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Malacological news from Czechia and Slovakia in 2025

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We present important faunistic records from Czechia and Slovakia obtained mainly in 2025. In Czechia, four empty shells of *Paralaoma servilis* represent the first national record, although an established outdoor population remains unconfirmed. A molecularly identified colony of *Cernuella virgata* was found on a green roof in Bratislava, while *Ambigolimax parvipenis* was anatomically confirmed from a garden centre in Veľký Biel, Slovakia. The repeated occurrence of *Ambigolimax valentianus* in Olomouc was verified anatomically and by cytochrome c oxidase subunit 1 (COI) sequencing. New records document the continuing spread of *Krynickillus melanocephalus*, *Tandonia kusceri*, *Hygromia cinctella*, *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*, *Sinanodonta woodiana*, and *Viviparus acerosus*. Additional records of Mediterranean species associated with horticultural trade include *Eobania vermiculata*, *Theba pisana*, and *Xerotricha conspurcata* in western Slovakia. Empty shells of *Valvata macrostoma*, likely introduced by human activity, were found in Prague. Important aquatic findings include large populations of *Anisus septemgyratus* in southern Moravia and southern Slovakia, new localities of *Gyraulus rossmaessleri*, and new or confirmed occurrences of *Pisidium amnicum*, *Pseudanodonta complanata* and *Unio crassus*/*U. nanus*. The first record of *Viviparus viviparus* from the Úslava River is reported. Noteworthy terrestrial records include a new South Bohemian locality of *Cochlicopa nitens*, a recollection and a new colony of the endemic *Cochlodina cerata opaviensis*, and new populations of *Pupilla alpicola*, *Vertigo angustior*, *V. geyeri*, *V. lilljeborgi*, and *V. moulinsiana*. Detailed locality data are provided.

Key words: mollusc fauna, faunistic survey, new records, species list

Introduction

The last comprehensive monograph on molluscs of the Czech and Slovak Republics was published in 2013. Since 2020, we have been publishing annual malacological reports on important new records from the territory of the former Czechoslovakia. The previous summaries of new records covered the years 2015–2019 (Čejka et al. 2020), 2020 (Čejka et al. 2021), 2021 (Čejka et al. 2022), 2022 (Beran et al. 2023), 2023 (Čejka et al. 2024) and 2024 (Čejka et al. 2025). All these new data are used to regularly update an annotated checklist of molluscs and distribution maps of selected species (Horsák et al. 2026). In this follow-up paper, we present important faunistic records obtained in the Czech and Slovak Republics in 2025. The criteria for selecting records are as follows: (i) the first

record in Bohemia, Moravia, or Slovakia; (ii) a regionally significant new record; (iii) new and important records of species included in the NATURA 2000 and the national Red Lists as critically endangered or endangered (usually excluding records from regularly monitored sites and populations); or (iv) recently introduced and currently spreading non-native species. Since 2024, data on unintentionally introduced species have been listed in a separate section; these species are usually found in greenhouses, garden centres, and shops selling ornamental stoneware, introduced through natural and other materials or as "stowaways" with cargo or animal vectors. Detailed information on the occurrence of individual species follows in the text, and the records are provided in Table 1.

Anisus septemgyratus (Rossmässler, 1835)
A rare species inhabiting oxbow lakes and shallow pools in lowlands, known only from a handful of sites in southern Moravia and the Danube lowland area (Horsák et al. 2013). A large population was discovered in a shallow ephemeral oxbow lake in the Soutok Protected Landscape Area (PLA). A very large population was discovered in the Cerová vrchovina (highlands in southern Slovakia; see also Beran et al. 2023 for the first record from a nearby site), in a shallow marsh within the floodplain of the stream Gortva near the village of Hájnačka (Fig. 1, 2). *Anisus septemgyratus* occurs here together with *Segmentina nitida*, *Aplexa hypnorum*, *Euglesa globularis*, and other species typical of this type of habitat.

Anisus vorticulus (Troschel, 1834)
This species is endangered in Slovakia and is listed in the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). It is regularly monitored. Two new records were obtained in the basin of the river Bodrog and the basin of the river Latorica in eastern Slovakia in 2025, increasing the total number of known sites in Slovakia from 23 to 25.

Cepaea nemoralis (Linnaeus, 1758)
A species with an originally western distribution that is spreading east in recent decades. A few live individuals and empty shells were discovered in the Brno city centre across a street from a beer brewery. Another two sites were recorded in northern Slovakia, on agricultural land in the floodplain of the river Orava and in the garden near Bardejov.

Clausilia bidentata (Ström, 1765)
The Czech localities of this species are at the eastern limit of its distribution. It is known from scree forests



Fig. 1. Terrestrialising alluvial depression near the village of Hájnačka, hosting a large population of *Anisus septemgyratus* along with other noteworthy species, such as *Planorbis carinatus* and *Euglesa globularis*. Photo by T. Čejka.

on relatively rich soil at a few localities in western and northern Bohemia. More numerous records are found in the area north-east of the town of Děčín and the environs of Mariánské Lázně (Horsák et al. 2013). The previously known population by the Přimda castle ruin was recollected. For the distribution map, see Horsák et al. 2026.

Cochlicopa nitens (M. von Gallenstein, 1848)
The largest of our *Cochlicopa* species is a rare and endangered snail. In Czechia and Slovakia, scattered, isolated populations can be found in the lowlands, with the largest concentration in the Kokořínsko PLA in Bohemia (Horsák et al. 2013). In the basin of the river Otava in southern Bohemia, *Cochlicopa nitens* was previously only known from the vicinity of Strakonice (Horsák et al. 2026). Another site in this region was found upstream along the river Otava near Rabí in 2025. This species is accompanied by a mollusc assemblage of other rare wetlands species, including *Vertigo angustior* and *V. antivertigo*.

Cochlodina cerata opaviensis Brabenec & Mácha, 1960
One of the few narrow-range endemics in the Czech mollusc fauna. Its distribution is restricted to the basins of the upper Odra and Moravice rivers in northern Moravia. It is confined to undisturbed broadleaved forests, often on talus slopes, where it lives in leaf litter but may climb onto dead wood after rain. The species has recently disappeared from many localities where it was formerly common (Lacina & Horsák 2010). We recollected live individuals at the type locality and also found one new colony, although abundance was very low at all sites.

Corbicula fluminea (O. F. Müller, 1774)
Records of this spreading bivalve from the Úhlava and Radbuza rivers extend its known distribution to western Bohemia. In eastern Slovakia, this species was newly recorded in the river Bodrog, and other new sites were also identified in the Zemplínska šírava reservoir and the river Ondava, where its occurrence has already been documented (Čejka et al. 2025).

Cornu aspersum (O. F. Müller, 1774)
The occurrence of a small population by the cycling trail along the river Elbe (Křivenice, Mělník region) was confirmed in 2025 (Fig. 3). The occurrence has been known since 2016 (Čejka et al. 2020).

Dreissena rostriformis (Deshayes, 1838)
We recorded one live individual in western Slovakia, in the stream Teplica within the municipal park of Senica. *Dreissena rostriformis* is a non-native (Ponto-Caspian) species in Slovakia, first detected in 2013 (Čejka 2016).

Euglesa globularis (Clessin, 1873)
We recorded three living individuals in the Cerová vrchovina, Slovakia, near the village of Hájnačka (for details, see the text under *Anisus septemgyratus*).

Euglesa pseudosphaerium (J. Favre, 1927)
In Czechia, the critically endangered pea mussel inhabits shallow and overgrown wetlands. The new site was found in eastern Bohemia near Týniště nad Orlicí. The occurrence was also confirmed in the Bohdanečský rybník National Nature Reserve (eastern Bohemia) and in the Nature Reserve Plané loučky (central Moravia, near Olomouc).



Fig. 2. The ram's-horn snail (*Anisus septemgyratus*) from Hájnačka, southern Slovakia. Photo by T. Čejka.

