu aspersum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 1/0; Praha; 50.10350, 14.37440; Praha, Hanspaulka, Na Viničních horách Street; 00. 00. 2017; 297; A. Vránová
<i>Cornu aspersum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 1; Křivenice; 50.40547, 14.43933; cycling trail along the Labe River; 12. 5. 2016; 155; L. Beran
<i>Cornu aspersum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 1/0; Bratislava; 48.14673, 17.06386; bank of the Karloveské rameno Branch (cycling trail); 15. 5. 2015; 140; J. Čapka
<i>Cornu aspersum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 1; Křivenice; 50.40547, 14.43933; cycling trail along the Labe River; 18. 7. 2016; 155; L. Beran
<i>Cornu aspersum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 3/3; Víglaš; 48.54933, 19.30297; Víglaš town, horticultural centre; 21. 5. 2015; 358; B. Holienková

<i>Cornu aspersum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 1; Křivenice; 50.40547, 14.43933; cycling trail along the Labe River; 22. 6. 2016; 155; L. Beran
<i>Cornu aspersum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 2; Křivenice; 50.40547, 14.43933; cycling trail along the Labe River; 22. 7. 2016; 155; L. Beran
<i>Cornu aspersum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); few shells; Praha; 50.07050, 14.42540; Praha, Albertovské stráně; 24. 5. 2018; 225; O. Korábek
<i>Cornu aspersum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 5/0; Bratislava; 48.15838, 17.06987; atrium with a children's park within the residential zone of the Cubicon shopping center; 25. 7. 2018; 175; J. Čapka
<i>Deroceras invadens</i> Reise, Hutchinson, Schunack & Schlitt, 2011; 5; Stupava; 48.27399, 17.02794; Stupava Town, garden, Marcheggská Street; 18. 2. 2018; 176; T. Čejka; ČEJKA 2018a
<i>Deroceras invadens</i> Reise, Hutchinson, Schunack & Schlitt, 2011; 4; Zlín; 49.24000, 17.68583; Vršava, family cabin garden; below paving stones; 6. 10. 2018; 259; M. Vašát; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 1/0; Horní Planá; 48.74104, 14.01666; Šumava NP and PLA, stream-mouth of the Hamerský Brook; 13. 10. 2018; 733; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 1/0; Želnava; 48.81820, 13.95100; Šumava NP and PLA, floodplain of the Starý brook; 13. 10. 2018; 732; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 1/0; Stožec; 48.86117, 13.87275; Šumava NP and PLA, Mrtvý luh, floodplain of the Studená Vltava River; 13. 10. 2018; 750; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 2/0; České Žleby; 48.87230, 13.77180; Šumava NP and PLA, Žlebský vrch foothill; 13. 10. 2018; 952; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 1/0; Dobrá; 48.88527, 13.84809; Šumava NP and PLA, small brook floodplain; 13. 10. 2018; 746; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 5/0; Líska; 50.83055, 14.45555; Lužické hory Mts. PLA, Studený vrch NR; 19. 6. 2015; 680; M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 1/0; Volary; 48.89610, 13.88480; Šumava NP and PLA, Luční brook floodplain; 20. 10. 2018; 748; M. Vašát, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 1/0; Sviná Lada; 48.99521, 13.65465; Šumava NP and PLA, Teplá Vltava River floodplain; 20. 10. 2018; 895; M. Vašát, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 2/0; Smolná Pec; 48.85858, 13.89202; Šumava NP and PLA, Mrtvý luh, floodplain of the Vltava River; 26. 10. 2018; 732; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 1/0; Volary; 48.87513, 13.88397; Šumava NP and PLA, Mrtvý luh, floodplain of the Vltava River; 26. 10. 2018; 730; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 1/0; České Žleby; 48.87907, 13.76926; Šumava NP and PLA, Žlebský vrch foothill; 28. 4. 2018; 965; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 1/0; České Žleby; 48.89397, 13.78644; Šumava NP and PLA, Radvanovický Ridge; 28. 4. 2018; 995; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 2/0; České Žleby; 48.89791, 13.78536; Šumava NP and PLA, Radvanovický Ridge; 28. 4. 2018; 904; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 1/0; České Žleby; 48.90115, 13.79515; Šumava NP and PLA, Radvanovický Ridge; 28. 4. 2018; 874; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 1/0; Dobrá; 48.88024, 13.83833; Šumava NP and PLA, Stožec Hill; 29. 4. 2018; 905; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 2/0; Dobrá; 48.88169, 13.82695; Šumava NP and PLA, Stožec Hill; 29. 4. 2018; 1021; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Deroceras juranum</i> Wüthrich, 1993; 1/0; Dobrá; 48.88381, 13.82286; Šumava NP and PLA, Stožec Hill; 29. 4. 2018; 940; J. Horáčková, M. Horsák; VAŠÁT 2019
<i>Dreissena bugensis</i> Andrusov, 1897; 126; Hamuliakovo; 48.03293, 17.24742; littoral of the left bank of the Gabčíkovo Reservoir; 18. 10. 2013; 176; T. Čejka
<i>Dreissena bugensis</i> Andrusov, 1897; 0/?; Zlatná na Ostrove; 47.75000, 17.95100; Veľkolélsky ostrov, left bank of the Danube River; 26. 9. 2014; 107; M. Horsák; ČEJKA et al. 2015
<i>Dreissena bugensis</i> Andrusov, 1897; 0/1; Radvaň nad Dunajom; 47.74780, 18.37660; left bank of the Danube River; 27. 9. 2014; 106; M. Horsák; ČEJKA et al. 2015

<i>Euomphalia strigella</i> (Draparnaud, 1801); 47/0; Brloh; 49.32803, 14.01194; Šumava foothills, Strakonické limestones; 7. 5. 2015; 420; J. Hlaváč
<i>Ferrissia californica</i> (Rowell, 1863); 3/0; Klokočov; 48.80822, 22.02931; N bank of the Zemplínská Šírava dam reservoir; 25. 6. 2019; 114; L. Beran; BERAN 2020a
<i>Ferrissia californica</i> (Rowell, 1863); 2/0; Sokolov; 50.18867, 12.59598; shallow pool N of Medard Lake; 25. 8. 2018; 420; L. Beran; BERAN 2019a
<i>Ferrissia californica</i> (Rowell, 1863); 14/0; Kynšperk nad Ohří; 50.12286, 12.51883; southern pool by the railway station; 30. 9. 2018; 400; L. Beran
<i>Gyraulus acronicus</i> (A. Férušac, 1807); 6/0; Vlašim; 49.70103, 14.87625; Blanice River; 5. 11. 2017; 348; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Gyraulus acronicus</i> (A. Férušac, 1807); 6/0; Radonice; 49.79464, 14.93267; Blanice River NW of Radonice; 6. 10. 2018; 308; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Gyraulus acronicus</i> (A. Férušac, 1807); 6/0; Louňovice pod Blaníkem; 49.64994, 14.85889; Blanice River upstream of the bridge; 10. 11. 2018; 375; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Gyraulus acronicus</i> (A. Férušac, 1807); 12/0; Červená Řečice; 49.51861, 15.19250; right bank of the Trnávka dam reservoir; 12. 7. 2015; 455; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Gyraulus acronicus</i> (A. Férušac, 1807); 14/0; Znojmo; 49.69958, 14.87394; Blanice River; 24. 10. 2015; 350; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Gyraulus acronicus</i> (A. Férušac, 1807); 7/5; Sušice; 49.25180, 13.52986; Ostružná creek; 29. 9. 2015; 468; J. Bojková
<i>Gyraulus parvus</i> (Say, 1817); 4/0; Námestovo; 49.40164, 19.51267; bank of the Orava dam reservoir; 16. 8. 2016; 612; L. Beran
<i>Gyraulus parvus</i> (Say, 1817); 4/0; Námestovo; 49.40711, 19.51478; Orava Reservoir in Slavický ostrov island; 16. 8. 2016; 612; L. Beran
<i>Gyraulus parvus</i> (Say, 1817); 35/0; Klokočov; 48.80861, 22.03881; overgrown bight of the Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir; 24. 6. 2019; 114; L. Beran; BERAN 2020a
<i>Gyraulus parvus</i> (Say, 1817); 300/0; Michalovce; 48.77781, 21.95397; W edge of the Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir; 25. 6. 2019; 114; L. Beran; BERAN 2020a
<i>Gyraulus parvus</i> (Say, 1817); 150/0; Vinné; 48.78878, 21.94653; Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir at the inflow of the canal; 25. 6. 2019; 114; L. Beran; BERAN 2020a
<i>Gyraulus parvus</i> (Say, 1817); 250/0; Klokočov; 48.80822, 22.02931; N edge of the Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir; 25. 6. 2019; 114; L. Beran; BERAN 2020a
<i>Gyraulus parvus</i> (Say, 1817); 7/0; Malé Zalužice; 48.76669, 21.99328; S edge of the Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir; 26. 6. 2019; 114; L. Beran; BERAN 2020a
<i>Gyraulus rossmaessleri</i> (Auerswald, 1851); 3/0; Doubravice; 49.74147, 16.99294; temporary wetland by the Morava River; 9. 6. 2018; 242; L. Beran
<i>Gyraulus rossmaessleri</i> (Auerswald, 1851); 40/0; Stupava (ČR); 49.09713, 17.22197; U Misy Spring; 15. 5. 2015; 455; M. Horská
<i>Gyraulus rossmaessleri</i> (Auerswald, 1851); 28/0; Háj ve Slezsku; 49.90308, 18.08817; ditch by a road near the Opava River; 18. 4. 2015; 224; L. Beran
<i>Gyraulus rossmaessleri</i> (Auerswald, 1851); 60/0; Háj ve Slezsku; 49.90997, 18.10044; temporary ditch by a road; 18. 4. 2015; 224; L. Beran
<i>Gyraulus rossmaessleri</i> (Auerswald, 1851); 12/0; Zábřeh; 49.91739, 18.06717; Koutské and Zábřežské louky Meadows NR; 19. 4. 2015; 225; L. Beran
<i>Gyraulus rossmaessleri</i> (Auerswald, 1851); 35/0; Kouty; 49.91772, 18.05572; sedge wetlands in a meadow; 19. 4. 2015; 225; L. Beran
<i>Gyraulus rossmaessleri</i> (Auerswald, 1851); 8/0; Přestanov; 50.69003, 13.92639; wetlands by a small pond; 22. 8. 2017; 210; L. Beran
<i>Hawaiia minuscula</i> (Binney, 1841); 2/3; Zvolen; 48.59452, 19.13516; Borová hora Arboretum; 10. 10. 2015; 330; T. Čejka, M. Čiliak; ČILIAK et al. 2016
<i>Helix cf. thessalica</i> ; 3; Dudince; 48.1650, 18.8800; hill slope above the spa; 19. 7. 1987; 148; O. Korábek

