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Research article

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Cochlostoma revised: the subgenus *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.*, 2015 (Caenogastropoda, Cochlostomatidae)

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Abstract. Five species of the subgenus *Clessiniella* of *Cochlostoma* (Cochlostomatidae) are recognized, viz. *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *villae* (Strobel, 1851), *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878), *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *waldemari* (A.J. Wagner, 1897), *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *anomphale* Boeckel, 1939 and *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *stelucarum* sp. nov. The shells and the genitalia are described and the distributional data are summarized for all the species.

Keywords. Taxonomy, morphology, Eastern Alps.

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Introduction

The genus *Cochlostoma* Jan, 1830 includes predominantly rock-dwelling species distributed along the mountain ranges surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. Until recently, the taxonomy of the genus was based only on shell morphology. The lack of clear species-specific shell characters, however, makes it extremely difficult in many cases to assign a population to a certain species. In our previous papers (Zallot *et al.* 2015, 2018) we proved that the structure of the genitalia, together with the analyses of some DNA markers, may facilitate identifications while enabling a sound phylogenetic classification. The results of this approach imply a revision of the shell-based taxonomy, which is still used in the most recent European checklist (Welter-Schultes 2012). Whilst revising each of the subgenera of

Cochlostoma, we herewith analyze the subgenus *Clessiniella* Zallot, Groenenberg, De Mattia, Fehér & Gittenberger, 2015, which includes a group of phylogenetically closely related species inhabiting the eastern Alps and are characterized by a diagnostic structure of the female genitalia.

Material and methods

The sampling localities, mapped in Fig. 1, are also indicated for each species in the taxonomic section of this paper. An approximate position is used for the pre-GPS samples. The availability of female and male specimens from the different sampling localities was extremely various (dry or alcohol preserved, number of male and female specimens) and therefore the level of analysis of each sample was consequently different, as reported in Table 1. The methods for depicting the shells, obtaining measurements and dissecting genitalia have been discussed previously in Zallot (2002: 94–97) and Zallot *et al.* (2015: 64–67; 2018: 2–8). Here, we provide a description of the characters of the shell and of the genitalia that are used for classification.

Abbreviations

Shell characters

- Ap. incl. = inclination of the apertural edge in lateral view in respect to the main axis (no. 13 in Fig. 2)
- H 1st/4th = ratio between the height of the 1st and that of the 4th whorl. It is an index of the slenderness of the shell
- Ha/Ht = ratio between the height of the aperture measured along the main axis and the total height
- Ht = total height: measured along the columella (no. 1 in Fig. 2)
- Ht/W = ratio between the total height and the width of the basal whorl

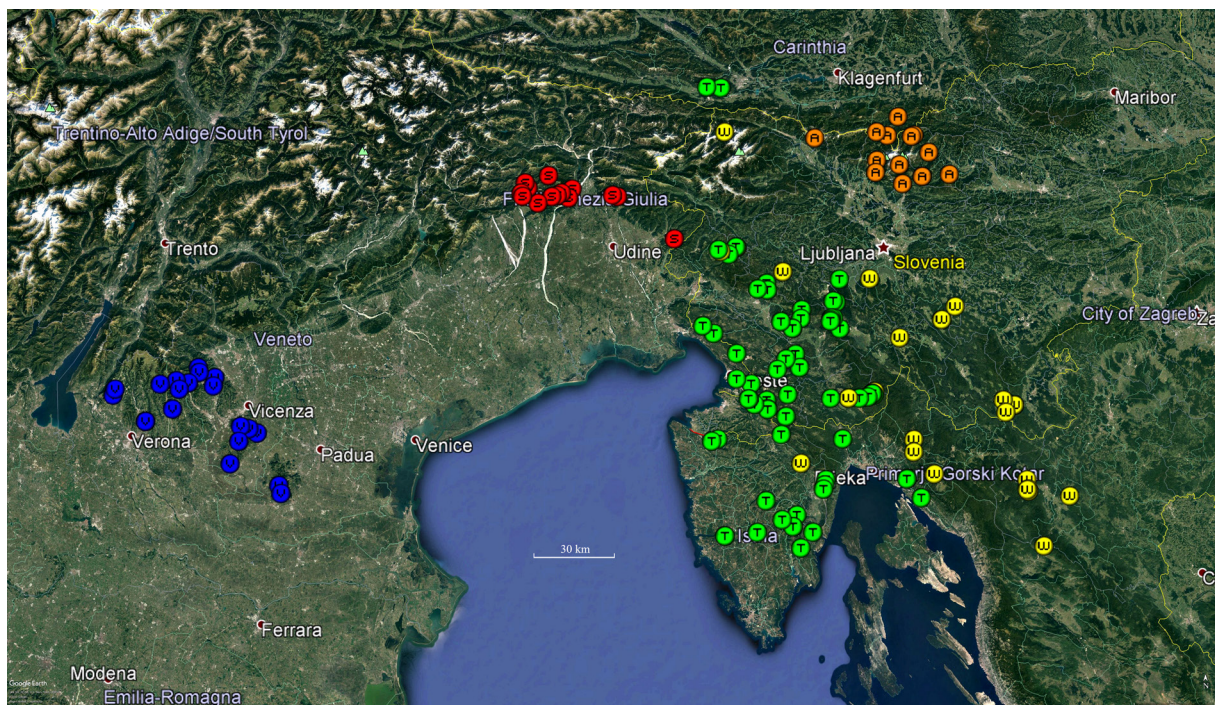


Fig. 1. Map of the sampling localities. Blue dots = *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) villae* (Strobel, 1851); red dots = *Co. (Cl.) stelucorum* sp. nov.; green dots = *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878); yellow dots = *Co. (Cl.) waldemari* (A.J. Wagner, 1897); orange dots = *Co. (Cl.) anomphale* Boeckel, 1939.

Table 1. Number of specimens analyzed for each sampling locality. Abbreviations: FG = analysis of the female genitalia; FS = female shell measured; MG = analysis of the male genitalia; MS = male shell measured; V = visual assessment of the species based on the shell.