Gyraulus rossmaessleri (Auerswald, 1852)
Inhabits temporarily inundated and flooded standing waters and pools mainly in floodplain areas – a rare species with limited and scattered occurrence in Czechia and Slovakia (Horsák et al. 2013). Two new sites were discovered: one in a temporarily flooded oxbow lake near the river Morava (Litovelské Pomoraví PLA) and one in ephemeral standing water in Soutok PLA.

Hygromia cinctella (Draparnaud, 1801)
The girdled snail was first recorded in Czechia in 2010 (Říhová & Juřičková 2011), and since then, the number of localities where it has been found has been increasing. It is spreading in areas influenced by human activity, often near waterways, roads, and railways. In Prague, three new localities were recorded in 2025: two in Zvonařka (on the border between Vinohrady and Nusle) and one in Vršovice. The Vršovice location was visited repeatedly, and it appears that the local population is abundant and stable.

Krynickillus melanocephalus Kaleniczenko, 1851
In both Slovakia and Czechia, it is a non-native species originating from the Caucasus region. Within its natural range, *Krynickillus melanocephalus* inhabits woodland from lowland to subalpine elevations, preferably near water (Likharev & Wiktor 1980, Wiktor 2000). In Slovakia and Czechia, it occurs predominantly in anthropogenic

habitats and only rarely in seminatural habitats. Eight new records from six sites are from Czechia (all of them from citizen science projects, iNaturalist and the Facebook discussion group „Identification of Invertebrates“, in the original „Určování bezobratlých“) (Malina 2025). Four sites are reported from Slovakia, including one record from 2023. Newly found sites form a discontinuous area, and it is therefore likely that the black-headed slug occurs in many other localities from which it has not yet been documented (Říhová et al. 2026).

Limacus flavus (Linnaeus, 1758)
It is assumed that this slug originally inhabited southern Europe (especially the Mediterranean), and possibly also parts of Asia Minor, Crimea, and the Caucasus. Currently, as a true synanthropic species, it is reported from almost all of Europe, Africa, Madagascar, Australia, America, and most islands of the Atlantic and Pacific (Dvořák & Horsák 2004). The occurrence of *Limacus flavus* in Czechia and Slovakia is faunistically significant because it represents a historically rare eusynanthropic species whose number of known localities has been increasing over recent decades. Current records, therefore, document a possible expansion of the species into warmer regions and a partial shift from its traditional indoor environments towards occurrences in outdoor environments. Two additional sites were recorded in Slovakia in 2024 and 2025, and two sites were documented in Čáslav, Czechia, in 2025.

Paralaoma servilis (Shuttleworth, 1852)
The native range of the micro-snail *Paralaoma servilis* spans the southwestern Pacific Rim, and the species has an adventitious distribution that extends to North America, Europe, and the Macaronesian islands in the eastern Atlantic (De Mattia 2006, Gittenberger et al. 2020, Nekola et al. 2025). In Czechia, four empty shells of *P. servilis* were found in a flood debris sample from the Litovicko-Šárecký Stream in Prague-Dejvice (Dolní Šárka) (50.1175°N, 14.3769°E), which was collected on 21 October 2024, following the September 2024 flood. All four specimens found have been deposited in the National Museum of the Czech Republic (NMP P6M044160) (Říhová et al. 2026). Further research is needed to confirm whether the species actually occurs in the wild, or whether these were empty shells introduced to the site with material transported from southern Europe or, possibly, from an indoor environment. The existence of a stable outdoor population has not yet been confirmed, although it remains possible.



Fig. 3. Copulating individuals of the brown garden snail (*Cornu aspersum*) on the cycling trail (Křivenice, Czechia). Photo by L. Beran.

Pisidium amnicum (O. F. Müller, 1774)
This pollution-sensitive small bivalve inhabits well-oxygenated rivers. It has experienced a serious decline in previous decades due to pollution and eutrophication, and its distribution is rare and scattered (Horsák et al. 2013). A new site was discovered in Litovelské Pomoraví PLA. The population occurring in a small stream between the river Morava and the stream Dubový potok seems to be numerous, as several live individuals were discovered during a brief survey. The last record from the PLA was published in 1995 (Flasar 1995), and following surveys failed to verify the occurrence (Maňas 2004). In northern Moravia, this species is known only from the river Bečva and its canals (e.g. Beran 2003, 2007, Čejka et al. 2020). A new population was also found in the small stream Trnava in the Vysočina region. Previously, only one locality was known from this region (Beran 2022a). The occurrence of this species was also confirmed in Dubovec (a small stream in eastern Bohemia).
In Slovakia, new sites were discovered in the Ondava and Latorica rivers.

Planorbis carinatus O. F. Müller, 1774
We recorded a small population in a wetland near the village of Hájnačka (uplands of Cerová vrchovina, Slovakia). For details, see the section on *Anisus septemgyratus*. Small populations were also found in the river Úslava in western Bohemia, and several living individuals were found in a small wetland on the border between Czechia and Austria near the village of Šafov.

Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray, 1843)
In 2025, several new sites of this species outside its known range (Horsák et al. 2026) were found in Bohemia. These findings confirm the further spread of this non-native and invasive species.

Pseudanodonta complanata (Rossmässler, 1835)
This endangered bivalve was found or its occurrence was confirmed at several sites in Czechia: the river Vltava near Mělník, the Radbuza and Úhlava rivers in Plzeň, the water reservoir Švihov and the stream Želivka flowing into this reservoir (Fig. 4).

Pupilla alpicola (Charpentier, 1837)
While the species is known from numerous sites in the Liptov region (Slovakia), its occurrence in the Sliačske travertíny NR has not been previously documented. The site was sampled by M. Horsák in 2008, but the species was not recorded because only a single 4 × 4 m plot was



Fig. 4. The cove of the water reservoir Švihov at the inflow of the stream Želivka is inhabited by a population of depressed river mussel (*Pseudanodonta complanata*) and five other unionids (*Unio crassus*/*U. nanus*, *U. pictorum*, *Anodonta anatina*, *A. cygnea*, *Sinanodonta woodiana*). Photo by L. Beran.

sampled. The 2025 survey targeted a different part of the site, considering its full heterogeneity, resulting in the discovery of several live individuals. The species was documented in the central part of the reserve, where it occurred together with *Vertigo geyeri*.

Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834)
In eastern Slovakia, where this species has begun to spread in recent years, we recorded another four localities in 2025 in the floodplain of the river Bodrog and in its tributaries: the Ondava, Latorica, and Čierna Voda rivers.
In Bohemia, the abundant population was found in the river Elbe between Nymburk and Lysá nad Labem and the occurrence was confirmed also in the water reservoir Švihov and streams flowing into this reservoir (Želivka, stream Martinický potok). Additional records were obtained in Silesia from the pond Kačák and the river Odra near Studénka.

Sphaerium nucleus (Studer, 1820)
This endangered mussel inhabits shallow and overgrown wetlands and overgrown pools. In Czechia the new site was found in eastern Bohemia near Týniště nad Orlicí. For more information on the species, see Čejka et al. (2020).

Sphaerium rivicola (Lamarck, 1818)
This is the largest European orb mussel and inhabits mostly lowland rivers. In Czechia, the occurrence is known from large rivers (e.g. Labe, Vltava). The occurrence of this species in the river Elbe was confirmed in 2025.

Stagnicola fuscus (C. Pfeiffer, 1821)
Probably an European species, not known from Eastern Europe (e.g. Welter-Schultes 2012). This species was first found in Czechia in 2000 in the oxbow of the river Ohře near Kynšperk nad Ohří (Beran 2002). Currently, localities are known from the western borders of Czechia and from northern Bohemia (e.g. Beran 2008). New localities of this species were found in Liberec in northern Bohemia in 2025, and the occurrence was also confirmed at one site on the western borders of Czechia.