<i>Helix lucorum</i> Linnaeus, 1758; 3; Nitra; 48.31196, 18.09263; Wilsonovo nábrežie Waterfront; 13. 5. 2016; 145; J. Kollár
<i>Helix thessalica</i> O. Boettger, 1886; 1; Hájnačka; 48.21792, 19.95536; Hájnačka Castle ruin; 4. 5. 2016; 298; T. Čejka, J. Čačaný
<i>Helix thessalica</i> O. Boettger, 1886; – ; Nová Bašta; 48.17064, 19.94396; garden of the Pohanský Hrad boarding house (Pogányvár Panzió); 25. 5. 2016; 260; V. Janský
<i>Hygromia cinctella</i> (Draparnaud, 1801); 2/5; Bratislava; 48.15125, 17.031435; Karlova Ves, Devínska cesta Road; 7. 8. 2015; 142; T. Čejka; ČEJKA 2015b
<i>Ladislavella occulta</i> (Jackiewicz, 1959); 2/0; Lanžhot; 48.66161, 16.95217; small pools in a meadow; 5. 5. 2018; 152; L. Beran
<i>Ladislavella occulta</i> (Jackiewicz, 1959); 4/0; Lanžhot; 48.66217, 16.95200; small ditch; 5. 5. 2018; 152; L. Beran
<i>Ladislavella occulta</i> (Jackiewicz, 1959); 10/0; Kolesa; 50.08066, 15.48013; small pool by the road; 13. 5. 2017; 221; L. Beran
<i>Ladislavella occulta</i> (Jackiewicz, 1959); 30/100; Senné; 48.66913, 22.03230; area of the Avescentrum in the village of Senné; 28. 6. 2019; 100; M. Horská
<i>Limacus flavus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); 3; Cabaj-Čápor; 48.25410, 18.01578; N edge of the village; 1. 9. 2016; 165; J. Kollár
<i>Limacus flavus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); 2; Kardašova Řečice; 49.18358, 14.85147; J. Hrubý Square; 2. 1. 2015; 440; L. Dvořák
<i>Limacus flavus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); 2; Drnholce; 48.86021, 16.48482; garden of a family house opposite the school; 8. 3. 2015; 200; R. Vlk
<i>Limacus flavus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); 2; Lednice; 48.80676, 16.81736; park in the village; 14. 6. 2019; 185; R. Coufal
<i>Limacus flavus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); 30; Zavar; 48.34730, 17.66890; Hlavná Street No. 550; 15. 8. 2016; 138; Š. Buchta lgt.
<i>Limacus flavus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); 3; Drnholce; 48.86021, 16.48482; cellar of a family house opposite the school; 19. 1. 2015; 200; R. Vlk
<i>Limacus flavus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); 6; Břeclav; 48.75794, 16.88578; flood wall of the river Dyje in the city center; 26. 7. 2016; 159; M. Chytrý, L. Jurek
<i>Limacus flavus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); 1; Lednice; 48.7987, 16.8021; Lednice, Valtická St; 26. 10. 2019; 175; O. Korábek
<i>Limacus flavus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Limacus maculatus</i> (Kaleniczenko, 1851); 6; Valtice; 48.74921, 16.79418; Boří les, Rendez-vous NM; 30. 7. 2019; 200; V. John
<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); scattered; Dolní Přibní-Dolní Dvořiště; 48.62852, 14.60626–48.66039, 14.47452; upper Malše River, South Bohemia; 2017–2019; 752–603; J. Horáčková, V. Stupková, O. Simon a kol.
<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); scattered; Soumarský Most-Nová Pec; 48.90841, 13.82527–48.79743, 13.94702; Teplá Vltava River and upper Vltava River; 2018–2019; 750–725; J. Horáčková, J. Švanyga, O. Simon a kol.
<i>Massylaea vermiculata</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 2/0; Bratislava; 48.15132, 17.03121; Karlova Ves district, horticultural centre „Agapé“; 15. 6. 2019; 142; J. Čapka; ČEJKA 2019a
<i>Menetus dilatatus</i> (Gould, 1841); 3/0; Bolevec; 49.78600, 13.38336; Třemošenský rybník Pond; 1. 1. 2015 – 31. 12. 2015; 350; Anonymus, L. Beran
<i>Menetus dilatatus</i> (Gould, 1841); 40/0; Varvažov; 50.71306, 13.95317; E part of Oprán quarry; 22. 8. 2017; 290; L. Beran
<i>Menetus dilatatus</i> (Gould, 1841); 23/0; Lohenice; 50.04583, 15.60806; sandpit between Lohenice and Labiště; 25. 7. 2019; 212; L. Beran
<i>Pagodulina pagodula</i> (Des Moulins, 1830); 2/6; Vranov nad Dyjí; 48.89013, 15.82551; valley opposite the Zadní Hamry settlement; 18. 7. 2018; 322; R. Coufal
<i>Pagodulina pagodula</i> (Des Moulins, 1830); 30/10; Staré Hobzí; 48.99547, 15.43725; Mutenská obora NR, 660 m NW of the Dubová hill (538 m a.s.l.); 20. 8. 2019; 460; M. Horská
<i>Pagodulina pagodula</i> (Des Moulins, 1830); 20/10; Staré Hobzí; 48.99553, 15.43539; Mutenská obora NR, 660 m NW of the Dubová hill (538 m a.s.l.); 20. 8. 2019; 465; M. Horská
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 4/0; Česká Lípa; 50.68022, 14.57988; Ploučnice River; 1. 10. 2015; 248; J. Bojková

<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 1/0; Šárovcova Lhota; 50.40611, 15.58000; Lukavecký potok ca 500 m upstream of its inflow into the Javorka Brook; 2. 10. 2016; 282; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 2/0; Šárovcova Lhota; 50.40611, 15.57556; Lukavecký potok ca 100 m upstream of its inflow into the Javorka Brook; 2. 10. 2016; 282; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 3/0; Medonosy; 50.49558, 14.48867; canal of the Liběchovka Brook; 4. 6. 2017; 170; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 18/0; Bohušovice nad Ohří; 50.49389, 14.15806; Ohře River by a bridge in Bohušovice nad Ohří; 04.08.2018; 150; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 80/0; Žďár; 50.54789, 15.06419; canal of the Žehrovka Brook; 05.05.2019; 237; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 16/0; Žďár; 50.54831, 15.06500; Žehrovka Brook upstream of the Žabakor Pond; 05.05.2019; 237; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 18/0; Doubrava; 50.55061, 15.05901; Žehrovka Brook by the cemetery; 5. 5. 2019; 237; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 30/0; Brenná; 50.65111, 14.63000; Ploučnice River upstream of a bridge; 5. 8. 2015; 295; L. Beran; BERAN 2016b
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 20/0; Hradčany nad Ploučnicí; 50.62417, 14.68113; Ploučnice River south of Tvarožník hill (321 m a. s. l.); 5. 8. 2015; 265; L. Beran; BERAN 2016b
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 3/0; Ruda; 50.11375, 13.87581; Klíčava Brook 1 km downstream of the Pilský rybník Pond; 5. 11. 2016; 225; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 8/0; Osek nad Bečvou; 49.50972, 17.53694; canal of the Bečva River; 5. 11. 2016; 225; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 6/0; Lány; 50.10494, 13.87903; Klíčava Brook; 9. 9. 2018; 345; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 5/0; Bohušovice nad Ohří; 50.49389, 14.15806; Ohře River by a bridge in Bohušovice nad Ohří; 10. 8. 2015; 150; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 4/0; Brozany; 50.44564, 14.15306; canal of the Ohře River; 14. 5. 2017; 156; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 2/0; Brozany; 50.45083, 14.14808; canal of the Ohře River; 14. 5. 2017; 156; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 4/0; Heřmaničky; 50.66344, 14.60819; Ploučnice ca 250 m downstream of a bridge; 15. 9. 2015; 255; L. Beran; BERAN 2016b
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 1/0; Malé Žernoseky; 50.53829, 14.06089; Labe (Elbe) River; 8. 5. 2013; 145; M. Straka, M. Horská
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 2/0; Velké Žernoseky; 50.53958, 14.06208; Labe (Elbe) River by the ferry in Velké Žernoseky; 15. 9. 2019; 149; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 3/0; Hleďsebe; 50.36747, 14.56069; Pšovka Brook near Hleďsebe; 15. 11. 2017; 198; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 120/0; Medonosy; 50.49567, 14.48881; Liběchovka Brook upstream of Medonosy; 16. 8. 2017; 200; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 8/0; Šárovcova Lhota; 50.40528, 15.58361; Lukavecký potok by a road; 16. 9. 2018; 282; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 2/0; Šárovcova Lhota; 50.40611, 15.57556; Lukavecký potok ca 100 m upstream of its inflow into the Javorka Brook; 16. 9. 2018; 282; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 2/0; Ruda; 50.10483, 13.88192; Klíčava Brook upstream of the road Lány – Zbečno; 17. 12. 2016; 412; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 8/0; Ruda; 50.11705, 13.87192; Klíčava Brook 0.8 km downstream of the Pilský rybník Pond; 17. 12. 2016; 412; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 35/0; Brozany; 50.45133, 14.14775; canal of the Ohře River; 17. 12. 2016; 412; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 17/0; Podlažany; 50.51028, 15.18064; Žehrovka Brook ca 100 m upstream of confluence with the Jordánka Brook; 18. 5. 2019; 260; V. Beranová, L. Beran