Collection #	Locality	Country	FG	FS	MG	MS	V
EZ0034	<i>Co.(Cl.) anomphale</i> Eisenkappel	A	2	2	1		
EZ0991	Vellach	A	2	2	2	1	
EZ0993	210 road, N of Kokra	SLO					1
EZ0996	Gornji Grad	SLO					1
EZ0033	Kamniska Bistrika	SLO	1	1			
EZ0995	Kokra	SLO					1
EZ0994	Logarska Dolina	SLO	1	1	2		
EZ0992	Logarska Dolina road	SLO	1				
EZ0036	Podvolovjek-Stahovica	SLO					1
WdM1579	Savinjska Dolina	SLO	2	1			
WdM7010	Sočava	SLO	5	5	1		
EZ0035	Stahovica	SLO	3				1
EZ0032	SV Anton	SLO					
EZ0102	<i>Co.(Cl.) stelucurum</i> Anduins - cliffs	I	1	2	1	1	
EZ0098	Campone	I	1				1
EZ1020	Castelmonte	I	1				
EZ0105	Cjanet - Peonis	I	1				1
EZ0104	Cornino	I	5	5	3		
EZ0095	F. Piccola Mt Vallmins	I	1	1			
EZ0107	Mt Bernadina	I	2	2			
EZ0099	Mt Clairféc	I	2				1
EZ0103	Mt Prat	I	1	2			
EZ0096	Mt Vallinis	I	1				1
EZ0101	San Vito D'asio	I	1				1
EZ0097	Tramonti - Campone	I	1				1
EZ0106	Vai di Torre-all'imbocco	I	1				1
EZ0100	Valle D'Arzino	I					1
EZ0883	<i>Co.(Cl.) villae</i> Altissimo	I					1
EZ0885	Arqua' Petrarca, surroundings	I	1				1
EZ0882	Bolca	I					1
EZ1015	Ca' Gottolo	I	1	1			
EZ0887	Cornedo Vicentino-Cereda	I	1				1
EZ0879	Covoli di Velo	I	1				1
EZ0881	Ferrazza	I	1	1			1
EZ0936	Fumane - Molina	I	1				1
EZ0892	Lago di Fimon	I	1				1
EZ0893	Lumignano	I	1				1
EZ0878	Mizzole	I	5	5	2	1	
EZ0889	Monte delle Piume	I	1	1			1
EZ0894	Mt Rusta	I	1	1	1		
EZ0884	Novale - Valdagno	I	1				1
EZ0891	Perarolo dei Monti Berici	I	7	7	2		
EZ0888	Priabona	I					1
EZ0890	San Giovanni di Zovencedo	I	2	1			1
EZ0880	Tregnago - Finetti	I	1	1			1
EZ0885	Valdagno	I	1	1	1		
EZ0799	<i>Co.(Cl.) tergestinum</i> Dobratch	A	2	2			
NHMW10900	Kranzwand	A	1	1			1
WdM6715	Brest, Cicaria	HR	6	6	3		
WdM6714	Drvenik spring	HR	2	2			1
EZ0938	From A6 to 501 down Bakar	HR	3	4	3		
WdM6699	Jakačici	HR	3	4	3		
WdM6400	Kremenje - Buje	HR	1	1			1
WdM6698	Kukurini	HR	3	2	2		
WdM6693	Limski Kanal	HR	5	1			1
WdM6988	Limski Kanal 2010	HR	5	4			1
WdM6768	Mala Učka	HR	1	1			1
WdM6951	Meja, Bakarac	HR	2	3			1
WdM6854	Mojmjan	HR	1	1			1
WdM6794	Mt Učka - beech forest	HR	1	1			1
WdM6794	Mt Učka, top	HR	5	5			1
NHMW97227	Pazin	HR	1				1
WdM6708	Peermanni	HR	7	6	2		
WdM6968	Raša	HR	1				1
EZ0813	Rasko Polje	HR	1	1			1
EZ0813	Rasko Polje	HR	1	1			1
WdM6961	Sveta Nedelja near Labin	HR	5	5	3		
WdM6700	Zminj	HR	1	1			1
EZ0839	Torri di Montupino	I	1	1			1
EZ0840	Val Rosandra	I	4	5	1	1	
WdM6731	Abram-Nanos Mt	SLO					1
WdM6948	Brestovica pri Komnu	SLO	5	5	3		
WdM6866	Čepno	SLO					1
EZ1028	Črnotiče-Črni Kal	SLO	1	1			1
WdM6733	Dolina Nanos-Abram-Podkraj	SLO					1
WdM6740	Farjev Vrh	SLO	1	1	1		
WdM6762	Galac, Vela Vrata	SLO	1	1			1
WdM6950	Gorjansko	SLO	5	5	3		
WdM2409	Hrušiča	SLO	1	1			1
EZ0821	Ilirska Bistrika	SLO	1	1			1
WdM6737	Kovk	SLO	1	1			1
NHMW97142	Križna Jama	SLO					1
WdM6765	Markovščina-Dimnice cave	SLO	1	1			1
WdM6849	Mt Koblica	SLO	1	1			1
WdM0000	Mt Nanos, top, loc. Plesa	SLO	1	2			1
WdM7012	Mt Snežnik 1161	SLO	5	5	4		
EZ0965	Mt Snežnik 1390	SLO					1
EZ0984	Mt Snežnik 1447	SLO					1
EZ0962	Mt Snežnik 1450	SLO	2	2	1		
WdM7006	Mt Snežnik car parking	SLO	2	2	1		
WdM6758	Mt Vremšiča	SLO	1	1			1
EZ0817	near Gorenje	SLO					1
EZ0828	near Logatec	SLO					1
WdM6756	Osp	SLO	2	2			1
WdM6993	<i>Co.(Cl.) tergestinum</i> Ospos, small cliff	SLO	1	1	1		
WdM6752	Otilica	SLO					1
EZ0823	Planina	SLO					1
EZ0826	Planina, Postojna	SLO					1
WdM6735	Podgorje	SLO	1	1			1
WdM6735	Podgorje	SLO	1	1			1
WdM6814	Podlešče-Bainsizza	SLO	2	2			1
WdM6734	Prešnica	SLO	2	3	1		
WdM6834	Pri Cerklji - Bainsizza	SLO	1	1			1
EZ0838	Rakow Skočjan	SLO					2
WdM6754	San Canzian (Škočjan)	SLO	8	10	6		
WdM6865	Senožeče	SLO	1	1	3		
EZ0827	Vrhnika, 10 km S	SLO	1	1			1
EZ0829	Vrhnika, Modlnik	SLO					1
EZ0909	<i>Co.(Cl.) waldemari</i> Kapela pass, Ogulin	HR	1	1			1
EZ0904	Klek mt, close to the top	HR	3	3	1		
EZ0905	Klek mt, Cliffs halfway	HR	2	4			1
EZ0845	Mt Risanjak 1400 m	HR					1
EZ0907	Mt Risanjak, 1000 m	HR	2	2			1
WdM6697	Ročko Polje	HR	5	5	4		
EZ0906	Rudnica	HR	2	2	1		
EZ0899	Spilija Vrelo	HR	1	2	1		
EZ0903	Vrtunji - Ogulin	HR	1				1
WdM6805	Benete	SLO	1	1			1
EZ0897	Bresovica	SLO					1
WdM6612	Bresovica pri Predgradu	SLO	5	5	3		
WdM6840	Divje Jezero	SLO	2	2	1		
WdM6837	Dol-E of Čepovan	SLO	2	2			1
WdM6804	Jelenja Vas	SLO	3	1			1
EZ0902	Krema Kolpa	SLO					1
EZ0901	Marija Ceplje Kolpa	SLO	1	1			1
WdM7014	Mt Snežnik 1150	SLO	5	5	4		
EZ0963	Mt Snežnik 1620	SLO					1
WdM7006	Mt Snežnik car parking	SLO	1	1	1		
WdM6842	Polog-E of Čepovan	SLO	5	5	2		
WdM6829	SW Pescena Glava 843 m	SLO	2	2			1
WdM6749	Tisovec	SLO	1	1	1		
WdM6749	Tisovec	SLO	3	3	1		
EZ0896	Vrsic Pass	SLO					1
EZ0900	Zagradec-Polyane	SLO					1

- LipW = the apertural lip, on the columellar side, enlarges and flattens (no. 11 in Fig. 2). LipW is the ratio between the projection in frontal view of the maximum width of the lip on the columellar side and the maximum width of the aperture
- LobeH = projection in frontal view of the height of the external lobe (no. 5 in Fig. 2)
- Prt = number of whorls of the protoconch. The embryonic shell is recognizable by a change of ribbing and often of the color (Fig. 3)
- Prt/4th = ratio between the width of the basal whorl of the protoconch and the width of the shell measured along the 4th suture. This ratio summarizes the relative size of the protoconch in respect to the whole shell
- Ribs/mm 1st = number of ribs per mm on the 1st whorl. The number of ribs per mm is calculated by measuring the distance between the first and the last of the most central five ribs close to the upper suture of the whorl (no. 15 in Fig. 2)
- Ribs/mm 4th = number of ribs per mm on the 4th whorl. The number of ribs per mm is calculated by measuring the distance between the first and the last of the most central five ribs of a whorl, in frontal view, close to the basal suture of the whorl (no. 16 in Fig. 2)

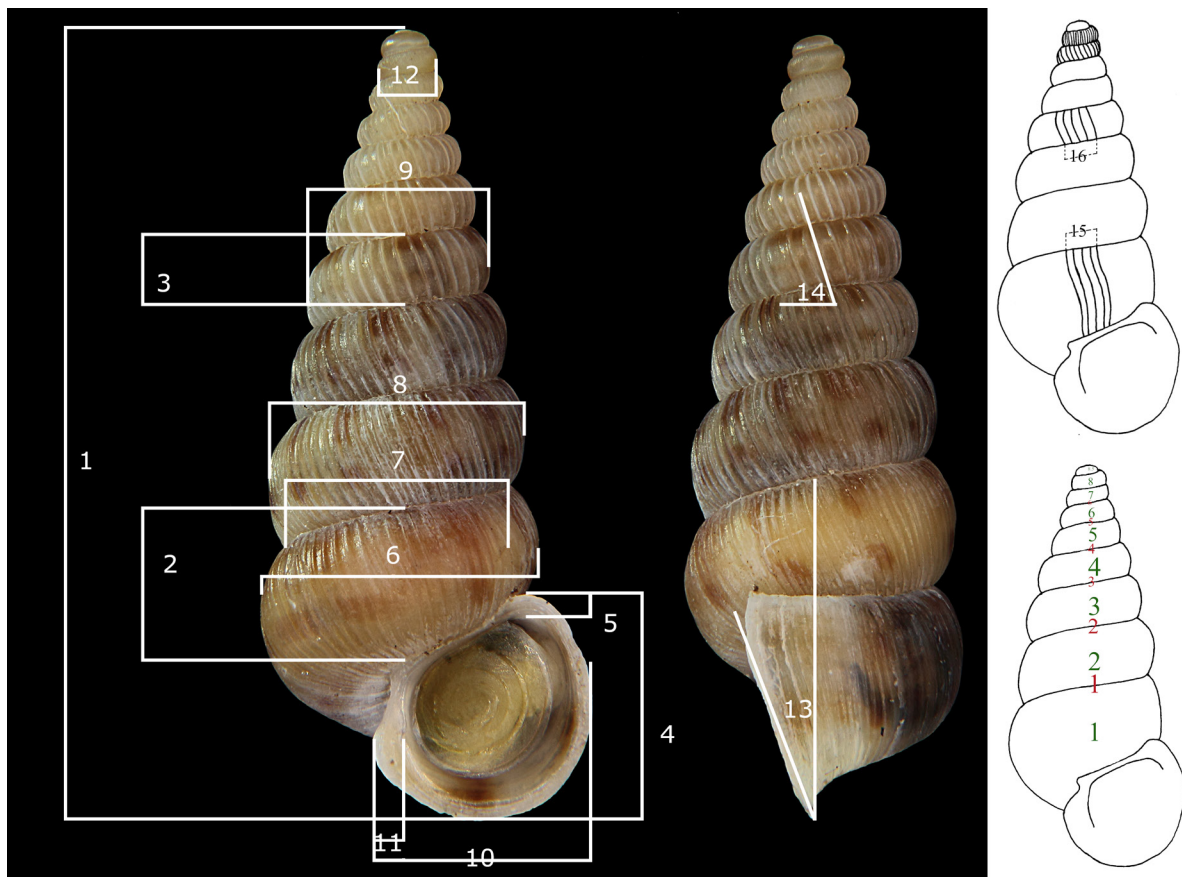


Fig. 2. Measurements taken on the shell of *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.* 2015. 1 = height (H); 2 = height of the 1st whorl; 3 = height of the 4th whorl; 4 = height of the aperture (Ha); 5 = height of the external lobe; 6 = width of the 1st whorl (W); 7 = width of the 1st suture; 8 = width of the 2nd whorl; 9 = width of the 4th whorl; 10 = width of the aperture (Wa); 11 = maximum width of the lip on the columellar side; 12 = width of the basal whorl of the protoconch; 13 = inclination of the aperture; 14 = inclination of the ribs; 15 = distance between the 5 central ribs of the body whorl; 16 = distance between the 5 central ribs of the 4th whorl. The figure in the lower right corner shows how the whorls (green) and sutures (red) are counted.