Tandonia kusceri (H. Wagner, 1931)
This is a non-native species in Slovakia and Czechia. The original range of *Tandonia kusceri* includes the central and northern parts of the Balkan Peninsula (Balashov & Markova 2023). It was discovered in Slovakia in 2014 (Korábek et al. 2016), and since then, the number of newly discovered localities has increased rapidly. Most records



Fig. 5. The river Želivka, on its inflow into the water reservoir Švihov, is inhabited by a large population of *Unio crassus*/*U. nanus*. Photo by L. Beran.

are from sites significantly affected by anthropogenic factors. In 2025, we recorded seven new localities in western, central, and eastern Slovakia. These localities are situated at altitudes ranging from 159 to 470 m a.s.l., always in anthropogenic habitats (e.g. cemeteries).

Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788, ***Unio nanus*** Lamarck, 1819
In Slovakia, 106 empty shells were recorded within an area of 30 m² in summer and autumn in the Ondava River between the villages of Hraň and Sirník. In Czechia, the occurrence was found or confirmed at several sites: the Radbuza, Úhlava, Moravice and Bečva rivers, the Švihov water reservoir and the stream Želivka flowing into this reservoir (Fig. 5).

Valvata macrostoma Mörch, 1864
Only empty shells of *V. macrostoma* were found during an inventory survey of the Dolní Šárka Valley, in flood debris of the stream Litovicko-Šárecký potok (Podroužková et al. 2026). Given the absence of suitable habitat for this species in Šárka–Lysolaje, these shells almost certainly represent an accidental human-mediated introduction rather than evidence of a local population. A similar case was documented by Beran (2006) from Prague-Stodůlky, where the occurrence of *V. macrostoma* was demonstrably associated with human activity. In its natural habitats, however, the species is highly threatened and is currently classified as Critically Endangered in Czechia (Beran et al. 2017).

Valvata piscinalis (O. F. Müller, 1774**)**
This species is common in Czechia and Slovakia, especially in the floodplains of larger rivers, although it is absent in some regions. In 2025, several localities were found in the Vysočina Region, where this species is rare (Beran 2017).

Vertigo angustior Jeffreys, 1830
Inhabits various types of wetlands, such as calcareous fens and sedge marshes and has a scattered distribution in Czechia and Slovakia (Horsák et al. 2013). This vulnerable species (Beran et al. 2017) is also listed in the EU Habitats Directive. All new sites are minerotrophic fens, of which three are located in the Kysuce PLA (SK) and one occurrence is in the Bílé Karpaty PLA (CZ). These sites were surveyed approximately 20 years ago, but the species was not detected. The new records suggest recent colonisation, potentially facilitated by increasing alkalinity over the last two decades (data not shown), although previously overlooked occurrences cannot be excluded.

Vertigo geyeri Lindholm, 1925
The distribution of this species in the Liptov region (Slovakia) was documented in detail by Schenková et al. (2012). Although Sliačské travertíny NR had previously been sampled in 2008 by M. Horsák, the species was not recorded. A single live individual was collected by hand in the central part of the site, but suitable habitat appears to be widespread within the site. However, the species occurs at its ecological limit there, as it does not tolerate extremely high mineral richness; it is absent from many extremely mineral-rich travertine fens. The population is likely not abundant.

Vertigo lilljeborgi (Westerlund, 1871)
This species was first recorded in Czechia in 2012 (Horsák et al. 2017). Since then, a further 11 sites have been found (see Horsák et al. 2017 and Čejka et al. 2020 for a full list of sites), located mainly in the southern part of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands and in the southeastern part of the Šumava NP (Horsák et al. 2026, http://mollusca.sav.sk/malacology/maps/vertigo-lilljeborgi.jpg). The previously known population in the Na Požárech NNM was resampled, and two new populations were discovered in 2025. One of these was in the Veský Mlýn NM, a site near Na Požárech. The second site is near Větrný Jeníkov in the central Bohemian-Moravian Highlands. This population is relatively isolated, and the suitable habitat (littoral vegetation with *Comarum palustre*) is limited to a small littoral zone adjacent to the pond.

Vertigo moulinsiana (Dupuy, 1849)
Inhabits various types of wetlands such as calcareous fens, sedge marshes and reed littoral beds.
It occurs in lowland areas and has a scattered distribution in Czechia and Slovakia (Horsák et al. 2013). This endangered species (Beran et al. 2017) is also listed in the EU Habitats Directive. Over the last few years, there has been an increase in records (see Čejka et al. 2020, 2021, 2022, Beran et al. 2023). We report four new sites from minerotrophic spring fens. As with *V. angustior*, these sites had been surveyed previously without detecting the species, suggesting colonisation during the last two decades. Two sites are located in the Bielé Karpaty PLA (SK) and one in the adjacent Bílé Karpaty PLA (CZ). The last record is from the Louky u Černého lesa NM, located in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands. This site is also known to host populations of *Vertigo geyeri* and *V. lilljeborgi*, both endangered and protected species, which makes this site unique. Additionally, it is the highest-elevation reported population in both republics, at 570 m a.s.l., while the site Žalostiná NM (Bielé Karpaty PLA) ranks second at 540 m a.s.l. The occurrence of this thermophilous species at these previously colder upland sites is consistent with a response to climate warming.

Viviparus acerosus (Bourguignat, 1862)
Other new sites outside its native range were found in the pond Dvouhrázník in the Vysočina Region and also in the pond Kačák in Silesia (Fig. 6).

Viviparus viviparus (Linnaeus, 1758)
The occurrence of the population in the river Úslava in Šťáhlavice is the first record in this river; the occurrence of this species is known tens of kilometres downstream in the river Berounka.

Non-native species in greenhouses and other artificial or human-modified habitats

Ambigolimax parvipenis Hutchinson, Reise & Schlitt, 2022
One individual was found in a garden centre in Veľký Biel, Slovakia. Identification was confirmed by dissection and examination of the morphology of the reproductive system as described by Hutchinson et al. (2022).

Ambigolimax valentianus (A. Férussac, 1821)
In 2025, one adult specimen and one juvenile were found at the same locality as in 2024 in a vegetable garden in Olomouc (Čejka et al. 2025). The identification of the adult specimen was confirmed anatomically, and it was additionally verified by molecular analysis. Despite these repeated records, the occurrence still appears to represent only an accidental finding, probably without an established outdoor population. Molecular data revealed a haplotype identical to that previously recorded from Budapest as well as from New York City (Fig. 7).

Cernuella virgata (Da Costa, 1778)
Cernuella virgata is a xerothermophilic terrestrial gastropod of the family Geomitridae, native to the Mediterranean region and western Europe, including the British Isles. Outside its native range, it has been introduced to other parts of Europe, North America, Australia and Asia. It primarily inhabits open, sunny and dry habitats, including grasslands, dunes, ruderal areas, roadside verges and industrial sites (Puizina et al. 2013, Duda et al. 2022). In Central Europe, its spread is closely associated with transport corridors and anthropogenic habitats. Individuals may be passively transported with nursery plants, soil, horticultural substrates or construction materials. Duda et al. (2022), for example, documented the nearly syntopic occurrence of a large form identified as *C. virgata* and a small form designated as *C.* cf. *cisalpina* in a heavily urbanised area of Vienna.
A dense colony of *Cernuella virgata* was discovered on a green roof in Bratislava in May 2025 (Čejka 2025, Fig. 8–9), and additional material was collected in 2026 for molecular examination due to the complicated taxonomy and species identification. Seven live individuals were also recorded in a garden centre in Veľký Biel, western Slovakia. The occurrence on a green roof is consistent with introduction via vegetation substrate or planted nursery stock, although the specific source cannot be established without information on the origin of these materials. We also included an individual found on a peach purchased at a Tesco supermarket in Brno in 2021. We identified the species using molecular methods; details of the methodology and phylogenetic relationships will be published in a separate paper (Horsák et al. under review).



Fig. 6. *Viviparus acerosus* from the pond Kačák (Silesia, Czechia). Photo by L. Beran.

Eobania vermiculata (O. F. Müller, 1774)
This species is indigenous to the Mediterranean basin. Mienis (2015) and Ronsmans & van den Neucker (2016) reported the successful overwintering of introduced populations in Belgium and the Netherlands. This may indicate that Central European climatic conditions could also be locally suitable for the overwintering of this species. In western Slovakia, two new localities were recorded in garden centres, one of which imports palm trees from Italy and olive trees from Spain.