<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 13/0; Podlažany; 50.51131, 15.17528; Žehrovka Brook near Podlažany; 18. 5. 2019; 255; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 13/0; Lažany; 50.51431, 15.16667; Žehrovka Brook downstream of a road; 18. 5. 2019; 255; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 10/0; Heřmaničky; 50.66411, 14.61014; Ploučnice river by a bridge; 20. 9. 2018; 255; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 16/0; Heřmaničky; 50.66564, 14.60450; Ploučnice river by a small bridge; 20. 9. 2018; 255; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 23/0; Litoměřice; 50.52858, 14.13444; confluence of rivers Labe and Ohře; 20. 10. 2019; 148; J. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 28/0; Vlčí Důl; 50.66039, 14.62058; Ploučnice River S of Vlčí Důl; 21. 7. 2015; 260; L. Beran; BERAN 2016b
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 300/0; Křenovy; 50.49464, 15.22211; Žehrovka Brook downstream of the pond Doly; 22. 6. 2019; 269; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 120/0; Roveň; 50.50756, 15.18575; Žehrovka Brook downstream of the Podsemínský rybník Pond; 22. 6. 2019; 257; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 1/0; Vyskeř; 50.52889, 15.13811; Žehrovka Brook; 22. 6. 2019; 248; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 6/0; Svitava; 50.72958, 14.64414; Svitávka Brook; 24. 8. 2017; 280; L. Beran; BERAN 2018b
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 3/0; Svitava; 50.73206, 14.64011; Svitávka Brook ca 300 m downstream of a bridge; 24. 8. 2017; 280; L. Beran; BERAN 2018
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 17/0; Kunratice u Cvíkova; 50.75608, 14.67522; Svitávka Brook; 24. 8. 2017; 310; L. Beran; BERAN 2018b
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 15/0; Heřmaničky; 50.66411, 14.61014; Ploučnice river by a bridge; 26. 7. 2016; 250; L. Beran; BERAN 2016b
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 13/0; Brenná; 50.66275, 14.63928; Svitávka Brook by a bridge; 26. 7. 2016; 255; L. Beran; BERAN 2016b
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 3/0; Hleďsebe; 50.36747, 14.56069; Pšovka Brook near Hleďsebe; 26. 8. 2017; 275; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 7/0; Velenice; 50.72514, 14.65758; Svitávka Brook upstream of Velenice; 26. 8. 2017; 275; L. Beran; BERAN 2018b
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 6/0; Hostěnice; 50.43778, 14.14831; canal of the Ohře River N of Hostěnice; 27. 5. 2017; 154; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 3/0; Vsetín; 49.33056, 17.99722; canal of the Bečva River by a hospital; 28. 11. 2015; 343; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774); 20/0; Veselí; 50.64267, 14.64703; Ploučnice River by a camp; 29. 5. 2015; 270; L. Beran; BERAN 2016b
<i>Pisidium globulare</i> Clessin, 1873; 8/0; Stupava (ČR); 49.09713, 17.22197; U Misy Spring; 15. 5. 2015; 455; M. Horská
<i>Pisidium globulare</i> Clessin, 1873; 40/0; Zábřeh; 49.91605, 18.07369; sedge marshes S of Zábřeh; 19. 4. 2015; 225; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium globulare</i> Clessin, 1873; 25/0; Zábřeh; 49.91739, 18.06717; small sedge marshes SW of Zábřeh; 19. 4. 2015; 225; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium globulare</i> Clessin, 1873; 30/0; Kouty; 49.91772, 18.05572; sedge marshes in meadows SE of Kouty; 19. 4. 2015; 225; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium globulare</i> Clessin, 1873; 62/0; Jistebník; 49.73925, 18.13544; sedge marshes N of Starý rybník Pond; 31. 12. 2018; 220; J. Hlava, L. Beran
<i>Pisidium hibernicum</i> Westerlund, 1894; 8/0; Kláštěrec n. Orlicí; 50.12816, 16.56100; Divoká Orlice River above the town; 5. 10. 2015; 493; J. Bojková
<i>Pisidium hibernicum</i> Westerlund, 1894; 6/0; Milíkov; 49.75069, 12.93577; Mže River; 14. 4. 2015; 375; J. Bojková

<i>Pisidium hibernicum</i> Westerlund, 1894; 84/0; Františkov; 48.89208, 14.95016; Dračice Creek; 23. 7. 2015; 458; D. Němejcová
<i>Pisidium hibernicum</i> Westerlund, 1894; 1/0; Loužek; 48.69716, 14.47544; Malše River; 25. 10. 2015; 575; D. Němejcová
<i>Pisidium hibernicum</i> Westerlund, 1894; 7/0; Sušice; 49.25180, 13.52986; Ostružná Creek; 29. 9. 2015; 468; J. Bojková
<i>Pisidium moitessierianum</i> Paladilhe, 1866; 20/0; Prosenice; 49.50144, 17.50494; canal of the Bečva River (Strhanec); 5. 11. 2016; 219; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium moitessierianum</i> Paladilhe, 1866; 16/0; Osek nad Bečvou; 49.50972, 17.53694; canal of the Bečva River (Strhanec) by the bridge; 5. 11. 2016; 225; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium moitessierianum</i> Paladilhe, 1866; 1/0; Libochovany; 50.56809, 14.03805; Labe River in Libochovany; 15. 9. 2019; 149; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Pisidium moitessierianum</i> Paladilhe, 1866; 2/0; Vsetín; 49.33219, 17.99517; canal of the Bečva River south of the railway station; 28. 11. 2015; 330; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium pseudosphaerium</i> J. Favre, 1927; 2/0; Hradčany nad Ploučnicí; 50.61578, 14.73008; N edge of a sandpit; 2. 5. 2018; 270; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium pseudosphaerium</i> J. Favre, 1927; 6/0; Lázně Bohdaneč; 50.09622, 15.68314; edge of a cove of the Bohdanečský rybník Pond; 9. 9. 2015; 218; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium pseudosphaerium</i> J. Favre, 1927; 8/0; Jestřebí; 50.62189, 14.55786; small pool near Novozámecký rybník Pond; 10. 10. 2018; 255; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium pseudosphaerium</i> J. Favre, 1927; 14/0; Jestřebí; 50.62211, 14.55753; small pool near Novozámecký rybník Pond; 10. 10. 2018; 250; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium pseudosphaerium</i> J. Favre, 1927; 5/0; Doksy; 50.57475, 14.65522; two small pools by the Máchovo jezero Pond; 17. 6. 2017; 260; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium pseudosphaerium</i> J. Favre, 1927; 30/0; Týnec nad Labem; 50.04778, 15.40419; small pool in reeds; 25. 4. 2015; 210; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium pseudosphaerium</i> J. Favre, 1927; 5/0; Týnec nad Labem; 50.04906, 15.38475; sedge marshes in the W part of the Týnecké mokřiny NR; 25. 4. 2015; 210; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium pseudosphaerium</i> J. Favre, 1927; 10/0; Týnec nad Labem; 50.05036, 15.38286; extensive pool in the W part of the Týnecké mokřiny NR; 25. 4. 2015; 210; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i> Stelfox, 1918; 6/1; Studénka; 49.69419, 18.06986; Kotvice NR; 5. 9. 2018; 240; M. Horská
<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i> Stelfox, 1918; 2/0; Hovězí; 49.30317, 18.07883; canal of the Bečva River in a camp; 7. 10. 2017; 370; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i> Stelfox, 1918; 3/0; Medonosy; 50.49558, 14.48867; canal of the Liběchovka Brook; 16. 8. 2017; 200; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i> Stelfox, 1918; 3/0; Medonosy; 50.49567, 14.48881; Liběchovka Brook upstream of Medonosy; 16. 8. 2017; 200; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i> Stelfox, 1918; 5/0; Jestřebice; 50.45350, 14.58553; Pšovka Brook; 17. 10. 2017; 235; L. Beran
<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i> Stelfox, 1918; 7/0; Korytná; 48.94456, 17.68183; Lubná Brook; 19. 12. 2018; 320; P. Paříl
<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i> Stelfox, 1918; 15/0; Košťany nad Turcom; 49.03050, 18.89822; Turiec River upstream the road bridge; 30. 6. 2017; 415; L. Beran; BERAN & ČEJKA 2019
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 20/0; Průhonice; 49.99436, 14.56400; four artificial pools in the botanical garden Chotobuz; 3. 8. 2016; 306; L. Beran
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 40/0; Spálené Poříčí; 49.61269, 13.60583; Bradava Brook by a castle; 11. 10. 2018; 415; L. Beran
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 16/0; Spálené Poříčí; 49.61436, 13.60719; fishpond by a castle; 12. 10. 2018; 415; L. Beran
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 20/0; Hodonín; 48.84344, 17.14247; Stará Morava canal ca 50 m from a weir; 13. 7. 2017; 150; L. Beran
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 10/0; Hodonín; 48.84686, 17.13058; Stará Morava canal by a bridge; 13. 7. 2017; 150; L. Beran