Ribs incl.	= inclination of the ribs in respect to the plane orthogonal to the columellar axis (no. 14 in Fig. 2)
Smooth Prt	= number of protoconch whorls, starting from the tip point that are smooth at 40× magnification (no. 1 in Fig. 3)
W	= width: measured at right angles to the columella (no. 6 in Fig. 2)
W 1 st /4 th	= ratio between the width of the 1 st and that of the 4 th whorl. It is an index of the slenderness of the shell
W round	= ratio between the maximum width of the 2 nd whorl and the width of the shell measured at the 1 st suture. This measure indicates the convexity of the whorl(s), a feature frequently mentioned in the description of the taxa within <i>Cochlostoma</i>
Whorls	= number of whorls: counted with the shell in front view. The whorls and the sutures are counted bottom-up, so that the basal whorl is the 1 st one and the suture above is the 1 st suture as shown in Fig. 2.

Nominal or ordinal data

External lobe	= the body whorl, approaching the aperture, widens in different way and, as consequence, it changes the shape of the body whorl close to the aperture in external view (Fig. 4A)
Ribs near ap.	= approaching the aperture, the ribs often become weaker in comparison to their strength on the front side of the body whorl. W = really weak ribs or smooth; I =

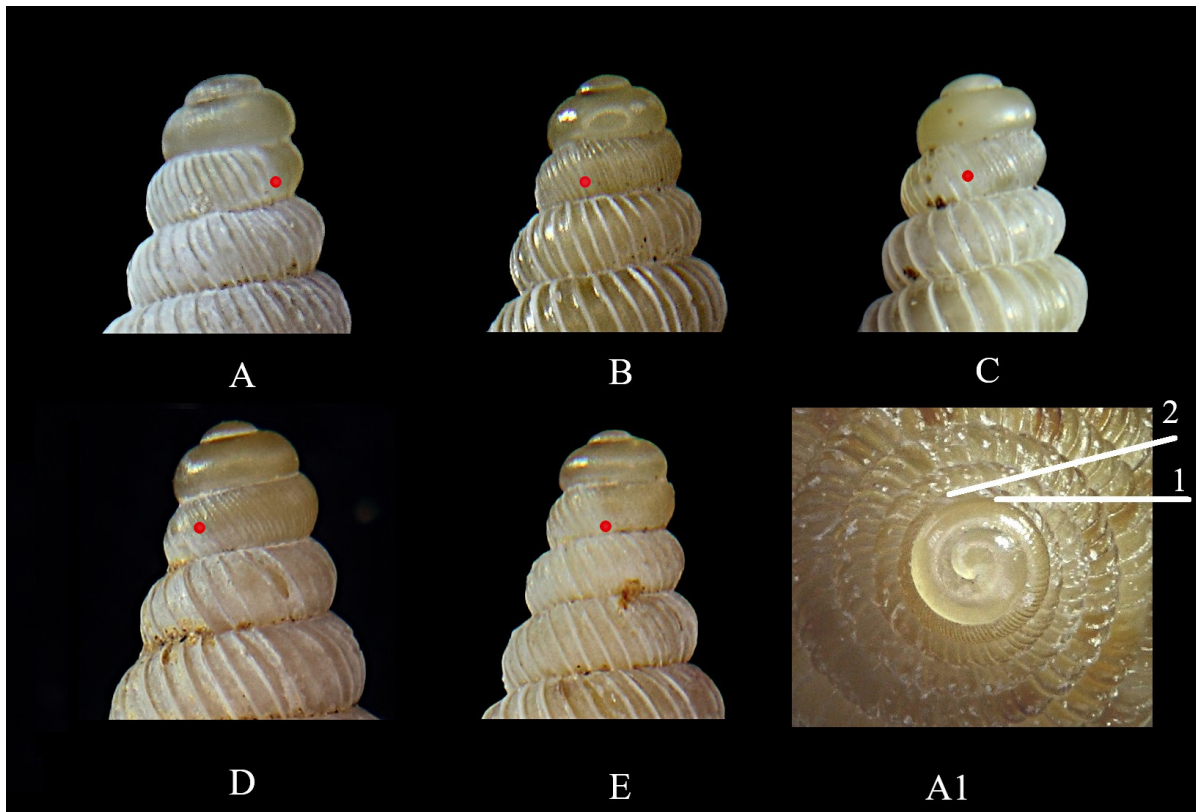


Fig. 3. Examples of protoconchs: the red dots mark the end of the protoconchs. **A.** *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *anomphale* Boeckel, 1939 (EZ0034). **A1.** *Co. (Cl.) anomphale* (EZ0034): 1 = end of the first smooth part of the protoconch; 2 = end of the protoconch. **B.** *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878) (EZ0799). **C.** *Co. (Cl.) villae* (Strobel, 1851) (EZ0885). **D.** *Co. (Cl.) waldemari* (A.J. Wagner, 1897) (WdM6697). **E.** *Co. (Cl.) stelucarium* sp. nov. (EZ0104).

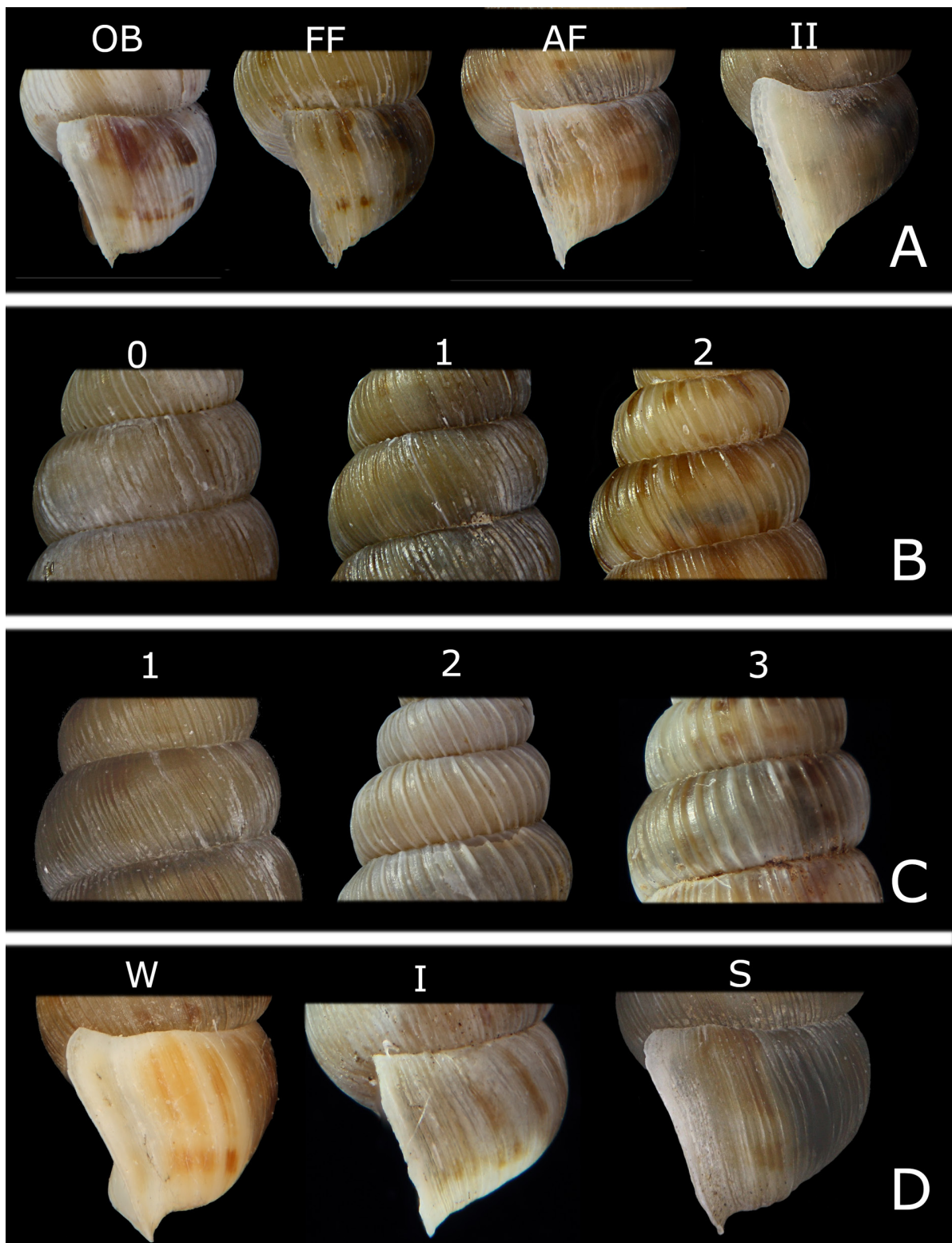


Fig. 4. Features of the shell of *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.*, 2015. **A.** Shape of the body whorl approaching the aperture. **B.** Strength of the spots on the shell (0 = spotless shell to 2 = really evident spots). **C.** Strength of the ribs (1 = weak ribs to 3 = really prominent ribs). **D.** Strength of the ribs on the external side of the body whorl approaching the aperture (W= smooth shell; I = intermediate; S = prominent ribs).

less strong than on the front side of the body whorl; S = as strong as in the front side (Fig. 4D)

Rib prominence = from 0 = ribless shell to 3 = really strong/prominent ribs (Fig. 4C)

Spots noticeability = from 0 = spotless shell to 2 = really noticeable spots (Figs 4B, 12). The shell spots are areas of the shell that are darker than the background. They are usually reddish/brown.