Gyraulus chinensis (Dunker, 1848)
A species native to East-Southeast Asia, which is currently common in Europe. Populations are concentrated in southern Europe, while in other parts of Europe, they usually inhabit indoor environments (Saito et al. 2025). In Czechia, this species was found for the first time in two greenhouses in 2006 (Beran & Glöer 2006) and is currently known from several indoor sites (Beran 2022b). At the end of 2024, a new indoor locality was found in the zoological garden in Ústí nad Labem.

Theba pisana (O. F. Müller, 1774)
The native range of the white garden snail includes almost all the Mediterranean coastline, but it became an agricultural pest after accidental introduction in many parts of the world. It mainly colonises coastal and dry areas with mild winters (Johnson 1988). It is established in the coastal areas of the UK, California, South Africa, and Australia (Johnson 2011). It prefers disturbed habitats but has also invaded native habitats.
We found three live individuals at a garden centre in western Slovakia (Fig. 10).

Xerotricha conspurcata (Draparnaud, 1801)
A small land snail native to the Mediterranean region, occurring mainly in coastal and dry open habitats of southern Europe and northern Africa (Martínez-Ortí 2008). The species prefers xerothermic habitats with sparse vegetation, inhabiting microhabitats under stones, in detritus, or on the soil surface, and is also frequently found in anthropogenically influenced environments, including agricultural landscapes and ruderal areas (Sparacio et al. 2021, Georgopoulou et al. 2022). In recent decades, it has been repeatedly recorded outside its native range, particularly in northwestern Europe, where it forms locally established populations mainly associated with synanthropic habitats with a favourable microclimate, such as urban areas, walls, or horticultural operations (Keulen et al. 2018). Its spread is likely linked to the transport of plant material and substrates, suggesting a potential role for garden centres as entry points for introduction. Despite its ability to colonise new areas, the species appears to remain limited by climatic conditions, especially low winter temperatures, which have so far prevented its more extensive expansion in continental Central Europe (Keulen et al. 2018).
In western Slovakia, we found one fresh empty shell of the species in the area of a decorative stone shop (Fig. 11).

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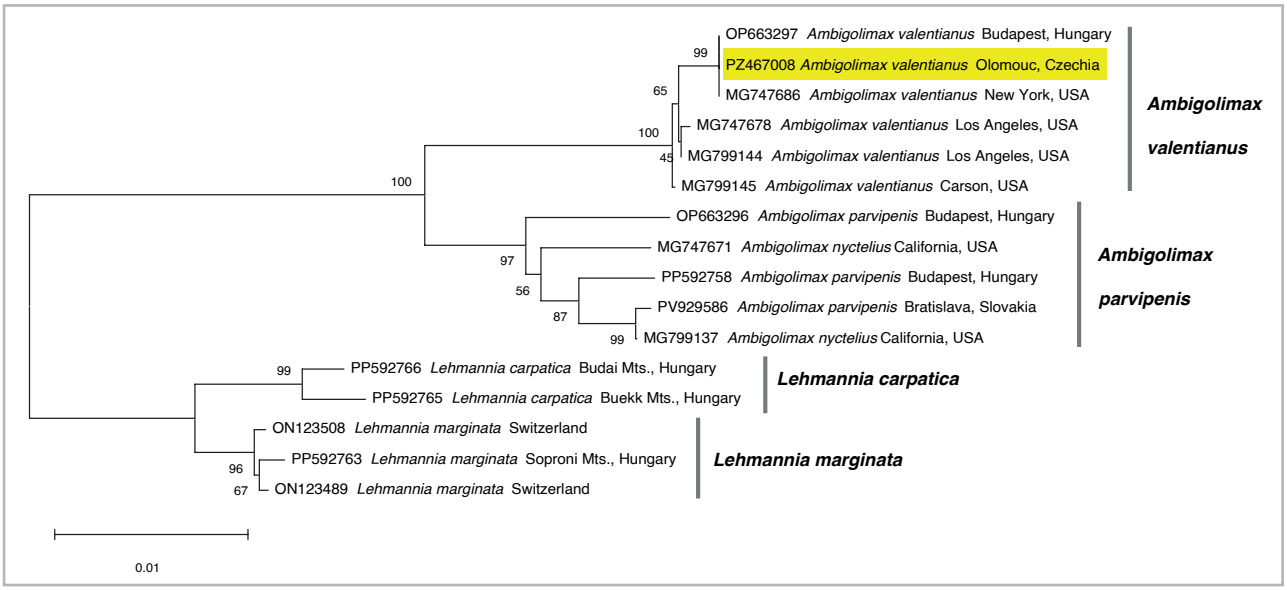


Fig. 7. Neighbour-joining tree of *Ambigolimax* spp. using COI gene sequences. Bootstrap values ≥45%, based on 10,000 bootstrap replicates, are indicated along the branches. Reference sequences were retrieved from GenBank; all sequences are labelled with their accession number and original species names. Sequences of *Lehmannia carpatica* and *L. marginata* were used as outgroups. The newly generated sequence of *Ambigolimax valentianus* is marked in yellow. The protocols of DNA extraction, PCR amplification and sequencing followed those described in Horsáková et al. (2022).



Fig. 8. An individual of the gastropod *Cernuella virgata* found on the green roof of a high-rise building in Bratislava, Slovakia. Photo by M. Horsák.

fication of *Theba pisana* and *Xerotricha conspurcata*), Igor Kokavec, Tomáš Navara, Adrián Purkart, Norbert Zlámal. We would like to thank the property manager of the Guthaus residential complex for providing access to the green roof for snail sampling and for allowing photographic documentation.

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Fig. 9. Green roof with predominantly herbaceous vegetation and scattered shrubs in the city of Bratislava – a substitute habitat for a large population of the land snail *Cernuella virgata* (see red arrow) (Google 2026, modified by the author based on Google Maps imagery).



Fig. 10. *Theba pisana* from the garden centre in Bratislava, Slovakia. Photo by T. Čejka.



Fig. 11. *Xerotricha conspurcata* from a decorative stone shop in Tesárske Mlyňany, Slovakia. One division on the scale = 0.5 mm. Photo by T. Čejka.

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Table 1. Location data of the occurrences reported herein. Records from greenhouses and other artificial or human-modified habitats are shown on a grey background. Years for findings before 2025 are highlighted in bold.