<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 6/0; Hodonín; 48.84811, 17.13278; Stará Morava canal ca 500 m from a weir; 13. 7. 2017; 150; L. Beran
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 8/0; Železnice; 50.47075, 15.36967; Valcha Reservoir; 13. 10. 2019; 298; L. Beran
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 50/0; Pěkná; 48.84688, 13.92419; oligotrophic oxbow of the Vltava River; 18. 8. 2015; 722; M. Horská
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 16/0; Milovice; 50.22475, 14.85647; restored pools near the Mlynařice Brook; 19. 9. 2019; 191; L. Beran
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 10/0; Trojmezí; 50.30528, 12.12495; Lužní potok Brook 100 m upstream of its inflow to the Rokytnice Brook; 21. 9. 2019; 548; J. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 35/0; Trojmezí; 50.30625, 12.12619; Rokytnice Brook downstream of the inflow of the Lužní potok Brook; 21. 9. 2019; 546; J. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 14/0; Trojmezí; 50.31244, 12.11636; Rokytnice Brook ca 2 km upstream of the boundary; 21. 9. 2019; 538; J. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 23/0; Podhradí nad Dyjí; 48.89992, 15.68367; Dyje River downstream of a weir; 22. 7. 2018; 355; L. Beran
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i> Müller, 1774; 7/0; Trojmezí; 50.31769, 12.10150; Rokytnice Brook ca 50 m upstream of the boundary; 24. 7. 2019; 547; J. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> (Gray, 1843); 7/0; Dráhov; 49.22903, 14.71281; Lužnice River downstream of a weir; 14. 9. 2019; 400; L. Beran
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> (Gray, 1843); 30/0; Radějov; 48.85333, 17.36589; Radějovka Brook E of Radějov; 14. 12. 2019; 253; L. Beran
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> (Gray, 1843); 120/0; Radějov; 48.85350, 17.35153; Radějovka Brook on the SE edge of Radějov; 14. 12. 2019; 253; L. Beran
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> (Gray, 1843); 130/0; Radějov; 48.85697, 17.37556; Radějovka Brook by a bridge; 14. 12. 2019; 278; L. Beran
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> (Gray, 1843); 70/0; Tvarožná Lhota; 48.86167, 17.39036; Radějovka Brook downstream of Lučina Reservoir; 14. 12. 2019; 295; L. Beran
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> (Gray, 1843); 40/0; Pohled; 49.60164, 15.64972; Sázava Brook by a bridge; 15. 9. 2018; 425; L. Beran
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> (Gray, 1843); 7/0; Chlístov; 49.62178, 15.53169; Sázava River east of Chlístov; 15. 9. 2018; 405; L. Beran
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> (Gray, 1843); 20/0; Kamenná Lhota; 49.62367, 15.24792; Švihov Reservoir by a church; 15. 9. 2018; 375; L. Beran
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> (Gray, 1843); 17/0; Česká Skalice; 50.42522, 16.04736; Úpa River by a weir; 16. 8. 2018; 285; L. Beran
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> (Gray, 1843); 28/6; Skalice; 50.48857, 13.89095; České středohoří Mts., Žejdlík brook; 22. 9. 2019; 407; J. Horáčková; HORÁČKOVÁ 2019
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1/0; Pardubice; 50.01950, 15.78636; Chrudimka River ca 1 km downstream of a weir; 3. 9. 2016; 220; L. Beran; BERAN 2016c
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 5/0; Pardubice; 50.02328, 15.78739; Chrudimka River; 3. 9. 2016; 220; L. Beran; BERAN 2016c
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 2/0; Pardubice; 50.02903, 15.78442; Chrudimka River; 3. 9. 2016; 220; L. Beran; BERAN 2016c
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1/0; Snopoušovy; 49.62008, 13.38947; Úhlava River near village Snopoušovy; 4. 6. 2017; 340; O. Volf, L. Beran
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 2/0; Chřenovice; 49.70819, 15.19606; Sázava River downstream of a weir; 11. 7. 2015; 342; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1/0; Chřenovice; 49.71603, 15.19794; Sázava River W of Chřenovice; 11. 7. 2015; 342; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 9/0; Sechov; 49.70711, 15.23622; Sázava River; 11. 7. 2015; 343; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b

<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 2/0; Dobrovítova Lhota; 49.67147, 15.31761; Sázava River; 18. 7. 2015; 355; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1/0; Bilantova Lhota; 49.66664, 15.33400; Sázava River NE of Bilantova Lhota; 18. 7. 2015; 360; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1/0; Bilantova Lhota; 49.66392, 15.32822; Sázava River; 18. 7. 2015; 360; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1/0; Smrčná; 49.65961, 15.33994; Sázava River; 18. 7. 2015; 375; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 12/0; Tasovice; 48.83211, 16.15117; Dyje River upstream of a bridge in Tasovice; 18. 8. 2017; 195; L. Beran
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1/0; Dobřany; 49.66239, 13.29589; Radbuza River ca 200 m upstream of the inflow of a brook; 18. 10. 2015; 360; L. Beran
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 4/0; Přeštice; 49.57128, 13.33311; Úhlava River ca 100 m downstream of a weir; 18. 11. 2018; 349; L. Beran
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1/0; Přeštice; 49.57411, 13.34494; Úhlava River downstream of a weir; 18. 11. 2018; 349; L. Beran
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1/0; Chotěšov; 49.64278, 13.19889; Radbuza River downstream of a weir; 22. 4. 2018; 335; L. Beran
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1/0; Chotěšov; 49.64861, 13.20700; Radbuza River upstream of a weir; 22. 4. 2018; 335; L. Beran
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 2/0; Klokočov; 48.80861, 22.03881; overgrown bight of the Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir; 24. 6. 2019; 114; L. Beran
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1/0; Dyjákovice; 48.74622, 16.30767; Dyje River by a shelter; 24. 8. 2019; 196; L. Beran
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1/0; Malé Zalužice; 48.76669, 21.99328; S edge of the Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir; 26. 6. 2019; 114; L. Beran
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 3/0; Lúčky; 48.77717, 22.04019; SE edge of the Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir; 26. 6. 2019; 114; L. Beran
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 1/0; Hradiště; 49.71303, 13.39786; Úhlava River; 29. 11. 2015; 305; L. Beran
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> (Rossmässler, 1835); 4/0; Plzeň; 49.71603, 13.40031; Úhlava River ca 1 km upstream of its inflow into the Radbuza River; 29. 11. 2015; 304; L. Beran
<i>Pupilla alpicola</i> (Charpentier, 1837); 0/1; Holany; 50.62108, 14.45719; sedge marshes on the bank of the Dolanský rybník Pond; 7. 10. 2016; 290; L. Beran; BERAN 2017a
<i>Pyramidula saxatilis</i> (Hartmann, 1842); 5/0; Horný Jeleneč; 48.86427, 19.14786; small creek canyon with a waterfall above the village; 26. 10. 2019; 650; M. Horská, V. Horskáková
<i>Radix ampla</i> (Hartmann, 1821); 12/0; Socovce; 48.95344, 18.86172; Turiec River by a bridge; 28. 6. 2019; 440; L. Beran
<i>Radix ampla</i> (Hartmann, 1821); 18/0; Košťany nad Turcom; 49.03050, 18.89822; Turiec River upstream of a bridge; 30. 6. 2017; 405; L. Beran; BERAN & ČEJKA 2019
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 1/0; Mikulov; 48.80997, 16.65800; quarry SE of Mikulov; 1. 5. 2015; 242; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 3/0; Kostice; 48.73231, 17.01789; Morava River ca 400 m downstream of a weir; 3. 8. 2019; 156; K. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 16/0; Kostice; 48.73308, 17.01703; oxbow of the Morava River SE of the village; 3. 8. 2019; 156; K. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 17/0; Kostice; 48.73667, 17.00344; canal SE of the village; 3. 8. 2019; 156; K. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 1/0; Krasoňov; 49.49217, 15.38495; Sýkora Pond; 4. 6. 2016; 540; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 4/0; Týnec; 48.76831, 17.03539; Kopanice Canal E of the town; 4. 8. 2019; 157; K. Beran, L. Beran