Female genitalia (Figs 5–6)

Club-shaped seminal receptacle: seminal receptacle with narrow basis, gradually enlarging towards the apex where it reaches the maximum width: SS = short, club-shaped seminal receptacle; SM = club-shaped seminal receptacle of average length; SL = long, club-shaped seminal receptacle.

Oval-shaped seminal receptacle: seminal receptacle with recognizable basis and apex, with maximum width close to the midline; BS = short, oval-shaped seminal receptacle; BM = oval-shaped seminal receptacle of average length; BL = long, oval-shaped seminal receptacle.

Loops set up: the visceral oviduct, between the final loop and the seminal receptacle, is more or less tortuous and the resulting loops are more or less clustered together (Fig. 6B): S = superficial loops, quite distinct from one another; O = loops overlapping; C = loops tightly clustered.

Loops main position: the loops formed by the visceral oviduct can be differently arranged in relation to the apex of the seminal receptacle (Fig. 6C): O = loops positioned over (= dorsally) the apex of the seminal receptacle; DH = loops positioned close to the apex, on the visceral side; DM = loops positioned roughly halfway between the apex and the final loop.

CBC position: the pedunculus of the bursa copulatrix can connect to it in different relative positions: from 0 = apically to 3 = ventrally to 4 = distally (Fig. 6D).

SRwidth: Fig. 6E.

SR apex position: position of the apex of the seminal receptacle relative to the body: from 0 to 0.5 = ventral side of the body; from 0.6 to 1 = dorsal side of the body (Fig. 6G)

SR curvature: the seminal receptacle can have a portion of its apical part (the one connected to the visceral oviduct) curved downwards (apex towards the ventral side of the body) (Fig. 6F): from 0 = apex straight, not curved to 0.5 = half seminal receptacle curved to 1 = inverted seminal receptacle (connection with the distal oviduct on the dorsal side of the body and connection with the visceral oviduct on the ventral side of the body).

JUG position: the junction of the uterus gland with the copulatory channel can be more or less far from the connection between the pedunculus of the bursa and the distal oviduct: from 0 = really close to 3 = really far (Fig. 6H).

Loops n.: the visceral oviduct can have a different number of loops. A rough count of them gives a measure of the complexity of the loops path (and of the length of the visceral oviduct in between the final loop and the apex of the seminal receptacle).

DNA sequence analysis

For DNA extraction from small pieces of tissue of ethanol preserved specimens we used the DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit (Qiagen) following the manufacturer's protocol. A 309 bp long gene fragment of the nuclear Histone H3 gene was amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using the following

primers: H3ColF (Colgan *et al.* 2000) and H3PulR (Uit de Weerd & Gittenberger 2013). For PCR, TopTaq DNA Polymerase (Qiagen) was used. The PCR profile started with an initial denaturation for 3 min at 94°C, followed by 40 cycles of 30 s at 94°C, annealing for 30 s at 57°C and elongation for 60 s at 72°C, terminated by a final elongation phase of 10 min at 72°C. Sequencing (both directions) was performed by LGC Genomics (Berlin, Germany) using the PCR primers.

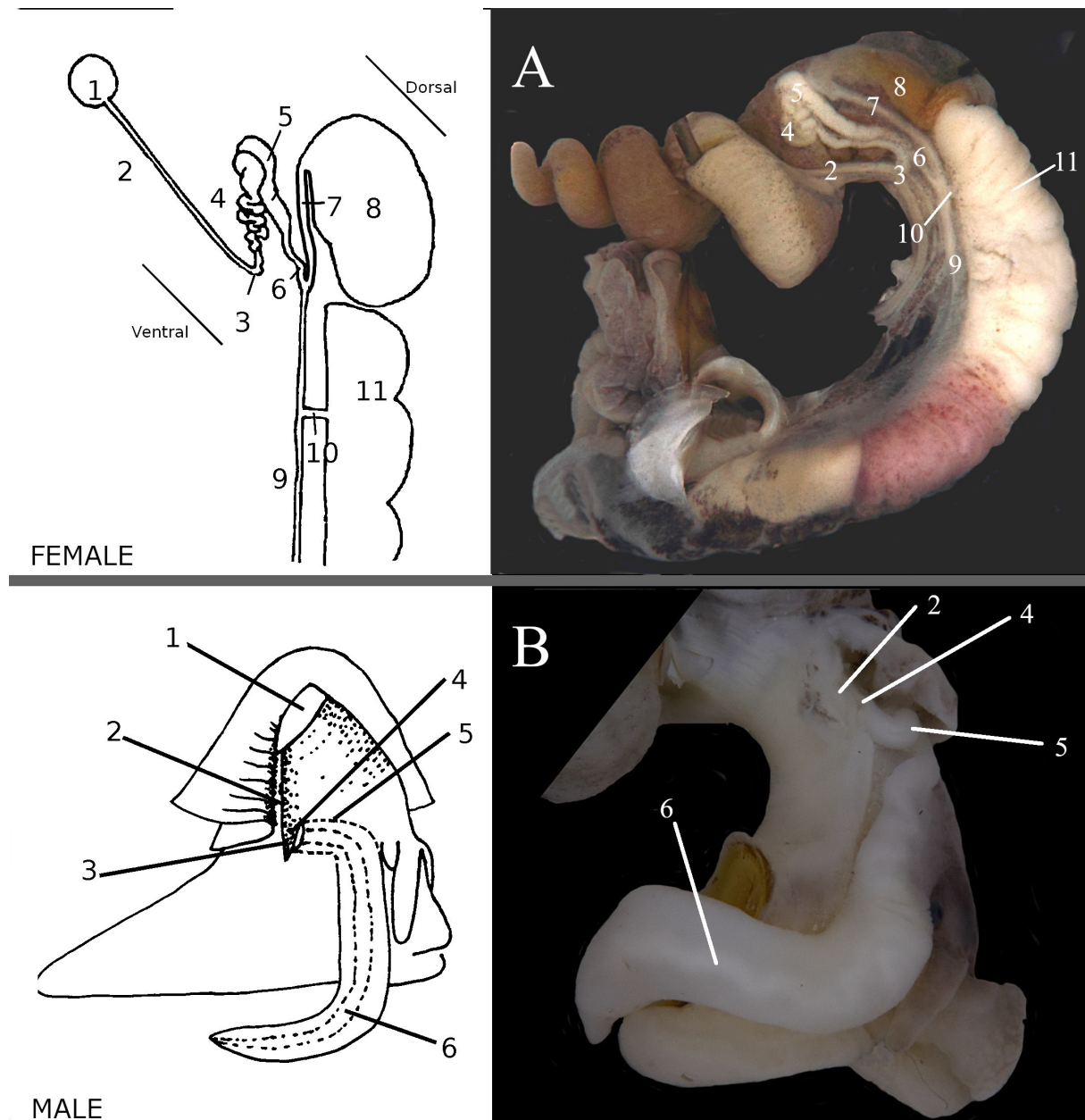


Fig. 5. Genitalia in *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.*, 2015. **A.** Female genitalia (*Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878) (WdM6998)). 1 = ovary; 2 = visceral oviduct; 3 = proximal loop; 4 = loops of the visceral oviduct; 5 = seminal receptacle; 6 = distal oviduct; 7 = pedunculus of the bursa copulatrix; 8 = bursa copulatrix; 9 = copulatory duct; 10 = channel of the uterine gland; 11 = uterine gland. **B.** Male genitalia (*Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* (WdM7012)). 1 = anus; 2 = fold delimiting the sperm groove; 3 = sperm pocket; 4 = penial funnel; 5 = body spermiduct; 6 = penis with the internal spermiduct.