Species; live/empty shells; nearest municipality; coordinates (°N, °E); location (briefly) and habitat; date of coll.; altitude (m a.s.l.); leg., det., citation (if published), GenBank accession number (if available)
Ambigolimax parvipenis Hutchinson, Reise & Schlitt, 2022; 1/0; Veľký Biel; 48.2232, 17.3508; garden centre; 10. 7. 2025; 133; J. Čapka leg., T. Čejka det.
Ambigolimax valentianus (A. Férussac, 1821); 2/0; Olomouc; 49.5993, 17.2817; Táboritů 23, outdoor vegetable garden; 4. 9. 2025; 214; M. Maňas leg., M. Maňas, M. Horsák det. (GenBank accession number PZ467008)
Anisus septemgyratus (Rossmässler, 1835); 150/0; Hájnačka; 48.2365, 19.9450; shallow wetland in the alluvial plain of the stream Gortva; 2. 6. 2025; 214; T. Čejka
Anisus septemgyratus (Rossmässler, 1835); 22/0; Lanžhot; 48.6858, 16.9392; shallow ephemerally-flooded oxbow lake; 8. 5. 2025; 150; R. Coufal
Anisus vorticulus (Troschel, 1834); 0/17; Streda nad Bodrogom; 48.3487, 21.7403; the channel Veľká Krčava by the bridge; 4. 11. 2025; 96; B. Tej
Anisus vorticulus (Troschel, 1834); 0/20; Čičarovce; 48.5394, 22.0386; the channel Udoč by the bridge; 29. 10. 2025; 100; B. Tej
Cepaea nemoralis (Linnaeus, 1758); 2/0; Krivá; 49.2815, 19.4705; on agricultural land in the floodplain of the river Orava; 7. 6. 2025; 540; M. Čiliak
Cepaea nemoralis (Linnaeus, 1758); 5/5; Brno; 49.1915, 16.5925; a concrete wall opposite the beer brewery; 18. 5. 2025; 210; R. Coufal
Cepaea nemoralis (Linnaeus, 1758); 1/0; Hervartov; 49.2487, 21.2072; garden; 22. 8. 2025; 452; B. Tej
Cernuella virgata (Da Costa, 1778); 1/0; Brno, Bohunice; 49.17760, 16.56605; at a peach; 3. 5. **2021**; 250; M. Kořínek
Cernuella virgata (Da Costa, 1778); 7/0; Veľký Biel; 48.2088, 17.3662; garden centre, Bratislavská St; 31. 5. 2025; 131; J. Čapka leg., M. Zonneveld det. (Čejka 2025)
Cernuella virgata (Da Costa, 1778); 195/0; Bratislava; 48.1777, 17.1298; a semi-intensive green roof; 15. 5. 2025; 164; A. Purkart leg., T. Čejka det.
Clausilia bidentata (Ström, 1765); 1/0; Mariánské Lázně; 49.9752, 12.7197; valley of the stream Pstruží potok, mixed forest with maple and ash trees; 3. 10. 2025; 690; L. Dvořák
Clausilia bidentata (Ström, 1765); 2/0; Přimda; 49.6795, 12.6674; beech-maple forest under the castle ruin; 1. 9. 2025; 815; M. Horsák et al.
Cochlicopa nitens (M. von Gallenstein, 1848); 16/0; Rabí; 49.2747, 13.6231; Podrabský mlýn, waterlogged fen sedges; 3. 6. 2025; 450; Š. Podroužková
Cochlodina cerata opaviensis Brabenec & Mácha, 1960; 1/3; Žimrovice; 49.8426, 17.8392; talus forest on a steep slope above the river Moravice; 26. 10. 2025; 300; M. Horsák et al.
Cochlodina cerata opaviensis Brabenec & Mácha, 1960; 0/1; Vítkov; 49.8052, 17.7738; Vikštejn, a castle ruin; 26. 10. 2025; 480; M. Zavřel et al.
Cochlodina cerata opaviensis Brabenec & Mácha, 1960; 1/1; Lhotka; 49.8119, 17.7392; maple stand on schist by the river Moravice; 27. 10. 2025; 404; M. Horsák et al.
Corbicula fluminea (O. F. Müller, 1774); 40/0; Plzeň; 49.7118, 13.3905; the river Úhlava ca 200 m upstream of the inflow of the mill race; 12. 7. 2025; 310; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Corbicula fluminea (O. F. Müller, 1774); 30/0; Plzeň; 49.7065, 13.3969; the river Úhlava ca 350 m downstream of the bridge in Hradiště; 12. 7. 2025; 310; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Corbicula fluminea (O. F. Müller, 1774); 30/0; Plzeň; 49.7249, 13.3895; the river Radbuza by the bridge (Malostranský most); 13. 7. 2025; 305; J. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Corbicula fluminea (O. F. Müller, 1774); 50/100; Hraň; 48.5359, 21.8057; the river Ondava between villages Hraň and Sirník; 10. 6. 2025; 100; B. Tej
Corbicula fluminea (O. F. Müller, 1774); 15/50; Vinné; 48.7798, 21.9524; littoral of Zemplínska šírava reservoir; 13. 11. 2025; 112; B. Tej
Corbicula fluminea (O. F. Müller, 1774); 0/1; Streda nad Bodrogom; 48.3961, 21.7664; the channel Somotorský kanál; 29. 10. 2025; 100; B. Tej
Cornu aspersum (O. F. Müller, 1774); 3/0; Křivenice; 50.4055, 14.4393; cycle path along the Elbe (Labe); 14. 7. 2025; 155; L. Beran
Dreissena rostriformis (Deshayes, 1838); 1/0; Senica; 48.6828, 17.3706; the stream Teplica in the city park; 23. 4. 2025; 202; I. Kokavec, T. Navara leg., T. Čejka det.
Eobania vermiculata (O. F. Müller, 1774); 1/0; Bratislava; 48.2189, 17.1841; garden centre that imports palm trees from Italy and olive trees from Spain; 15. 6. 2025; 137; A. Purkart leg., T. Čejka det.

Eobania vermiculata (O. F. Müller, 1774); 4/0; Veľký Biel; 48.2232, 17.3508; garden centre; 10. 7. 2025; 133; J. Čapka leg., T. Čejka det.
Euglesa globularis (Clessin, 1873); 3/0; Hájnačka; 48.2365, 19.9450; shallow wetland in the alluvial plain of the stream Gortva; 2. 6. 2025; 214; T. Čejka
Euglesa pseudosphaerium (J. Favre, 1927); 17/0; Petrovice nad Orlicí; 50.1761, 16.0443; the extensive wetland near the railway station Petrovice nad Orlicí; 19. 10. 2025; 245; J. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Euglesa pseudosphaerium (J. Favre, 1927); 10/0; Horka nad Moravou; 49.6233, 17.2315; the pool Izákova tůň in the Plané Loučky Nature Reserve; 1. 11. 2025; 215; J. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Euglesa pseudosphaerium (J. Favre, 1927); 8/0; Lázně Bohdaneč; 50.0987, 15.6659; the pool in the SE part of the NW bay of the pond Bohdanečský rybník; 26. 4. 2025; 218; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Euglesa pseudosphaerium (J. Favre, 1927); 6/0; Lázně Bohdaneč; 50.0990, 15.6649; the pool by the canal in the NW bay of the pond Bohdanečský rybník; 26. 4. 2025; 218; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Euglesa pseudosphaerium (J. Favre, 1927); 8/0; Lázně Bohdaneč; 50.0984, 15.6648; the southern pool in the NW bay of the pond Bohdanečský rybník; 26. 4. 2025; 218; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Euglesa pseudosphaerium (J. Favre, 1927); 7/0; Lázně Bohdaneč; 50.0988, 15.6654; the central pool in the NW bay of the pond Bohdanečský rybník; 26. 4. 2025; 218; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Euglesa pseudosphaerium (J. Favre, 1927); 10/0; Lázně Bohdaneč; 50.0992, 15.6653; the northern pool by the canal in the NW bay of the pond Bohdanečský rybník; 26. 4. 2025; 218; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Euglesa pseudosphaerium (J. Favre, 1927); 7/0; Lázně Bohdaneč; 50.0987, 15.6640; the southwestern pool by the canal in the NW bay of the pond Bohdanečský rybník; 26. 4. 2025; 218; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Euglesa pseudosphaerium (J. Favre, 1927); 20/0; Lázně Bohdaneč; 50.0982, 15.6638; the small pool by the canal in the NW bay of the pond Bohdanečský rybník; 26. 4. 2025; 218; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Gyraulus chinensis (Dunker, 1848); 80/0; Ústí nad Labem; 50.6662, 14.0565; an artificial stream in pavilion Asijský prales in the zoological garden; 1. 12. **2024**; 238; L. Beran
Gyraulus rossmaessleri (Auerswald, 1852); 8/0; Mladeč; 49.7169, 17.0196; temporarily flooded oxbow lake near the river Morava; 2. 5. 2025; 240; R. Coufal
Gyraulus rossmaessleri (Auerswald, 1852); 5/0; Lanžhot; 48.6661, 16.9383; ephemeral standing water; 8. 5. 2025; 150; R. Coufal
Hygromia cinctella (Draparnaud, 1801); 2/0; Praha; 50.0649, 14.4541; Prague-Vršovice, on concrete fence around school garden (Přípotoční Street); 26. 4. 2025; 200; D. Říhová
Hygromia cinctella (Draparnaud, 1801); 8/12; Praha; 50.1074, 14.3534; Prague-Jenerálka, near the fence of private garden; 28. 4. 2025; 230; D. Říhová
Hygromia cinctella (Draparnaud, 1801); 2/6; Praha; 50.0680, 14.4369; Prague-Vinohrady, dry railway slope and under the railway bridge; 26. 9. 2025; 205; D. Říhová
Hygromia cinctella (Draparnaud, 1801); many living; Praha; 50.0669, 14.4384; Prague-Vinohrady, under the railway bridge; 26. 9. 2025; 200; D. Říhová
Krynickillus melanocephalus Kaleniczenko, 1851; 1/0; Mošovce; 48.9086, 18.8887; garden within the built-up area; 15. 9. 2025; 489; Martin Gálik leg., T. Čejka det.
Krynickillus melanocephalus Kaleniczenko, 1851; 1/0; Varín; 49.1912, 18.8868; mowed garden, surrounded by meadows and self-seeded trees, approx. 30 m from a stream; 25. 10. 2025; 428; Ján Drozdík leg., T. Čejka det.
Krynickillus melanocephalus Kaleniczenko, 1851; 1/0; Paskov; 49.7308, 18.2842; on the street in the city; 24. 10. 2025; 280; Tereza Chovancová leg., T. Čejka det. (Říhová et al. 2026)
Krynickillus melanocephalus Kaleniczenko, 1851; 5/0; Humenné; 48.9268, 21.9080; alluvium of the Laborec River; 6. 7. **2023**; 145; M. Čiliak leg., T. Čejka det.
Krynickillus melanocephalus Kaleniczenko, 1851; 1/0; Vyškov; 49.2966, 17.0124; on the asphalt; 9. 10. 2025; 235; Martin Vašina leg., Martin Vašina det. (Říhová et al. 2026)
Krynickillus melanocephalus Kaleniczenko, 1851; 1/0; Vyškov; 49.2966, 17.0123; on the concrete wall; 15. 10. 2025; 235; Martin Vašina leg., Yan Cai det. (Říhová et al. 2026)
Krynickillus melanocephalus Kaleniczenko, 1851; 1/0; Vyškov; 49.2966, 17.0124; on the concrete wall; 24. 10. 2025; 235; Martin Vašina leg., Martin Vašina det. (Říhová et al. 2026)
Krynickillus melanocephalus Kaleniczenko, 1851; 1/0; Pardubice; 50.0434, 15.7562; on the pavement in the city; 24. 10. 2025; 210; Klára Vítková leg., A. Kocurková det. (Říhová et al. 2026)
Krynickillus melanocephalus Kaleniczenko, 1851; 213/0; Hradec Králové; 50.1884, 15.8438; leaf litter in a deciduous forest; 25. 10. 2025; 235; Anna Kaupová leg., A. Kocurková det. (Říhová et al. 2026)