<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 3/0; Týnec; 48.76861, 17.03028; canal E of the town; 4. 8. 2019; 157; K. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 4/0; Košatka; 49.73350, 18.14750; Odra River near the village; 5. 5. 2018; 225; J. Kašínský, L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 30/0; Lanžhot; 48.71753, 17.01153; Morava River E of the town; 5. 10. 2019; 157; K. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 70/0; Týnec; 48.75383, 17.03986; Morava River E of the town; 5. 10. 2019; 158; K. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 60/0; Moravská Nová Ves; 48.77933, 17.06914; Morava River E of the village; 5. 10. 2019; 158; K. Beran, L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 1/0; Telč; 49.18972, 15.45067; Nadýmák Pond in the town; 10. 7. 2018; 510; anonymous, L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 4/0; Oslov; 49.40620, 14.18300; junction of the Otava and Lomnice Rivers; 12. 11. 2019; 350; V. Hrdlička
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 0; Oslov; 49.40619, 14.18300; Orlík Reservoir at the confluence of the Otava and Lomnice Rivers; 12. 11. 2019; 345; V. Hrdlička
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 3/0; Hodonín; 48.84231, 17.14200; Morava River downstream of a weir; 13. 7. 2017; 150; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 2/0; Hodonín; 48.84294, 17.14397; Morava River upstream of a weir; 13. 7. 2017; 150; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 5/0; Hodonín; 48.84344, 17.14247; Stará Morava Canal ca 50 m downstream of a weir; 13. 7. 2017; 150; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 8/0; Hodonín; 48.84686, 17.13058; Stará Morava Canal by a bridge; 13. 7. 2017; 150; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 3/0; Hodonín; 48.84811, 17.13281; Stará Morava Canal ca 500 m downstream of a weir; 13. 7. 2017; 150; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 14/0; Moravská Nová Ves; 48.79536, 17.03675; Kyjovka River by a bridge near Moravská Nová Ves; 20. 8. 2017; 190; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 2/0; Moravská Nová Ves; 48.79972, 17.04403; Kyjovka River near the village; 20. 8. 2017; 190; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 10/0; Moravská Nová Ves; 48.80486, 17.05147; Kyjovka River; 20. 8. 2017; 190; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 3/0; Mikulčice; 48.80644, 17.05342; Kyjovka River near the town; 20. 8. 2017; 190; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 4/0; Mikulčice; 48.80961, 17.05728; Kyjovka River by a bridge near the town; 20. 8. 2017; 190; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 4/0; Košatka; 49.73419, 18.14997; Odra River; 22. 9. 2018; 225; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 22/0; Strážnice; 48.91083, 17.31092; Velička River by a bridge; 23. 11. 2019; 177; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 3/0; Michalovce; 48.77780, 21.95397; W edge of the Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir; 25. 6. 2019; 114; L. Beran; BERAN 2020a
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 10/0; Vinné; 48.78878, 21.94653; Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir at the inflow of the Šíranský kanál Canal; 25. 6. 2019; 114; L. Beran; BERAN 2020a
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 10/0; Budínek; 49.75908, 14.18347; Pařezitý NM; 25. 10. 2019; 372; K. Čulík, J. Hlaváč
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 2/0; Kaluža; 48.79878, 22.00078; NW edge of the Zemplínská Šírava Reservoir; 27. 6. 2019; 114; L. Beran; BERAN 2020a
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 0/2; Hluboká nad Vltavou; 49.04163, 14.41650; SW edge of the Munický Pond; 27. 12. 2019; 390; L. Dvořák
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 2/0; Lhotka; 49.75379, 14.14612; Přívaží Pond; 28. 10. 2019; 396; K. Čulík, J. Hlaváč

<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 3/0; Troubky; 49.41331, 17.33358; Malá Bečva Canal by a bridge near a sandpit; 30. 11. 2019; 196; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 90/0; Troubky; 49.42944, 17.33861; Malá Bečva Canal by a bridge of a road Tovačov – Troubky; 30. 11. 2019; 196; L. Beran
<i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> (Lea, 1834); 2/0; Troubky; 49.43133, 17.33328; Bečva River downstream of a weir; 30. 11. 2019; 196; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 3/0; Děhylov; 49.86089, 18.19728; wetland by the Štěpán Pond; 1. 6. 2017; 210; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 15/0; Hradčany nad Ploučnicí; 50.61772, 14.71083; NE edge of Hradčanský rybník Pond; 1. 11. 2018; 268; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 20/0; Neratov; 50.08633, 15.63761; alderwoods by the Rozhrna Pond; 2. 6. 2018; 222; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 5/0; Březina; 50.54397, 15.05950; SE part of the Žabakor Pond; 5. 5. 2019; 237; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 28/0; Žďár; 50.54517, 15.06108; alder carr by the Žabakor Pond; 5. 5. 2019; 237; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 40/0; Březina; 50.54539, 15.05567; reeds by the S bank of the Žabakor Pond; 5. 5. 2019; 237; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 22/0; Březina; 50.54544, 15.05153; S bank of the Žabakor Pond; 5. 5. 2019; 237; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 8/0; Žďár; 50.54586, 15.06256; alder carr by the E bank of the Žabakor Pond; 5. 5. 2019; 237; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 40/0; Doubrava; 50.55039, 15.05897; wetlands by the N bank of the Žabakor Pond; 5. 5. 2019; 237; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 2/0; Tvrdonice; 48.74944, 17.00278; N part of the extensive oxbow in the Stibůrkovská jezera NM; 6. 5. 2017; 156; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 10/0; Stvolínky; 50.62964, 14.43972; reeds in the NE part of the Dolanský rybník Pond; 7. 9. 2016; 270; L. Beran; BERAN 2017a
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 2/0; Litice; 50.62108, 14.45719; sedge marshes by the Dolanský rybník Pond; 7. 10. 2016; 305; L. Beran; BERAN 2017a
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 8/0; Brenná; 50.66122, 14.63381; wetland by the Svitávka River; 14. 4. 2016; 280; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 1/0; Tvrdonice; 48.74833, 17.00250; shallow pool in the Stibůrkovská jezera NM; 16. 3. 2019; 156; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 2/0; Tvrdonice; 48.74944, 17.00278; N part of the extensive oxbow in the Stibůrkovská jezera NM; 16. 3. 2019; 156; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 10/0; Tvrdonice; 48.75075, 17.00278; pool SE of Tvrdonice; 16. 5. 2015; 156; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 3/0; Doksy; 50.57778, 14.66222; wetland in the E part of the Swamp NNM; 16. 6. 2016; 266; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 10/0; Doksy; 50.57475, 14.65522; two pools by the Máchovo jezero Pond; 17. 6. 2017; 260; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 2/0; Dolní Benešov; 49.91308, 18.10097; pool by the Nezmar Pond; 18. 4. 2015; 224; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 20/0; Pěkná; 48.84688, 13.92419; oligotrophic oxbow of the Vltava River; 18. 8. 2015; 722; M. Horská
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 10/0; Zábřeh; 49.91694, 18.07414; sedge marshes in the Zábřežské a Koutské louky NR; 19. 4. 2015; 225; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 4/0; Zábřeh; 49.91761, 18.08111; ditch by the Zábřežské a Koutské louky NR; 19. 4. 2015; 225; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 13/0; Zábřeh; 49.91767, 18.05967; small pool by the Štěpánka Brook; 19. 4. 2015; 225; L. Beran

<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 40/0; Zábřeh; 49.91806, 18.07475; ditch in the E part of the Zábřežské a Koutské louky NR; 19. 4. 2015; 225; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 5/0; Stvolínky; 50.62642, 14.43969; NW part of the Dolanský rybník Pond; 19. 5. 2015; 265; L. Beran; BERAN 2017
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 2/0; Stvolínky; 50.62836, 14.44181; NE part of the Dolanský rybník Pond; 19. 5. 2015; 265; L. Beran; BERAN 2017
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 5/0; Lipník nad Bečvou; 49.52222, 17.59806; overgrown oxbow in Škrabalka NR; 20. 8. 2016; 227; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 2/0; Košatka; 49.74233, 18.16042; pool by the S bank of the Oderský rybník Pond; 22. 9. 2018; 225; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 40/0; Košatka; 49.74278, 18.16264; pool by the Odra River; 22. 9. 2018; 225; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 4/0; Košatka; 49.74311, 18.16275; pool by the S bank of the Prosňák Pond; 22. 9. 2018; 225; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 3/0; Libice nad Cidlinou; 50.11964, 15.16291; pool Malý Přerov in the Libický luh NNR; 24. 3. 2017; 190; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 8/0; Týnec nad Labem; 50.04778, 15.40419; small pool E of the Týnecké mokřiny NR; 25. 4. 2015; 210; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 10/0; Stvolínky; 50.62056, 14.44742; S part of the Dolanský rybník Pond; 25. 5. 2015; 265; L. Beran; BERAN 2017a
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 3/0; Chotovice; 50.14239, 15.35150; sedge marshes in the E part of the Žehuňský rybník NNR; 25. 7. 2019; 204; V. Beranová, L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 22/0; Obora; 50.55278, 14.66806; alder carr by the Poselský rybník Pond; 26. 11. 2019; 288; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 18/0; Doksy; 50.57528, 14.66456; small pool by the Máchovo jezero Pond; 27. 8. 2019; 255; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 2/0; Bartošovice; 49.66839, 18.01186; wetlands near the Odra River; 31. 12. 2018; 247; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 34/0; Jistebník; 49.73272, 18.13272; overgrown canal S of the Sítinový rybník Pond; 31. 12. 2018; 220; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 21/0; Jistebník; 49.73353, 18.12344; wetland SW of the mill; 31. 12. 2018; 220; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium nucleus</i> (Studer, 1820); 20/0; Jistebník; 49.74017, 18.14292; flooded reeds in the Rákosina NR; 31. 12. 2018; 220; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium rivicola</i> (Lamarck, 1818); 14/0; Čerčany; 49.84642, 14.69150; Sázava River; 1. 12. 2018; 270; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium rivicola</i> (Lamarck, 1818); 8/0; Čerčany; 49.85500, 14.69944; Sázava River downstream of a weir; 1. 12. 2018; 308; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium rivicola</i> (Lamarck, 1818); 4/0; Hostěnice; 50.43747, 14.16333; Ohře River; 3. 6. 2018; 170; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium rivicola</i> (Lamarck, 1818); 2/0; Doksy; 50.44653, 14.16183; Ohře River; 3. 6. 2018; 156; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium rivicola</i> (Lamarck, 1818); 100/0; Hostěnice; 50.43411, 14.15011; canal of the Ohře River; 4. 6. 2017; 170; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium rivicola</i> (Lamarck, 1818); 15/0; Hostěnice; 50.43789, 14.14830; canal of the Ohře River; 4. 6. 2017; 170; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium rivicola</i> (Lamarck, 1818); 30/0; Bohušovice nad Ohří; 50.49389, 14.15806; Ohře River by a bridge in the village; 4. 8. 2018; 150; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium rivicola</i> (Lamarck, 1818); 4/0; Bohušovice nad Ohří; 50.49389, 14.15806; Ohře River by a bridge in the village; 10. 8. 2015; 150; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium rivicola</i> (Lamarck, 1818); 2/0; Budyně nad Ohří; 50.40944, 14.11611; Ohře River by a bridge; 23. 7. 2015; 161; L. Beran
<i>Sphaerium rivicola</i> (Lamarck, 1818); 3/0; Chrást nad Sázavou; 49.83894, 14.57525; Sázava River downstream of a weir; 26. 7. 2015; 250; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b