Institutional abbreviations

- EZ = private collection of Enrico Zallot
- MIZPAS = Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN, Warsaw, Poland
- NHMW = Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria
- PU = Museo di Storia Naturale dell'Universita' di Parma, Italy
- RMNH = Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands
- SMF = Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
- WDM = private collection of Willy De Mattia

Results

Morphological characters

Five species of *Cochlostoma*, one of which is new to science and here described, show the female genital characters of the subgenus *Clessiniella* as described by Zallot *et al.* (2015: 82). In Table 2 we present the measurements of the shell characters of the types and the average, minimum, maximum and standard

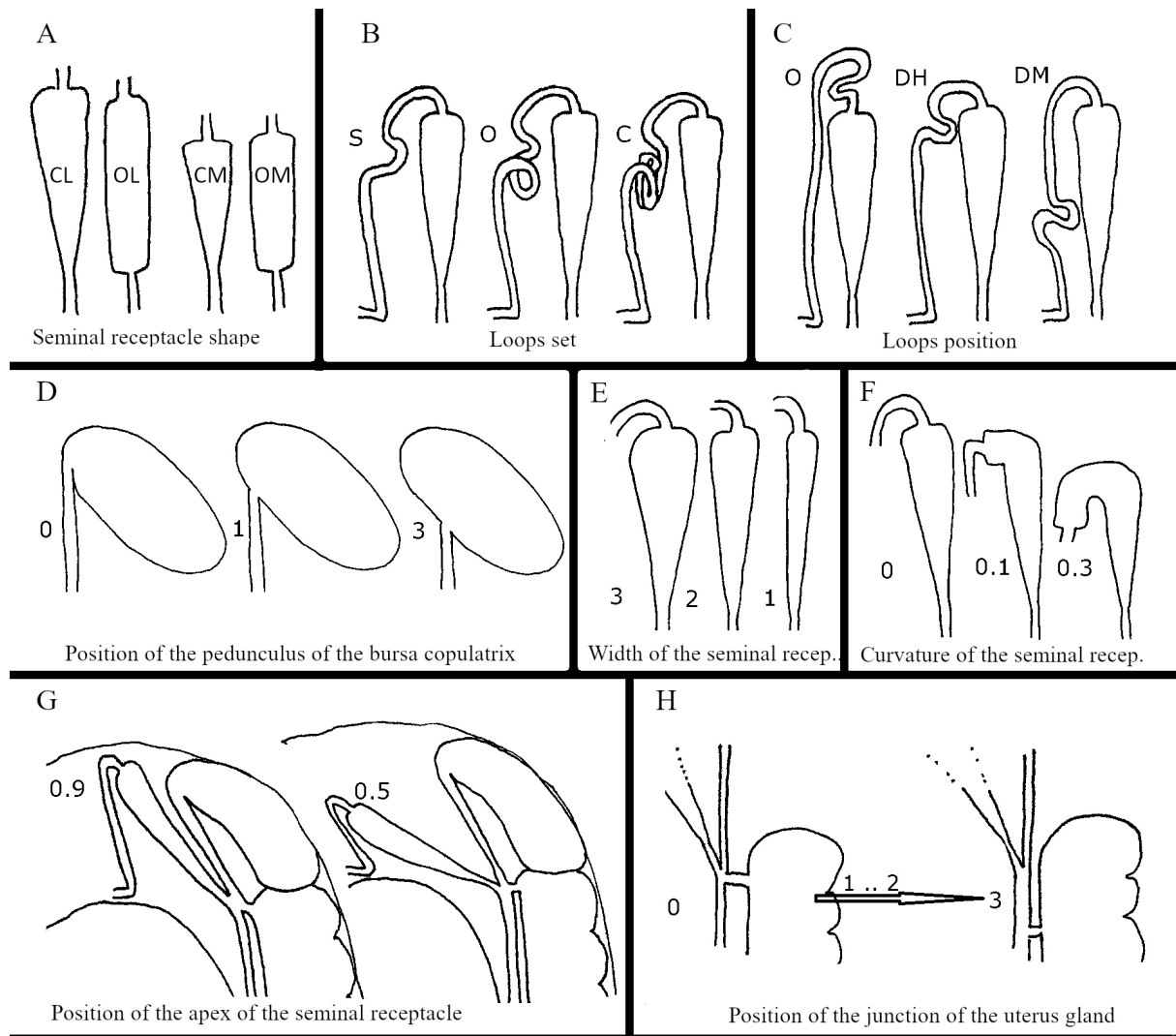


Fig 6. Female genital features. **A.** SR shape. **B.** Loops set up. **C.** Loops main position. **D.** CBC position. **E.** SR width. **F.** SR curvature. **G.** SR apex position. **H.** JUG position.

Table 2. Shell measurements. Abbreviation: N = number of female specimens analyzed.

	# whorls (count)	H (mm)	W (mm)	H/W	Ha/H	H 1st/4th	W 1st/4th	w round.	Lip W	Lobe H	Ribs incl. (°)	Ap. incl. (°)	Ribs/mm 1st	Ribs/mm 4th	Prt (count)	Smooth Prt (count)	W Prt/4th		
<i>Clessiniella</i>	N	214	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	198	204	215	141	135	196		
	Average	8.4	7.9	3.0	2.6	0.22	2.6	1.9	1.15	0.14	0.12	66.5	15.7	8	7	2.2	1.5	0.61	
	Min	7.2	6.1	2.5	2.3	0.18	2.0	1.6	1.02	0.06	0.03	59.3	5.4	4	4	1.8	1.1	0.42	
	Max	10.3	10.8	3.8	3.0	0.27	3.4	2.2	1.20	0.21	0.23	76.5	26.5	17	14	2.5	1.8	0.81	
	StdDev	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.03	0.03	3.3	3.9	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.08	
<i>C. (C.) anomphale</i>	paratype 1 ♀	7.5	6.2	2.56	2.43	0.23	2.75	2.01	0.13	0.18	0.11	65.4	18.6	10	10	0.67		0.69	
	paratype 2 ♀	7.2	6.2	2.63	2.35	0.22	2.98	2.09	0.15	0.14	0.10	64.8	15.7	11	9	0.71		0.73	
	N	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	10	10	13	
	Average	8.4	7.8	3.0	2.6	0.21	2.6	1.9	1.15	0.13	0.07	67.3	16.4	11	9	2.2	1.4	0.56	
	Min	8.0	6.9	2.8	2.5	0.19	2.2	1.7	1.11	0.10	0.03	64.2	9.3	7	7	2.0	1.3	0.49	
	Max	9.1	8.5	3.2	2.7	0.22	3.0	2.1	1.17	0.17	0.11	69.7	20.3	17	14	2.3	1.6	0.65	
	StdDev	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.1	3.5	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.05	
<i>C. (C.) stelucarum</i>	holotype ♀	10.0	8.0	3.20															
	paratype ♀	10.3	8.7	3.09	2.81	0.19	2.47	1.67	0.17	0.14	0.07	69.3	17.7	10	6	0.64		0.43	
	paratype ♂	9.1	7.0	3.00															
	N	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	11	14	14	8	7	14	
	Average	9.6	8.4	3.1	2.7	0.20	2.3	1.8	1.14	0.12	0.08	70.0	18.4	8	7	2.2	1.5	0.48	
Min	8.4	7.4	2.9	2.5	0.18	2.0	1.6	1.11	0.08	0.04	66.5	15.2	5	5	2.1	1.3	0.42		
Max	10.3	9.5	3.3	2.8	0.22	2.6	1.9	1.17	0.14	0.12	75.7	20.2	11	8	2.3	1.8	0.58		
StdDev	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.2	1.7	2	1	0.1	0.2	0.06		
<i>C. (C.) tergestinum</i>	syntype ♀	9.1	7.8	2.83	2.75	0.22	2.70	1.88	0.13	0.16	0.14	68.0	13.9	6	4	0.65		0.54	
	syntype ♂	8.2	7.4	2.98	2.49	0.23	2.66	1.55	0.13	0.12	0.12	66.8	12.6	6	5	0.77		0.52	
	N	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	99	102	108	69	67	93	
	Average	8.3	7.8	3.0	2.6	0.22	2.7	2.0	1.15	0.14	0.12	65.5	16.9	8	7	2.2	1.5	0.63	
	Min	7.3	6.1	2.5	2.3	0.18	2.3	1.7	1.02	0.06	0.05	59.3	5.9	5	4	1.8	1.1	0.51	
Max	10.0	9.6	3.4	2.9	0.27	3.2	2.2	1.20	0.20	0.23	70.2	26.5	16	13	2.5	1.7	0.76		
StdDev	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.03	0.04	2.3	3.4	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.06		
<i>C. (C.) villae</i>	syntype ♀	9.2	10.1	3.43	2.94	0.19	1.8	1.62	0.14	0.11	0.09	75.6	18.18	5	4	-	-		
	N	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	22	23	24	16	15	24	
	Average	8.8	8.8	3.3	2.7	0.22	2.6	1.8	1.13	0.13	0.10	72.1	15.7	6	5	2.3	1.4	0.53	
	Min	8.2	7.1	2.9	2.5	0.20	2.2	1.7	1.09	0.08	0.06	64.6	6.5	4	4	2.0	1.3	0.43	
	Max	9.4	10.8	3.8	3.0	0.24	3.2	2.0	1.19	0.18	0.15	76.5	21.7	9	8	2.4	1.7	0.63	
StdDev	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.03	0.02	2.6	3.2	1	1	0.1	0.2	0.05		
<i>C. (C.) waldemari</i>	syntype ♀	7.5	7.3	2.72	2.68	0.26	2.93	1.93	0.15	0.16	0.15	64.7	4.9	8	11	0.72		0.70	
	N	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	52	50	54	38	36	52	
	Average	8.0	7.8	3.1	2.5	0.23	2.7	2.0	1.14	0.15	0.13	65.0	12.9	9	9	2.2	1.4	0.67	
	Min	7.2	7.0	2.8	2.4	0.21	2.3	1.7	1.10	0.10	0.06	60.0	5.4	5	5	2.0	1.1	0.55	
	Max	8.6	8.8	3.4	2.7	0.27	3.4	2.2	1.19	0.21	0.18	69.7	20.4	14	14	2.5	1.7	0.81	
StdDev	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.03	0.02	2.4	3.9	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.05		

Table 3. Percentage of the analyzed female specimens presenting the shell feature as explained in Fig. 3 within each species of *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.*, 2015. In bold the feature status as presented by the types. Abbreviation: N = number of analyzed specimens.