Krynickillus melanocephalus Kaleniczenko, 1851; 1/0; Sázava; 49.8795, 14.9088; on the street in the city; 27. 10. 2025; 295; Q leg., Q. det. (Říhová et al. 2026)
Krynickillus melanocephalus Kaleniczenko, 1851; 1/0; Babice; 49.11906, 17.49405; a small deciduous copse from 65 m from the river Morava; 28. 10. 2025; 180; František Malina leg., D. Říhová det. (Malina 2025)
Krynickillus melanocephalus Kaleniczenko, 1851; 13/0; Prešov; 48.9879, 21.2271; forest park Kalvária; 26. 6. 2025; 285; B. Tej
Limacus flavus (Linnaeus, 1758); 1/0; Čáslav; 49.9136, 15.3907; Masarykova street, on the pavement; 2. 6. 2025; 250; O. Korábek
Limacus flavus (Linnaeus, 1758); 8/0; Čáslav; 49.9092, 15.3902; Jana Karafiáta street, walls of the Evangelical Church building; 28. 8. 2025; 265; O. Korábek, T. Korábková leg., O. Korábek det.
Limacus flavus (Linnaeus, 1758); 1/0; Pezinok; 48.2885, 17.2576; Fraňa Kráľa St, on the pavement; 11. 6. 2025; 158; T. Navara leg., T. Čejka det.
Limacus flavus (Linnaeus, 1758); 5/0; Marcelová; 47.7936, 18.2848; cemetery; 14. 6. **2024**; 120; M. Čiliak leg., T. Čejka det.
Paralaoma servilis (Shuttleworth, 1852); 0/4; Prague; 50.1175, 14.3769; Dolní Šárka, flood debris; 21. 10. **2024**; 195; D. Říhová leg., D. Říhová, A. Kocurková, J. Juřičková det. (Říhová et al. 2026)
Pisidium amnicum (O. F. Müller, 1774); 22/1; Moravičany; 49.7389, 16.9924; a small stream between the river Morava and stream Dubový potok; 1. 5. 2025; 240; R. Coufal
Pisidium amnicum (O. F. Müller, 1774); 8/0; Šárovcova Lhota; 50.4064, 15.5855; the stream Dubovec by the bridge; 5. 4. 2025; 280; L. Beran
Pisidium amnicum (O. F. Müller, 1774); 20/0; Šárovcova Lhota; 50.4071, 15.5790; the stream Dubovec ca 100 m upstream of its inflow into the stream Javorka; 5. 4. 2025; 280; L. Beran
Pisidium amnicum (O. F. Müller, 1774); 2/0; Velká Chyška; 49.5020, 15.0240; the stream Trnava; 12. 10. 2025; 479; L. Beran
Pisidium amnicum (O. F. Müller, 1774); 2/0; Velká Chyška; 49.4970, 15.0349; the stream Trnava; 12. 10. 2025; 478; L. Beran
Pisidium amnicum (O. F. Müller, 1774); 2/0; Velká Chyška; 49.4910, 15.0517; the stream Trnava; 12. 10. 2025; 465; L. Beran
Pisidium amnicum (O. F. Müller, 1774); 13/0; Lesná; 49.5022, 15.0613; the stream Trnava to the south of Lesná; 12. 10. 2025; 465; L. Beran
Pisidium amnicum (O. F. Müller, 1774); 0/1; Hraň; 48.5359, 21.8057; the river Ondava between villages Hraň and Sirník; 10. 6. 2025; 100; B. Tej
Pisidium amnicum (O. F. Müller, 1774); 0/4; Hraň; 48.5359, 21.8057; the river Ondava between villages Hraň and Sirník; 29. 10. 2025; 100; B. Tej
Pisidium amnicum (O. F. Müller, 1774); 0/2; Leles; 48.5000, 22.0519; the river Latorica by the bridge; 9. 10. 2025; 99; B. Tej
Pisidium amnicum (O. F. Müller, 1774); 0/6; Boťany; 48.4764, 22.0891; the river Latorica; 9. 10. 2025; 102; B. Tej
Planorbis carinatus O. F. Müller, 1774; 2/0; Šťáhlavice; 49.6557, 13.5338; the river Úslava by the bridge; 5. 10. 2025; 351; V. Beranová leg., L. Beran det.
Planorbis carinatus O. F. Müller, 1774; 2/0; Hájnačka; 48.2365, 19.9450; shallow wetland in the alluvial plain of the stream Gortva; 2. 6. 2025; 214; T. Čejka
Planorbis carinatus O. F. Müller, 1774; 7/0; Šťáhlavy; 49.6763, 13.5081; the river Úslava by the bridge; 5. 10. 2025; 345; V. Beranová leg., L. Beran det.
Planorbis carinatus O. F. Müller, 1774; 5/0; Šafov; 48.8618, 15.7336; the wetland by the road; 8. 11. 2025; 425; V. Beranová leg., L. Beran det.
Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray, 1843); 18/0; Plzeň; 49.7065, 13.3969; the river Úhlava ca 350 m downstream of the bridge in Hradiště; 12. 7. 2025; 310; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray, 1843); 30/0; Plzeň; 49.7118, 13.3905; the river Úhlava ca 200 m upstream of the inflow of the mill race; 12. 7. 2025; 310; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray, 1843); 23/0; Plzeň; 49.7249, 13.3895; the river Radbuza by the bridge Malostranský most; 13. 7. 2025; 305; J. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray, 1843); 12/0; Dráchov; 49.2290, 14.7128; the river Lužnice in Dráchov; 24. 7. 2025; 400; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray, 1843); 4/0; Miletín; 49.5781, 15.2539; the river Želivka downstream of a weir by the former mill Bělský mlýn; 24. 8. 2025; 376; L. Beran

Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray, 1843); 1000/0; Otavožaty; 49.5783, 15.2471; the cove of the water reservoir Švihov; 24. 8. 2025; 375; L. Beran
Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray, 1843); 40/0; Otavožaty; 49.5782, 15.2406; the cove of the water reservoir Švihov by the inflow of the river Želivka; 24. 8. 2025; 375; L. Beran
Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray, 1843); 3/0; Miletín; 49.5789, 15.2413; the river Želivka by the former mill Bělský mlýn; 24. 8. 2025; 376; L. Beran
Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray, 1843); 7/0; Nezvěstice; 49.6392, 13.5246; the river Úslava by the inflow of Bradava; 5. 10. 2025; 361; V. Beranová leg., L. Beran det.
Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray, 1843); 120/0; Žimrovice; 49.8417, 17.8419; the river Moravice near Žimrovice; 26. 10. 2025; 295; L. Beran, V. Klobušická
Potamopyrgus antipodarum (Gray, 1843); 30/0; Stálky; 48.8726, 15.6816; the small stream upstream of the pond; 8. 11. 2025; 425; V. Beranová leg., L. Beran det.
Pseudanodonta complanata (Rossmässler, 1835); 0/2; Lužec nad Vltavou; 50.3196, 14.3976; the river Vltava by the bridge in Lužec nad Vltavou; 25. 3. 2025; 164; L. Beran
Pseudanodonta complanata (Rossmässler, 1835); 6/0; Plzeň; 49.7118, 13.3905; the river Úhlava ca 200 m upstream of the inflow of the mill race; 12. 7. 2025; 310; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Pseudanodonta complanata (Rossmässler, 1835); 3/0; Plzeň; 49.7065, 13.3969; the river Úhlava ca 350 m downstream of the bridge in Hradiště; 12. 7. 2025; 310; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Pseudanodonta complanata (Rossmässler, 1835); 0/3; Plzeň; 49.7249, 13.3895; the river Radbuza by the bridge (Malostranský most); 13. 7. 2025; 305; J. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Pseudanodonta complanata (Rossmässler, 1835); 2/0; Miletín; 49.5789, 15.2413; the river Želivka by the former Mill (Bělský Mlýn); 24. 8. 2025; 376; L. Beran
Pseudanodonta complanata (Rossmässler, 1835); 3/0; Otavožaty; 49.5783, 15.2471; the cove of the water reservoir Švihov; 24. 8. 2025; 375; L. Beran
Pseudanodonta complanata (Rossmässler, 1835); 2/0; Otavožaty; 49.5782, 15.2406; the cove of the water reservoir Švihov by the inflow of the river Želivka; 24. 8. 2025; 375; L. Beran
Pupilla alpicola (Charpentier, 1837); 5/0; Vyšný Sliač; 49.0558, 19.4152; Sliačské travertíny Nature Reserve, travertine springs with fen; 2. 7. 2025; 580; M. Zavřel
Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834); 1/1; Beša; 48.5090, 21.9635; bank of an abandoned channel of the river Latorica; 15. 10. 2025; 98; R. Gabzdil leg., T. Čejka det.
Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834); 2/0; Byšičky; 50.1707, 14.7974; the Elbe (Labe) by the inflow of the pool Kozí chlup; 28. 6. 2025; 190; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834); 3/0; Otavožaty; 49.5782, 15.2406; the cove of the water reservoir Švihov by the inflow of the river Želivka; 24. 8. 2025; 375; L. Beran
Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834); 0/3; Ostrá; 50.1715, 14.9052; mud bottom of the Budské rameno, blind branch of the Elbe River; 11. 4. 2025; 190; Š. Podroužková leg., L. Juřičková det.
Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834); 3/0; Otavožaty; 49.5783, 15.2471; the cove of the water reservoir Švihov; 24. 8. 2025; 375; L. Beran
Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834); 350/0; Kostomlátky; 50.1698, 14.9862; the Elbe (Labe) downstream of the weir; 29. 8. 2025; 179; Anonymous leg., L. Beran det.
Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834); 3/0; Hroznětice; 49.5876, 15.2192; the stream Martinický potok; 30. 8. 2025; 374; L. Beran
Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834); 4/0; Studénka; 49.7057, 18.0900; the northeastern edge of the pond Kačák; 25. 10. 2025; 239; L. Beran
Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834); 8/0; Studénka; 49.7537, 18.1802; the river Odra downstream of the inflow of Ondřejnice; 27. 10. 2025; 235; J. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834); 5/4; Streda nad Bodrogom; 48.3961, 21.7664; the channel Somotorský kanál; 26. 6. 2025; 100; B. Tej
Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834); 3/1; Stretava; 48.6452, 22.0109; the channel Čierna Voda at the football field; 26. 6. 2025; 102; B. Tej
Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834); 0/2; Hraň; 48.5359, 21.8057; the river Ondava between villages Hraň and Sirník; 10. 6. 2025; 100; B. Tej
Sinanodonta woodiana (Lea, 1834); 0/3; Hraň; 48.5359, 21.8057; the river Ondava between villages Hraň and Sirník; 29. 10. 2025; 100; B. Tej