<i>Stagnicola turricula</i> (Held, 1836); 13/0; Oudoleň; 49.64828, 15.75253; Oudoleňský potok Brook; 1. 5. 2018; 510; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Subulina striatella</i> (Rang, 1831); 3/0; Bratislava; 48.14699, 17.07249; tropical greenhouse in the Botanical garden; 5. 1. 2019; 147; J. Čapka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 1; Bratislava; 48.14678, 17.06462; Karlova Ves, Danube branch; 17. 7. 2015; 142; T. Čejka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 5; Bratislava; 48.20708, 16.97594; Devínska Nová Ves district, cemetery; 13. 9. 2017; 158; T. Čejka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 3; Bratislava; 48.15125, 17.03143; Karlova Ves, Agapé horticultural centre; 2. 7. 2018; 141; T. Čejka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 2; Bratislava; 48.17276, 17.06645; Karlova Ves, Slovak Academy od Sciences complex, near the building of the Botanical Institute; 17. 7. 2018; 189; T. Čejka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 15; Bratislava; 48.14170, 17.09408; Žižkova Street; 20. 7. 2018; 148; T. Čejka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 2; Bratislava; 48.19224, 16.97827; Devín district, garden under the Weitov lom Quarry; 23. 7. 2018; 176; T. Čejka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 2; Banská Štiavnica; 48.45615, 18.89947; Katova Street No. 11; 28. 8. 2018; 590; T. Čejka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 2; Bratislava; 48.04628, 17.15209; Rusovce, railway road; 28. 2. 2019; 132; T. Čejka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 2; Bratislava; 48.14649, 17.07335; Karlova Ves, Botanical garden; 15. 4. 2019; 144; T. Čejka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 5; Stupava; 48.27417, 17.02928; Stupava, Marcheggská Street; 4. 5. 2019; 175; T. Čejka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 3; Svätý Jur; 48.26121, 17.19544; Biely Kameň castle ruin; 15. 9. 2019; 298; T. Čejka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 2; Bratislava; 48.10068, 17.12475; Petržalka, Pieskovisko Sandpit; 25. 11. 2019; 140; T. Čejka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 7; Bratislava; 48.13013, 17.11860; Petržalka, Černyševského Street; 15. 4. 2015; 136; T. Čejka
<i>Tandonia kusceri</i> (Wagner, 1931); 18; Bratislava; 48.17360, 17.14680; Nové Mesto city district; 15. 6. 2018; 145; T. Čejka, J. Čačaný
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 1/0; Vestec; 49.96811, 15.81378; Chrudimka River; 1. 10. 2016; 242; L. Beran; BERAN 2016c
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 1/0; Tuněchody; 49.96978, 15.83242; Chrudimka River; 1. 10. 2016; 239; L. Beran; BERAN 2016c
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 1/0; Úhřetická Lhota; 49.98711, 15.86014; Chrudimka River 500 m upstream of confluence with Novohradka River; 1. 10. 2016; 235; L. Beran; BERAN 2016c
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 2/0; Hostovice; 49.99755, 15.86017; Chrudimka River; 1. 10. 2016; 235; L. Beran; BERAN 2016c
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 4/0; Senorady; 49.13586, 16.22619; Oslava River ca 800 m from the inflow of the Chvojnice River; 1. 10. 2017; 275; L. Beran; BERAN 2019c
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 2/0; Senorady; 49.13722, 16.22861; Oslava River upstream of the inflow of the Chvojnice River; 1. 10. 2017; 325; L. Beran; BERAN 2019c
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 5/0; Krasíkovice; 49.46872, 15.22364; Hejlovka Brook by a bridge; 3. 6. 2017; 470; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 1/0; Kojčice; 49.48217, 15.24858; Hejlovka by the Prokopův Mlýn Mill; 3. 6. 2017; 460; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 0/1; Sázavka; 49.73592, 15.39469; Sázavka Brook; 3. 6. 2017; 440; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 3/0; Čakovice; 49.46011, 15.17428; Hejlovka Brook near the Čakovický Mlýn Mill; 4. 6. 2017; 490; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b

<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 1/0; Čakovice; 49.47208, 15.18481; Hejlovka Brook by a bridge of the road Pelhřimov – Červená Řečice; 4. 6. 2017; 490; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 1/0; Žižín; 50.01364, 15.84939; Chrudimka River; 4. 9. 2016; 230; L. Beran; BERAN 2016c
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 4/0; Úhřetická Lhota; 49.98805, 15.86408; Novohradka River ca 100 m upstream of the confluence with the Chrudimka River; 9. 5. 2015; 240; L. Beran; BERAN 2018a
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 2/0; Úhřetická Lhota; 49.98853, 15.86297; Chrudimka River upstream of the confluence with the Novohradka River; 9. 5. 2015; 240; L. Beran; BERAN 2016c
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 7/0; Úhřetická Lhota; 49.99286, 15.86281; Chrudimka River; 9. 5. 2015; 240; L. Beran; BERAN 2016c
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 1/0; Miletín; 49.56981, 15.24025; Želivka River; 12. 7. 2015; 385; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 1/0; Slavíč; 49.52778, 17.66225; Bečva River; 12. 8. 2019; 235; L. Beran
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 6/0; Dubovice; 49.43903, 15.16544; Hejlovka Brook NW of Dubovice; 16. 9. 2017; 520; L. Beran; BERAN 2020b
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 1/0; Nová Ves; 49.11814, 16.30567; Oslava River near Nová Ves; 18. 8. 2018; 228; L. Beran; BERAN 2019c
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 3/0; Oslavany; 49.12247, 16.32353; Oslava River near Oslavany; 18. 8. 2018; 226; L. Beran; BERAN 2019c
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 7/0; Litoměřice; 50.52858, 14.13444; confluence of rivers Labe and Ohře River; 20. 10. 2019; 148; L. Beran, J. Beran
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; numerous live individuals; Močovice – Čáslav – Církvice – Jakub; 49.9106, 15.3532 – 49.9506, 15.3313; Klejnárka, several places in the stretch from Močovice through Čáslav and Církvice to Jakub; 2015–2016; 238–214; O. Korábek
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 26/0; Kylešovice; 49.90950, 17.92406; canal of the Moravice River; 26. 10. 2019; 248; L. Beran
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 2/0; Kylešovice; 49.91208, 17.91894; Moravice River; 26. 10. 2019; 248; L. Beran
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 5/0; Kylešovice; 49.91378, 17.93536; canal of the Moravice River; 26. 10. 2019; 248; L. Beran
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 16/0; Kylešovice; 49.91792, 17.94250; canal of the Moravice River; 26. 10. 2019; 248; L. Beran
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 1/0; Vejvanovice; 49.97361, 15.88636; Novohradka River by a bridge SE of the village; 29. 8. 2017; 238; L. Beran; BERAN 2018a
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 1/0; Dvakačovice; 49.97553, 15.90455; Novohradka River E of the village; 29. 8. 2017; 238; L. Beran; BERAN 2018a
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 1/0; Úhřetice; 49.97875, 15.87372; Novohradka River by a bridge of the road Úhřetice – Dvakačovice; 29. 8. 2017; 234; L. Beran; BERAN 2018a
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 3/0; Úhřetice; 49.98755, 15.86625; Novohradka River; 29. 8. 2017; 230; L. Beran; BERAN 2018a
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 3/0; Hradiště; 49.71303, 13.39786; Úhlava River; 29. 11. 2015; 305; L. Beran
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 3/0; Plzeň; 49.71603, 13.40031; Úhlava River 1 km upstream of its inflow into the Radbuza River; 29. 11. 2015; 304; L. Beran
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 2/0; Kokšín; 49.46297, 13.28650; Točnický potok Brook in the village; 30. 8. 2016; 378; D. Fischer, L. Beran
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 24/0; Jino; 49.51000, 13.31031; Vlčí potok Brook in the village; 30. 8. 2016; 357; D. Fischer, L. Beran
<i>Unio crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788; 1/0; Březovice; 49.95575, 15.96539; Novohradka River by a bridge in the village; 30. 8. 2017; 250; L. Beran; BERAN 2018a
<i>Vallonia enniensis</i> Gredler, 1856; 1/4; Vacenovice; 48.95186, 17.17927; Jezero NR, fen meadow behind the northeastern edge of the village ; 23. 6. 2015; 190; T. Němec
<i>Vertigo angustior</i> Jeffreys, 1830; 2/2; Poutnov; 50.02658, 12.85083; spring fen 1 km SE from the village, near to the Jewish cemetery, below Tisovský Hill; 10. 8. 2017; 670; M. Horská; HORSÁKOVÁ & HORSÁK 2018