External lobe	<i>anomphale</i>	<i>stelucurum</i>	<i>tergestinum</i>	<i>villae</i>	<i>waldemari</i>
N	16	14	108	24	55
FF		43%	25%	83%	2%
AF		57%	15%		9%
II			60%	13%	89%
OB	100%			4%	

spots	<i>anomphale</i>	<i>stelucurum</i>	<i>tergestinum</i>	<i>villae</i>	<i>waldemari</i>
N	17	14	111	25	56
0			18%	4%	93%
1	29%		47%	28%	7%
2	71%	100%	35%	68%	

rib strenght	<i>anomphale</i>	<i>stelucurum</i>	<i>tergestinum</i>	<i>villae</i>	<i>waldemari</i>
N	17	14	111	25	56
0					
1	6%				
2	82%	21%	29%		84%
3	12%	79%	71%	100%	16%

ribs near ap.	<i>anomphale</i>	<i>stelucurum</i>	<i>tergestinum</i>	<i>villae</i>	<i>waldemari</i>
N	16	14	109	24	24
W	50%	50%	90%	46%	98%
I	38%	50%	10%	33%	2%
S	13%			21%	

deviation values of the characters at the subgenus and species level. In Table 3 we report of each species the features as explained in Fig. 3. A discriminant analysis based on the shell features is presented in Fig. 8. In Figs 9–11 the relations between some of the most relevant shell characters are graphically illustrated.

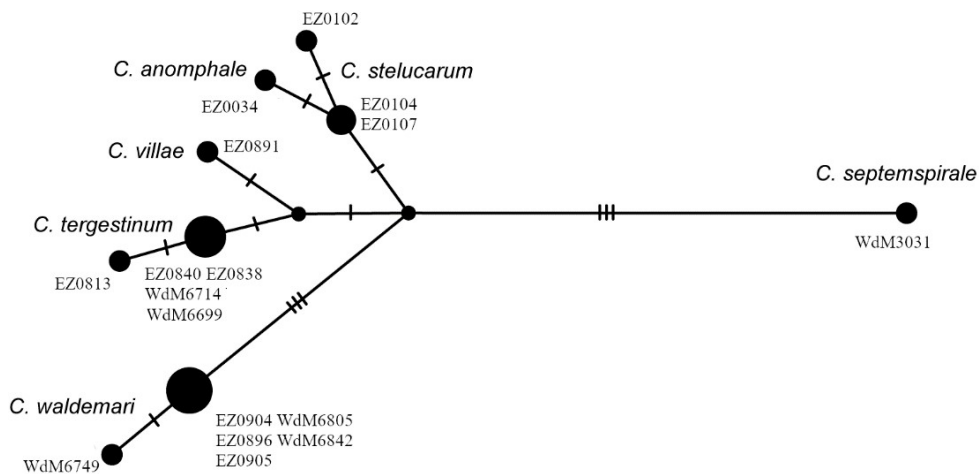
Female genitalia. The data regarding the female genital features are presented in Table 4.

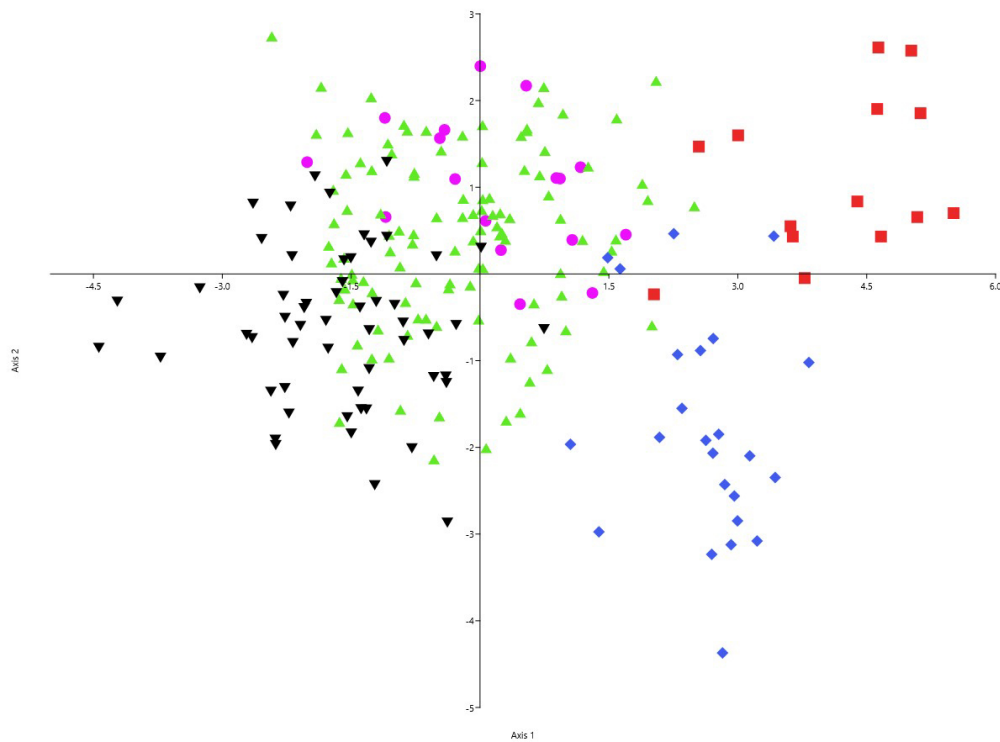
Table 4. Number of female specimens presenting the genital features as explained in Fig. 5. Abbreviation: N = number of analyzed specimens.

	SR shape		SR linearity		Loops set up		Loops main position		CBC position		BC size		SR width		SR apex position		% of bent SR		JUG position		Loops number	
<i>Clessiniella</i>																						
N	196		196		196		195		195		189		196		185		194		171		195	
SM	19	S	190	S	63	O	6	0	190	1	6	1	18	≤0.5	6	0	51	0	114	1	13	
SL	166	U	6	O	62	DH	69	1	5	2	43	2	110	0.6	15	0.1	72	0.5	36	2	40	
BM	1	T		C	71	DM	120	2		3	114	3	68	0.7	45	0.2	48	1	21	3	57	
BL	10								3		4	26		0.8	64	0.3	15	1.5		4	51	
									4					≥0.9	55	≥0.4	8	2		5	28	
																		≥2.5		≥6	6	
<i>C.(C.) anomphale</i>																						
N	13		13		13		13		13		13		13		12		13		12		13	
SM	7	S	13	S	13	O	3	0	13	1	1	1	2	≤0.5	3	0	13	0	6	1	2	
SL	6	U		O		DH	10	1		2	12	2	12	0.6	4	0.1		0.5	6	2	9	
BM		T		C		DM		2		3		3		0.7	1	0.2		1		3	2	
BL								3		4				0.8	3	0.3		1.5		4		
								4						≥0.9	1	≥0.4		2		5		
																		≥2.5		≥6		
<i>C. (C.) stelucorum</i>																						
N	11		11		11		11		11		11		11		10		11		9		11	
SM	1	S	11	S	11	O	3	0	9	1		1		≤0.5	1	0	7	0	2	1	9	
SL	5	U		O		DH	7	1	2	2	5	2	11	0.6		0.1	4	0.5	5	2	2	
BM	1	T		C		DM	1	2		3	6	3		0.7	4	0.2		1	2	3		
BL	4							3		4				0.8	5	0.3		1.5		4		
								4						≥0.9		≥0.4		2		5		
																		≥2.5		≥6		
<i>C. (C.) tergestinum</i>																						
N	104		104		104		104		103		101		104		98		102		90		103	
SM		S	99	S	5	O		0	102	1	2	1	2	≤0.5		0	6	0	60	1	1	
SL	98	U	5	O	46	DH	21	1	1	2	12	2	54	0.6	4	0.1	43	0.5	19	2	6	
BM		T		C	53	DM	83	2		3	69	3	48	0.7	23	0.2	37	1	11	3	27	
BL	6							3		4	18			0.8	34	0.3	11	1.5		4	41	
								4						≥0.9	37	≥0.4	5	2		5	22	
																		≥2.5		≥6	6	
<i>C. (C.) villae</i>																						
N	18		18		18		18		18		18		18		18		18		17		18	
SM		S	17	S	6	O		0	18	1		1	12	≤0.5		0	3	0	4	1		
SL	18	U	1	O	1	DH	7	1		2	2	2	6	0.6		0.1	8	0.5	5	2	1	
BM		T		C	11	DM	11	2		3	14	3		0.7	10	0.2	7	1	8	3	8	
BL								3		4	2			0.8	4	0.3		1.5		4	6	
								4						≥0.9	4	≥0.4		2		5	3	
																		≥2.5		≥6		
<i>C. (C.) waldemari</i>																						
N	50		50		50		50		50		46		50		46		50		43		50	
SM	11	S	50	S	28	O		0	48	1	3	1	2	≤0.5	2	0	22	0	42	1	1	
SL	39	U		O	15	DH	24	1	2	2	11	2	28	0.6	7	0.1	18	0.5	1	2	22	
BM		T		C	7	DM	26	2		3	26	3	20	0.7	7	0.2	4	1		3	20	
BL								3		4	6			0.8	18	0.3	4	1.5		4	4	
								4						≥0.9	12	≥0.4	2	2		5	3	
																		≥2.5		≥6		

Table 5. GenBank voucher (H3).