Sphaerium nucleus (Studer, 1820); 17/0; Petrovice nad Orlicí; 50.1761, 16.0443; the extensive wetland near the railway station Petrovice nad Orlicí; 19. 10. 2025; 245; J. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Sphaerium rivicola (Lamarck, 1818); 3/0; Byšičky; 50.1707, 14.7974; Labe (Elbe) by the inflow of the pool Kozí chlup; 28. 6. 2025; 190; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Stagnicola fuscus (C. Pfeiffer, 1821); 3/0; Svatá Kateřina; 49.6671, 12.5977; shallow wetland by the bridge; 2. 9. 2025; 520; M. Horsák, M. Zavřel
Stagnicola fuscus (C. Pfeiffer, 1821); 14/0; Liberec; 50.7713, 15.0233; the extensive pool in the area Opičák (former brickyard, forest with pools); 1. 6. 2025, 19. 7. 2025; 390; L. Beran
Stagnicola fuscus (C. Pfeiffer, 1821); 23/0; Liberec; 50.7725, 15.0242; the pool in the area Opičák (former brickyard, forest with pools); 1. 6. 2025, 19. 7. 2025; 390; L. Beran
Stagnicola fuscus (C. Pfeiffer, 1821); 2/0; Liberec; 50.7723, 15.0260; the small pool in the area Opičák (former brickyard, forest with pools); 19. 7. 2025; 390; L. Beran
Tandonia kusceri (H. Wagner, 1931); 1/0; Pezinok; 48.2901, 17.2566; on the pavement, between the stream and the garden; 24. 3. 2025; 159; T. Navara leg., T. Čejka det.
Tandonia kusceri (H. Wagner, 1931); 1/0; Pezinok; 48.2898, 17.2569; yard of a family house; 5. 10. 2025; 160; T. Navara leg., T. Čejka det.
Tandonia kusceri (H. Wagner, 1931); 3/0; Nemecká; 48.8133, 19.4127; cemetery; 13. 5. 2025; 430; M. Čiliak
Tandonia kusceri (H. Wagner, 1931); >30; Tajov; 48.7457, 19.0754; cemetery; 20. 5. 2025; 470; M. Čiliak
Tandonia kusceri (H. Wagner, 1931); 3/0; Žarnovica; 48.4806, 18.7122; cemetery; 27. 5. 2025; 245; M. Čiliak
Tandonia kusceri (H. Wagner, 1931); 4/0; Košice; 48.6960, 21.2580; cemetery; 1. 10. 2025; 234; B. Tej leg., T. Čejka det.
Tandonia kusceri (H. Wagner, 1931); 10/0; Brusno; 48.7929, 19.3867; cemetery; 13. 6. 2025; 415; M. Čiliak
Theba pisana (O. F. Müller, 1774); 3/0; Bratislava; 48.2232, 17.3508; garden centre; 15. 7. 2025; 133; J. Čapka leg., B. Hausdorf det.
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 0/7; Krasíkovice; 49.4698, 15.2332; the stream Bělá ca 150 m upstream of its inflow into the stream Hejlovka; 21. 6. 2025; 463; L. Beran
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 0/1; Krasíkovice; 49.4706, 15.2331; the stream Bělá by its inflow into the stream Hejlovka; 21. 6. 2025; 462; L. Beran
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 0/1; Krasíkovice; 49.4686, 15.2333; the stream Bělá ca 300 m upstream of its inflow into the stream Hejlovka; 21. 6. 2025; 465; L. Beran
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 40/0; Plzeň; 49.7118, 13.3905; the river Úhlava ca 200 m upstream of the inflow of the mill race; 12. 7. 2025; 310; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 10/0; Plzeň; 49.7065, 13.3969; the river Úhlava ca 350 m downstream of the bridge in Hradiště; 12. 7. 2025; 310; K. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 0/2; Plzeň; 49.7249, 13.3895; the river Radbuza by the bridge (Malostranský most); 13. 7. 2025; 305; J. Beran leg., L. Beran det.
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 4/0; Týn nad Bečvou; 49.5209, 17.6200; the river Bečva in Týn nad Bečvou; 2. 8. 2025; 225; L. Beran
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 16/0; Miletín; 49.5789, 15.2413; the river Želivka by the former Mill (Bělský Mlýn); 24. 8. 2025; 376; L. Beran
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 4/0; Miletín; 49.5781, 15.2539; the river Želivka downstream of a weir by the former Mill (Bělský Mlýn); 24. 8. 2025; 376; L. Beran
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 0/8; Miletín; 49.5736, 15.2517; the river Želivka between the former Mill (Bělský Mlýn) and the bridge; 24. 8. 2025; 378; L. Beran
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 4/0; Miletín; 49.5701, 15.2405; the river Želivka by the bridge; 24. 8. 2025; 385; L. Beran
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 15/0; Otavožaty; 49.5783, 15.2471; the cove of the water reservoir Švihov; 24. 8. 2025; 375; L. Beran
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 4/0; Lhotice; 49.5590, 15.2433; the river Želivka; 30. 8. 2025; 385; L. Beran
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 0/1; Žimrovice; 49.8417, 17.8419; the river Moravice near Žimrovice; 26. 10. 2025; 295; L. Beran, V. Klobušická
Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 1/0; Švihov u Klatov; 49.4795, 13.2910; the river Úhlava in Švihov; 26. 12. 2025; 375; L. Beran

Unio crassus Philipsson, 1788 / *Unio nanus* Lamarck, 1819; 0/53; Hraň; 48.5359, 21.8057; the river Ondava between villages Hraň and Sirník; 10. 6. 2025; 100; B. Tej
Valvata macrostoma Mörch, 1864; 0/6; Praha; 50.1175, 14.3769; flood debris from the stream Litovicko-Šárecký potok, Prague-Dolní Šárka; 21. 10. **2024**; 195; D. Říhová leg., L. Juřičková, L. Beran, M. Horsák det. (Podroužková et al. 2026)
Valvata macrostoma Mörch, 1864; 0/4; Praha; 50.1020, 14.3226; flood debris from the stream Litovicko-Šárecký potok, Prague-Dolní Šárka; 7. 8. 2025; 257; M. Hrabáková leg., L. Juřičková, L. Beran, M. Horsák det. (Podroužková et al. 2026)
Valvata piscinalis (O. F. Müller, 1774); 40/0; Střítež; 49.4596, 15.6305; the small stream Zlatý potok in Střítež; 16. 8. 2025; 485; L. Beran
Valvata piscinalis (O. F. Müller, 1774); 16/0; Dobronín; 49.4704, 15.6369; the small stream Zlatý potok ca 600 m upstream of the pond Valchař; 23. 8. 2025; 468; L. Beran
Valvata piscinalis (O. F. Müller, 1774); 6/0; Dobronín; 49.4726, 15.6383; the small stream Zlatý potok ca 200 m upstream of the pond Valchař; 23. 8. 2025; 468; L. Beran
Vertigo angustior Jeffreys, 1830; 1/0; Vychylovka; 49.3697, 19.0559; Pisojov, minerotrophic spring fen; 17. 6. 2025; 600; R. Coufal
Vertigo angustior Jeffreys, 1830; 98/14; Stará Bystrica; 49.3499, 18.9563; Lány, minerotrophic spring fen; 17. 6. 2025; 500; R. Coufal
Vertigo angustior Jeffreys, 1830; 0/1; Vyškovec; 48.9403, 17.8551; Chmelinec Nature Monument, spring fen meadow; 25. 5. 2025; 420; M. Horsák, V. Horsáková
Vertigo angustior Jeffreys, 1830; 27/3; Vychylovka; 49.3843, 19.1004; Skanzen, minerotrophic spring fen surrounded by spruce forest; 17. 6. 2025; 700; R. Coufal
Vertigo geyeri Lindholm, 1925; 1/0; Vyšný Sliač; 49.0558, 19.4152; Sliačské travertíny Nature Reserve, travertine springs with fen; 2. 7. 2025; 580; M. Zavřel
Vertigo lilljeborgi (Westerlund, 1871); 37/1; Pleš; 49.5344, 12.5999; Veský Mlýn Nature Monument, waterlogged fen sedges with *Comarum*; 4. 9. 2025; 705; M. Horsák, M. Zavřel
Vertigo lilljeborgi (Westerlund, 1871); 2/1; Stará Knížecí Huť; 49.6979, 12.4715; Na Požárech National Nature Monument, waterlogged *Sphagnum*-rich fen with *Comarum*; 3. 9. 2025; 650; M. Horsák, M. Zavřel
Vertigo lilljeborgi (Westerlund, 1871); 10/1; Větrný Jeníkov; 49.4720, 15.5023; Černý rybník, waterlogged littoral with *Comarum*; 20. 8. 2025; 640; M. Zavřel, P. Macková
Vertigo moulinsiana (Dupuy, 1849); 6/1; Žďár nad Sázavou; 49.5889, 15.9427; Louky u Černého lesa Nature Monument, waterlogged fen; 18. 8. 2025; 570; M. Zavřel, P. Macková
Vertigo moulinsiana (Dupuy, 1849); 10/7; Chvojnica; 48.8143, 17.4305; Žalostiná Nature Monument, minerotrophic spring fen; 29. 6. 2025; 540; M. Horsák, V. Horsáková
Vertigo moulinsiana (Dupuy, 1849); 14/28; Stará Turá; 48.8303, 17.6446; Borotová Nature Monument, minerotrophic spring fen with tufa precipitation; 29. 6. 2025; 430; M. Horsák, V. Horsáková
Vertigo moulinsiana (Dupuy, 1849); 8/12; Pitín; 48.9926, 17.8946; Ondryš Machala's sloping minerotrophic spring fen; 30. 6. 2025; 490; M. Horsák, V. Horsáková
Viviparus acerosus (Bourguignat, 1862); 15/0; Častrov; 49.3117, 15.1895; the pond Dvouhrázník; 18. 8. 2025; 585; F. Lysák leg., L. Beran det.
Viviparus acerosus (Bourguignat, 1862); 15/0; Studénka; 49.7057, 18.0900; the northeastern edge of the pond Kačák; 25. 10. 2025; 239; L. Beran
Viviparus viviparus (Linnaeus, 1758); 17/0; Šťáhlavice; 49.6557, 13.5338; the river Úslava by the bridge; 5. 10. 2025; 351; V. Beranová leg., L. Beran det.
Xerotricha conspurcata (Draparnaud, 1801); 0/1; Tesárske Mlyňany; 48.3518, 18.3774; the area of the decorative stone shop; 22. 10. **2024**; 170; J. Čapka leg., B. Hausdorf det.