<i>Vertigo angustior</i> Jeffreys, 1830; 10/0; Mutišov; 49.00258, 15.38222; fen meadow by the village; 20. 8. 2019; 500; M. Horsák
<i>Vertigo geyeri</i> Lindholm, 1925; 15/0; Soběšice; 49.18937, 13.65469; Ve Volešku, moisty grassland in the Novosedelský potok floodplain; 8. 9. 2014; 650; J. Hlaváč
<i>Vertigo geyeri</i> Lindholm, 1925; 24/91; Poutnov; 50.02658, 12.85083; spring fen 1 km SE from the village, near to the Jewish cemetery, below Tisovský Hill; 10. 8. 2017; 670; M. Horsák; HORSÁKOVÁ & HORSÁK 2018
<i>Vertigo geyeri</i> Lindholm, 1925; 5/0; Albrechtice; 49.20948, 13.57109; Pastviště u Fínů NNM; 16. 7. 2013; 625; J. Hlaváč
<i>Vertigo lilljeborgi</i> (Westerlund, 1871); 1/0; Chomutov; 50.46766, 13.37988; Domovina; 15. 11. 2017; 387; P. Krásenský
<i>Vertigo lilljeborgi</i> (Westerlund, 1871); 4/0; Pěkná; 48.85027, 13.92016; Vltava River alluvium; 18. 8. 2015; 721; M. Horsák
<i>Vertigo lilljeborgi</i> (Westerlund, 1871); 3/3; Liboc; 50.27422, 12.47728; peat bog by the Čirý potok Brook; 8. 11. 2019; 584; V. Melichar, L. Beran
<i>Vertigo moulinesiana</i> (Dupuy, 1849); 5/0; Heršpice; 49.11379, 16.93172; Jalový dvůr NM, 1.6 km SE of the village, Jalovák Pond; 3. 7. 2018; 241; M. Horsák a kol.
<i>Vertigo moulinesiana</i> (Dupuy, 1849); 10/0; Rašovice; 49.12690, 16.93450; Rašovický zlom – Chobot NR, 1 km NW of the village; 3. 7. 2018; 225; M. Horsák a kol.
<i>Vertigo moulinesiana</i> (Dupuy, 1849); 4/0; Loučeň; 50.29125, 15.00769; fen on the bank of the Knížecí rybník Pond; 6. 10. 2015; 255; L. Beran
<i>Vertigo moulinesiana</i> (Dupuy, 1849); 3/0; Loučeň; 50.29147, 15.00583; calcareous fen downstream of the Knížecí rybník Pond; 6. 10. 2015; 255; L. Beran
<i>Vertigo moulinesiana</i> (Dupuy, 1849); 15/0; Struhy; 50.29258, 14.92739; reeds on the bank of the pond in Struhy; 11. 10. 2016; 205; L. Beran
<i>Vertigo moulinesiana</i> (Dupuy, 1849); 6/3; Jablonica; 48.59632, 17.45120; Zrubárka NM; 12. 6. 2017; 244; T. Čejka, J. Čačaný
<i>Vertigo moulinesiana</i> (Dupuy, 1849); 30; Závod; 48.53105, 17.01403; East of the Abrod NNR, right bank of the Porec Stream; 16. 8. 2016; 168; J. Čačaný; ČAČANÝ 2020
<i>Vertigo moulinesiana</i> (Dupuy, 1849); 50/0; Třebechovice pod Orebem; 50.18408, 16.04255; U Houkvice NR, Malá Houkvice Pond; 20. 8. 2018; 250; M. Horsák
<i>Viviparus acerosus</i> (Bourguignat, 1862); 120/0; Kamenná Lhota; 49.62367, 15.24792; Švihov Reservoir by a church of former Zahrádka Village; 2. 8. 2015; 375; L. Beran; BERAN et al. 2019
<i>Viviparus acerosus</i> (Bourguignat, 1862); 60/0; Krasoňov; 49.48775, 15.39786; Tuksa Pond; 4. 6. 2016; 540; L. Beran; BERAN et al. 2019
<i>Viviparus acerosus</i> (Bourguignat, 1862); 30/0; Krasoňov; 49.49226, 15.38502; Sýkora Pond; 4. 6. 2016; 540; L. Beran; BERAN et al. 2019
<i>Viviparus acerosus</i> (Bourguignat, 1862); 3/300; Bartošovice; 49.67738, 18.02913; Horní Bartošovický Pond; 5. 9. 2018; 245; M. Horsák; BERAN et al. 2019
<i>Viviparus acerosus</i> (Bourguignat, 1862); 130/0; Hodonín; 48.84344, 17.14247; Stará Morava canal ca 50 m downstream of a weir; 13. 7. 2017; 150; L. Beran
<i>Viviparus acerosus</i> (Bourguignat, 1862); 30/0; Hodonín; 48.84686, 17.13058; Stará Morava canal by a bridge; 13. 7. 2017; 150; L. Beran
<i>Viviparus acerosus</i> (Bourguignat, 1862); 120/0; Hodonín; 48.84811, 17.13281; Stará Morava canal ca 500 m downstream of a weir; 13. 7. 2017; 150; L. Beran
<i>Viviparus acerosus</i> (Bourguignat, 1862); 80/0; Kamenná Lhota; 49.62367, 15.24792; Švihov Reservoir by a church of former Zahrádka Village; 15. 9. 2018; 375; L. Beran; BERAN et al. 2019
<i>Viviparus acerosus</i> (Bourguignat, 1862); 26/0; Hojanovice; 49.61431, 15.25278; bank of the Švihov Reservoir NE of the village; 25. 7. 2019; 392; L. Beran; BERAN et al. 2019
<i>Zebrina detrita</i> (Müller, 1774); 0/3; Praha – Butovice; 50.03988, 14.35439; Prokopské údolí NR, rocky steppe grassland in the area of the former medieval settlement Butovické hradiště; 27. 4. 2019; 295; M. Šafka, J. Hlaváč

Table 2. Samples used in molecular analyses of *Monacha* and *Limacus*. The samples are listed by mitochondrial clade membership, GenBank accession numbers are provided.

mitochondrial clade	lab code	GPS coordinates	locality	year	leg.	16S acc. no.	COI acc. no.
<i>Limacus flavus</i>	LimCar	48.6556°N 17.0958°E	Slovakia: Čáry	2003	Horská		MT947693
<i>Limacus flavus</i>	LimDm	48.8603°N 16.4847°E	Czech Republic: Drnholce	2015	Vlk		MT947692
<i>Limacus flavus</i>	LimOlo	49.5910°N 17.2544°E	Czech Republic: Olomouc	2003	Maňas		unsuccessful, see text
<i>Limacus maculatus</i>	LimRen	48.7492°N 16.7939°E	Czech Republic: Valtice, Rendezvous	2020	Korábek	MT952446	MT947694
<i>Monacha cantiana</i>	CAM1	52.21°N 0.07°E	United Kingdom: Cambridge env., Coton	2014	Korábek	MT952362	MT947650
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	B2	50.3517°N 13.7274°E	Czech Republic: Březno, near Postolopry	2007	Bogush	MT952350	MT947643
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	B42	47.5639°N 7.6417°E	Switzerland: Basel	2007	Mikovcová, Oberer	MT952351	MT947644
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	BBN1	47.75°N 7.5417°E	Germany: Bad Bellingen	2007	Baur	MT952352	MT947645
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	BE1	49.9591°N 14.0771°E	Czech Republic: Beroun	2008	Mikovcová	MT952353	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	BER1	43.5263°N 5.0752°E	France: Provence, L'Etang de Berre	2008	Magnin, Mikovcová	MT952354	MT947646
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	BITR1	48.2571°N 16.5029°E	Austria: Breitenlee, Wien	2010	Duda	MT952356	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	BNX1	43.8203°N 5.3082°E	France: Provence, Bonnieux	2008	Magnin, Mikovcová	MT952357	MT947647
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	BR1	43.3072°N 16.6708°E	Croatia: Brač, Dolni Humac env.	2006	Juričková	MT952358	MT947648
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	BY2	50.3059°N 14.6124°E	Czech Republic: Byšice	2008	Mikovcová	MT952360	MT947649
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	BZV1	44.9183°N 22.0164°E	Romania: Bozovici, Caraș-Severin County	2014	Korábek, Juřičková, Petrušek	MT952361	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	CNN1	43.6177°N 5.3105°E	France: Provence, St. Cannat	2008	Magnin, Mikovcová	MT952365	MT947652
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	CRD1	46.1281°N 12.6250°E	Italy: Friuli-Venezia Giulia, between Aviano and Mariago	2006	Juričková	MT952366	MT947653
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	CRM1	50.3386°N 13.7177°E	Czech Republic: Malnice	2007	Bogush	MT952367	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	CRP1	50.2428°N 15.7941°E	Czech Republic: Hradec Králové - Plotiště	2006	Mikovcová	MT952368	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	DA1	49.8889°N 14.3958°E	Czech Republic: Davle	?	?	MT952369	MT947654
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	DON1	48.1844°N 16.4722°E	Austria: Donauinsel, Wien	2010	Duda	MT952370	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	HA1	51.5028°N 11.9481°E	Germany: Halle/Saale	2009	Juričková	MT952373	MT947657
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	IE1	50.0224°N 14.4618°E	Czech Republic: Praha 4 – Krč (IKEM)	2006	Mikovcová	MT952374	MT947658
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	IV1	50.0224°N 14.4618°E	Czech Republic: Praha 4 – Krč (IKEM)	2006	Mikovcová	MT952375	MT947659
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	JQE1	43.6329°N 5.6437°E	France: Provence, Jouques	2008	Magnin, Mikovcová	MT952377	MT947661
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	KEB1	50.48°N 14.10°E	Czech Republic: Keblice	2010	Juričková	MT952378	MT947662
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	KH1	49.9589°N 15.2940°E	Czech Republic: Kutná Hora, Sedlec	2014	Korábek	MT952379	MT947663
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	KK1	49.0469°N 17.4262°E	Czech Republic: Kostelany nad Moravou	?	Mikovcová	MT952380	MT947664
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	KOL1	50.0167°N 15.25°E	Czech Republic: Kolín – Tří Dvory	2010	Král	MT952382	MT947665
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	KOT1	50.2211°N 14.5812°E	Czech Republic: Kostelet nad Labem, train station	2014	Korábek	MT952383	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	KRS1	50.3968°N 13.9698°E	Czech Republic: between Křesín and Košice	2014	Korábek	MT952384	