Taxon	Location	Isolate	GenBankVoucher (H3)
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) anomphale</i>	Eisenkappel, Austria	EZ0034	KP408278
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) stelucorum</i>	Anduins, Italy	EZ0102	KX120829
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) stelucorum</i>	Cornino, Italy	EZ0104	KX120830
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) stelucorum</i>	Mt Bernadia, Italy	EZ0107	KX120831
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) tergestinum</i>	Val Rosandra, Italy	EZ0840	KP408283
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) tergestinum</i>	Rakow Skocjan, Slovenia	EZ0838	KP408282
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) tergestinum</i>	Drivenik spring, Croatia	WdM6714	KP408281
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) tergestinum</i>	Jakačici, Croatia	WdM6699	KP408280
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) tergestinum</i>	Rasko Polje, Croatia	EZ0813	KP408279
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) villae</i>	Perarolo, Italy	EZ0891	KP408284
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) waldemari</i>	Mt Klek, Croatia	EZ0904	KP408289
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) waldemari</i>	Benete, Slovenia	WdM6805	KP408288
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) waldemari</i>	Vrsic Pass, Slovenia	EZ0896	KP408287
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) waldemari</i>	Tisovec, Slovenia	WdM6749	KP408286
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) waldemari</i>	Polog-E of Čepovan, Slovenia	WdM6842	KP408285
<i>Cochl. (Clessiniella) waldemari</i>	Mt Klek, Croatia	EZ0905	KX120837
<i>Cochl. (Cochlostoma) septemspirale</i>	Plitvice, Croatia	WdM3031	KP408291

**Fig. 7.** Statistical parsimony network based on Histone H3 sequences of species in the subgenus *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.*, 2015. *Cochlostoma (Cochlostoma) septemspirale* (Razoumowsky, 1789) was used as an outgroup. For sample IDs we refer to Table 5.



Box's M test	
Box's M:	5248,1
F:	19,065
df1; df2:	220; 9788.2
p (equal var-covar):	0
Monte Carlo p:	0,0185

Loading of the variables	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3	Axis 4
number of whorls	2,2306	0,82113	1,3244	3,4638
height	-1,2809	-0,31444	-0,7091	-2,2692
max width	2,7766	-1,258	2,2366	2,7708
H Apert/H	-12,114	-8,7672	9,7403	45,088
w roundness	-13,238	8,7285	-18,63	5,3462
ribs inclination	0,26508	-0,15718	0,032586	-0,18707
Aperture inclination	0,072479	0,075594	-0,088501	-0,03028
Ribs/mm 1st whorl	0,021996	0,1147	0,095936	-0,19779
Ribs/mm 4th whorl	-0,1459	0,089018	0,50915	-0,049045
Protoconch size	-3,1587	-8,639	-3,3185	9,3502

Confusion matrix	A	S	T	V	W	Total
A (anomphale)	14	0	3	0	0	17
S (stelucarium)	0	13	0	1	0	14
T (tergestinum)	10	1	79	3	18	111
V (villae)	0	2	1	21	0	24
W (waldemari)	1	0	8	0	47	56
Total	25	16	91	25	65	222

Fig. 8. Discriminant analysis based on shell features of the species in *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.*, 2015. Violet dots = *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) anomphale* Boeckel, 1939; red squares = *Co. (Cl.) stelucarium* sp. nov.; green triangles = *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878); blue diamonds = *Co. (Cl.) villae* (Strobel, 1851); black triangles = *Co. (Cl.) waldemari* (A.J. Wagner, 1897). Analysis performed with the software 'Past' (<https://palaeo-electronica.org>).

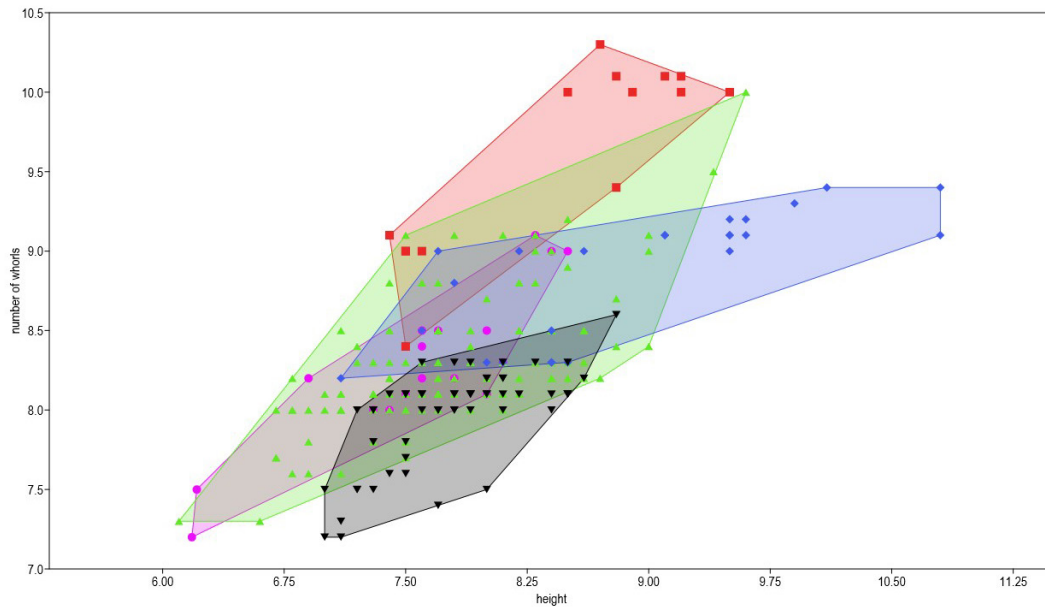


Fig. 9. Number of whorls vs height of the species in *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.*, 2015. Violet dots = *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) anomphale* Boeckel, 1939; red squares = *Co. (Cl.) stelucarium* sp. nov.; green triangles = *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878); blue diamonds = *Co. (Cl.) villae* (Strobel, 1851); black triangles = *Co. (Cl.) waldemari* (A.J. Wagner, 1897). Analysis performed with the software ‘Past’ (<https://palaeo-electronica.org>).

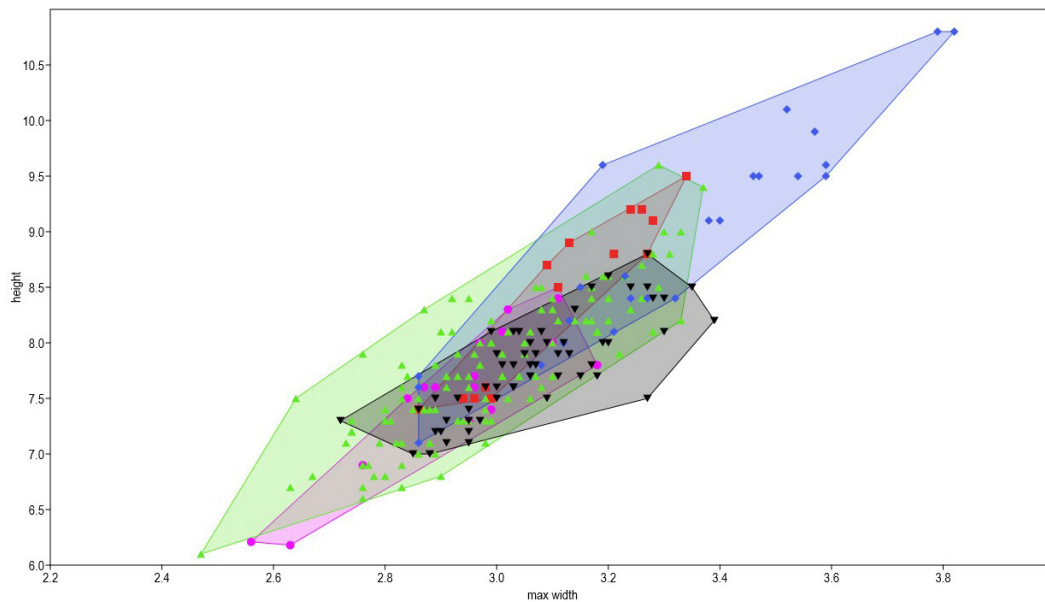


Fig. 10. Width of the 1st whorl vs height (bottom) of the species in *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.*, 2015. Violet dots = *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) anomphale* Boeckel, 1939; red squares = *Co. (Cl.) stelucarium* sp. nov.; green triangles = *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878); blue diamonds = *Co. (Cl.) villae* (Strobel, 1851); black triangles = *Co. (Cl.) waldemari* (A.J. Wagner, 1897). Analysis performed with the software ‘Past’ (<https://palaeo-electronica.org>).