Table 2. Continued.

mitochondrial clade	lab code	GPS coordinates	locality	year	leg.	16S acc. no.	COI acc. no.
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	LJU1	46.5336°N 15.6222°E	Slovenia: Ljubljana	2008	Juričková	MT92385	MT947666
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	LVR1	45.9658°N 20.7286°E	Romania: Lovrin, Timiș County	2014	Korábek, Juričková, Petrusk	MT952388	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	MAR1	47.8566°N 18.1268°E	Slovakia: Martovce	2007	Mikovcová	MT952389	MT947669
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	MRI1	46.0694°N 14.5236°E	Slovenia: Maribor	2008	Juričková	MT92391	MT947670
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	MS1	50.1387°N 14.6961°E	Czech Republic: Mstětice	2008	Mikovcová	MT952392	MT947671
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	N1	48.7761°N 16.6985°E	Czech Republic: Sedlec, slaniško u Nesytu	2007	Mikovcová	MT952393	MT947672
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NHOD1	48.95°N 14.50°E	Czech Republic: Nové Hodějovice	?	Pechová, Pech	MT92394	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC1	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952424	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC10	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952433	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC11	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952434	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC12	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952435	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC13	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952436	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC14	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952437	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC16	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952439	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC2	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952425	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC20	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952443	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC21	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952444	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC22	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952445	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC3	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952426	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC4	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952427	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC6	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952429	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC7	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952430	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC8	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952431	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	NUC9	50.025°N 14.229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952432	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	OL1	49.59°N 17.25°E	Czech Republic: Olomouc	2007	Maňas	MT952396	MT947674
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	PCM1	50.1087°N 14.5784°E	Czech Republic: Praha – Černý most	2007	Mikovcová	MT952400	MT947678
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	PL1	50.1340°N 14.5056°E	Czech Republic: Praha – Letňany	2008	Mikovcová	MT952401	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	PTR1	46.1967°N 27.3744°E	Romania: Bacău County: Podu Turcului	2014	Korábek, Juričková, Petrusk	MT952405	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	R1	50.405°N 13.763°E	Czech Republic: Hradek, foot of Raná Hill	2007	Mikovcová	MT952406	MT947680
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	RGN1	43.6593°N 5.3453°E	France: Provence, Rognes	2008	Magnin, Mikovcová	MT952407	MT947681
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	RK2	48.11°N 16.26°E	Austria: Perchtoldsdorf	?	?	MT952408	MT947682

Table 2. Continued.

mitochondrial clade	lab code	GPS coordinates	locality	year	leg.	16S acc. no	COI acc. no
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	SNM1	46.0819°N 20.6202°E	Romania: Sânnicolau Mare, Timiș County	2014	Korábek, Juričková, Petrušek	MT952409	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	STJ1	45.5249°N 13.6087°E	Slovenia: Strunjan	2014	Říhová	MT952410	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	STT1	53.3925°N 14.4961°E	Poland: Szczecin	2009	Juričková	MT952411	MT947683
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	T1	48.9025°N 17.4293°E	Czech Republic: Tasov, Hroznová Lhota	2007	Mikovcová	MT952413	MT947685
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	TIS1	50.2501°N 14.5574°E	Czech Republic: Tišice, Labe bank	2014	Korábek	MT952416	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	TRB1	46.6142°N 26.7619°E	Romania: Lunca, Bacău County	2014	Korábek, Juričková, Petrušek	MT952417	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	VAD1	46.3897°N 22.9778°E	Romania: Vadu Moților, Alba County	2014	Korábek, Juričková, Petrušek	MT952421	
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	VR1	48.1490°N 17.2065°E	Slovakia: Bratislava – Vrakuňa	2007	Mikovcová	MT952422	MT947691
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	X1	50.1001°N 14.6230°E	Czech Republic: Praha – Xaverov	?	Mikovcová	MT952423	
<i>Monacha cemenea</i>	CD1	43.7323°N 5.3778°E	France: Provence, Cadenet	2008	Mikovcová	MT952363	MT947641
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	ADJ1	46.1417°N 27.1958°E	Romania: Siret river near Adjud	2014	Korábek, Juričková, Petrušek	MT952348	
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	ALX1	40.8564°N 25.7634°E	Greece: Alexandropolis Town	2007	Georgiev	MT952349	MT947642
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	BGN1	46.2153°N 26.6594°E	Romania: near Bogdănesti, Bacău County	2014	Korábek, Juričková, Petrušek	MT952355	
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	BU2	42.4508°N 27.4504°E	Bulgaria: Burgas	2007	Georgiev	MT952359	
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	CH1	49.9827°N 14.2866°E	Czech Republic: Choteč	2008	Mikovcová	MT952364	MT947651
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	GR1	42.1451°N 25.2053°E	Bulgaria: Gradina E of Plovdiv	2007	Georgiev	MT952372	MT947656
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	JBG1	41.8082°N 25.6248°E	Bulgaria: Juli Briag S of Haskovo	2007	Georgiev	MT952376	MT947660
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	KOK1	41.1933°N 23.9069°E	Greece: near Angitis and Kokkinogia W of Drama	2014	Vukic	MT952381	
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	LP3	51.3715°N 12.4301°E	Germany: Leipzig – Thekla	2009	Benke	MT952386	MT947667
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	LP4	51.3510°N 12.4017°E	Germany: Leipzig, junction of Adenauerallee and Rohrteich St.	2009	Benke	MT952387	MT947668
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	MDZ1	50.0041°N 14.4030°E	Czech Republic: Praha-Modřany zastávka	?	?	MT952390	
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	NU1	50.0234°N 14.2229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2008	Mikovcová	MT952395	MT947673
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	NUC15	50.025°N 14.2229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952438	
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	NUC17	50.025°N 14.2229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952440	
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	NUC18	50.025°N 14.2229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952441	
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	NUC19	50.025°N 14.2229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952442	
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	NUC5	50.025°N 14.2229°E	Czech Republic: Nučice	2015	Korábek	MT952448	
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	P1	42.1540°N 24.7287°E	Bulgaria: Plovdiv	2007	Georgiev	MT952397	MT947675
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	P2bla	50.0445°N 14.3550°E	Czech Republic: Praha – Prokopské údolí	2007	Mikovcová	MT952398	MT947676
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	PBK1	49.7825°N 13.4290°E	Czech Republic: Plzeň – Bulkovec	2007	Mikovcová	MT952399	MT947677
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	PMR1	42.58°N 27.62°E	Bulgaria: Pomorie near Burgas, Pomorijsko Lake	2007	Georgiev	MT952402	MT947679

Table 2. Continued.

mitochondrial clade	lab code	GPS coordinates	locality	year	leg.	16S acc. no.	COI acc. no.
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	POCR	50.1228°N 14.6289°E	Czech Republic: Praha, Horní Počernice	2009	Hlaváč	MT952403	
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	POZ1	52.40°N 16.93°E	Poland: Poznań	?	?	MT952404	
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	SZ1	42.4352°N 25.6415°E	Bulgaria: Stara Zagora	2007	Georgiev	MT952412	MT947684
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	TB1	42.2901°N 25.8072°E	Bulgaria: Trankovo SE of Stara Zagora	2007	Georgiev	MT952414	MT947686
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	TBK1	43.6130°N 25.9752°E	Bulgaria: Tabachka S of Ruse	2007	Georgiev	MT952415	MT947687
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	TRJ1	39.9572°N 26.2381°E	Turkey: Çanakkale Province, Troy	2006	Juričková	MT952418	MT947688
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	U1	37.75°N 26.93°E	Greece: Samos Island, Kokkari W of Samos	?	?	MT952419	MT947689
<i>Monacha claustralis</i>	V2	43.2170°N 27.8982°E	Bulgaria: Varna	2007	Georgiev	MT952420	MT947690
<i>Monacha</i> sp.	GNS1	37.39°N 21.68°E	Greece: western Peloponnese, Giannitsochori	?	?	MT952371	MT947655

Corrections

Corrected 2020-Oct-26.

For the *Limacus* finding from the Rendez-vous NM (Tab. 1, page 91), the original preliminary identification was corrected to be consistent with the presented molecular data.

Limacus flavus (Linnaeus, 1758) *Limacus maculatus* (Kaleniczenko, 1851); 6; Valtice; 48.74921, 16.79418; Boří les,
Rendez-vous NM; 30. 7. 2019; 200; V. John