DNA analysis

Female specimens of each species were used for DNA extraction. A Histone fragment (H3) was the only DNA marker we could successfully amplify in the 5 species. New H3 sequences were deposited in GenBank (KX120829–31 and KX120837, see Table 5). They were aligned with the sequences of *Clessiniella* published by Zallot *et al.* (2015) (Fig. 3). As Zallot *et al.* (2015) have found that *Cochlostoma* s. str. is the sister clade of *Clessiniella* in the H3 tree, a sequence of *Co. (Co.) septemspirale* (Razoumowsky, 1789) was used as outgroup. Because of the low resolution, the phylogeny does not show a tree-like structure. Therefore, we illustrated in Fig. 7 the relationships by a statistical parsimony network (Clément *et al.* 2002) calculated by Popart ver. 1.7. (Leigh & Bryant 2015). It suggests that *Co. (Cl.) stelucarum* sp. nov. might be the closest relative of *Co. (Cl.) anomphale* Boeckel, 1939 and that *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878) and *Co. (Cl.) villae* (Strobel, 1851) as closely related sister species. Because the limited number of specimens analyzed (only 1 specimen in *Co. (Cl.) anomphale* and *Co. (Cl.) villae*), however, further and more extensive molecular research would be needed.

Taxonomy

Subclass Caenogastropoda Cox, 1960
Order Architaenioglossa Haller, 1892
Superfamily Cyclophoroidea J.E. Gray, 1847
Family Cochlostomatidae Kobelt, 1902
Genus *Cochlostoma* Jan, 1830

Subgenus *Clessiniella* Zallot, Groenenberg, De Mattia, Fehér & Gittenberger, 2015

Clessiniella Zallot, Groenenberg, De Mattia, Fehér & Gittenberger, 2015: 80.

Type species

Pomatias maculatum var. *villae* Strobel, 1851, by original designation.

Remarks

The classification follows MolluscaBase (2021) except for the subgeneric name. Contrary to ICZN Art. 10.4, *Neglecta* Wagner, 1897 is used in MolluscaBase as a senior synonym of *Clessiniella*. Wagner (1897: 6 [570]) introduced *Neglecta* as “Formenkreis *Neglecta*”. It cannot be denied that the German term Formenkreis is “.. a term such as “superspecies””. As a consequence, according to the ICZN ruling, *Neglecta* “.. is not deemed to be a genus-group name” (ICZN Art. 10.4, see also Zallot *et al.* 2015). Strobel (1851) and De Betta & Martinati (1855) named this entity *Pomatias maculatum* var. *Villae* – but referring to *Pomatias maculatus* Draparnaud, 1805 (= *Co. (Co.) septemspirale*).

Diagnosis of the subgenus

SHELL. Ribbed teleoconch with straight ribs, variable in strength and shape. The columellar lobe is curved backwards, covering the umbilicus. The teleoconch spots (if present) form 2 rows on the whorls (often, a 3rd row of spots is visible on the body whorl): the upper one close to the suture with rectangular spots abapically elongated; the lower one roughly 1/3 up on the whorls (Fig. 12). In some populations the 2 rows of spots merge and there is a continuous vertical darker band on the whorls. The protoconch is dull and robust with fine riblets starting after 1.2 whorls or more from the apex; it is transparent and fragile or the ribbing starts close to the apex in other subgenera.

FEMALE GENITALIA. There is an apical connection of the pedunculus to the bursa copulatrix, a long seminal receptacle (normally club-shaped), which runs parallel to the pedunculus. The junction of the uterus gland is situated close to the connection between the pedunculus and the distal oviduct. This

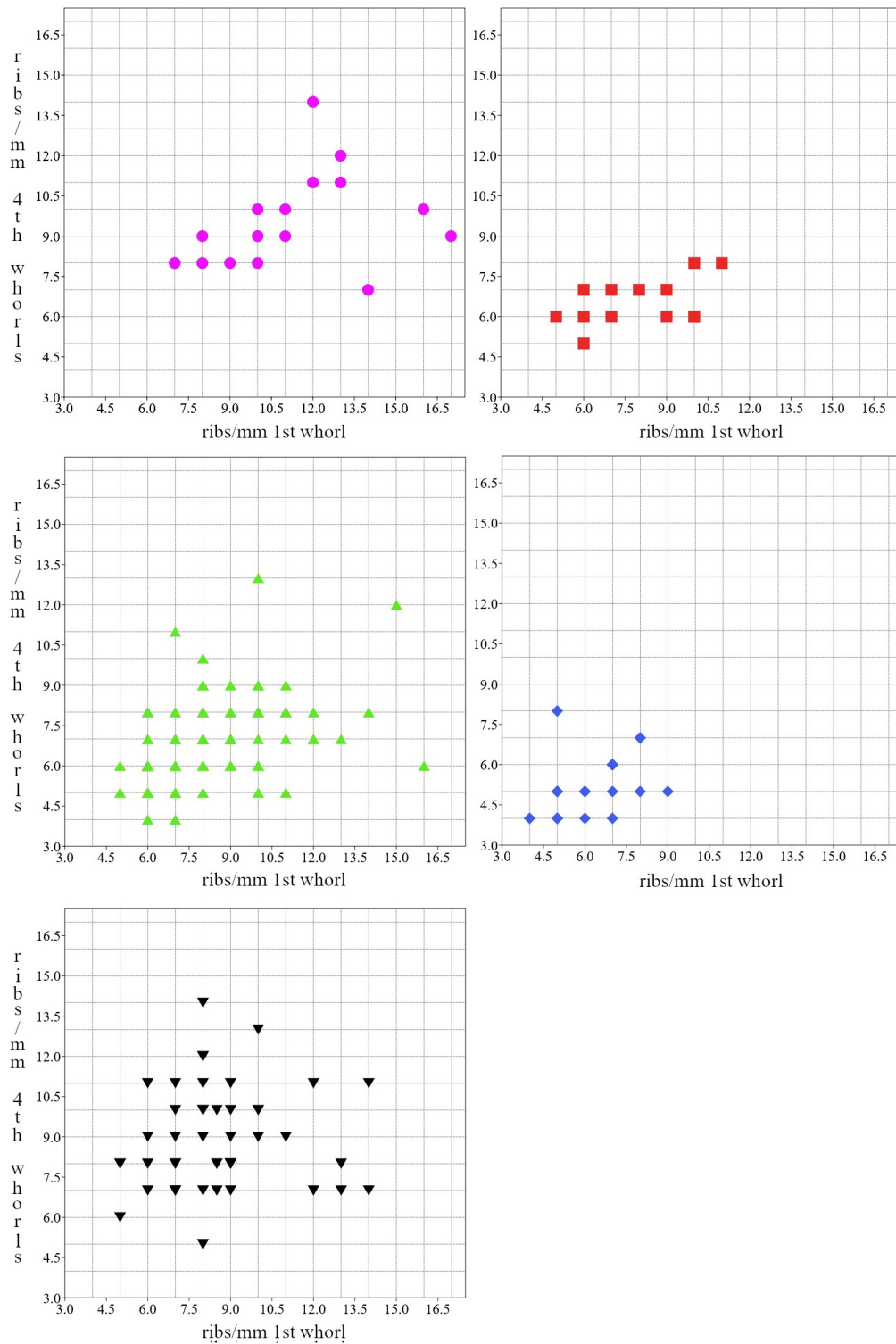


Fig. 11. Ribs per mm on the 1st whorl vs ribs on the 4th whorls of the species in *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.*, 2015. Violet dots = *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *anomphale* Boeckel, 1939; red squares = *Co. (Cl.) stelucarum* sp. nov.; green triangles = *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878); blue diamonds = *Co. (Cl.) villae* (Strobel, 1851); black triangles = *Co. (Cl.) waldemari* (A.J. Wagner, 1897). Analysis performed with the software ‘Past’ (<https://palaeo-electronica.org>).

combination of characters in the female genitalia is most diagnostic to distinguish *Clessiniella* from the other subgenera.

MALE GENITALIA. Apart from its apical part, the penial spermiduct is tortuous. The body spermiduct is protruding (often almost detached from the body) more than in the other subgenera and either straight or more or less tortuous. The posterior side of the penis is wrinkled.

Identification key for the species

1. Body whorl inflated shortly before the lip (Fig. 4A: OB). In the female genitalia, simplified loop path with 1–2 loops *Co. (Cl.) anomphale* Boeckel, 1939
– Body whorl not inflated before the lip (Fig. 4A: FF, AF, II) 2
2. In the female genitalia, the loops of the visceral oviduct are 1–2 *Co. (Cl.) stelucarium* sp. nov.
– In the female genitalia, the loops of the visceral oviduct are more than 2 3
3. In the male genitalia, the body spermiduct is twisted *Co. (Cl.) waldemari* (Wagner, 1897)
– In the male genitalia, the body spermiduct is straight 4
4. Ribs of the shell widely spaced and barely inclined, protoconch relatively small (Fig. 13). Slim, club-shaped seminal receptacle in the female genitalia *Co. (Cl.) villae* (Strobel, 1851)
– Ribs less widely spaced and more inclined, relatively larger protoconch. Less slim seminal receptacle *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878)

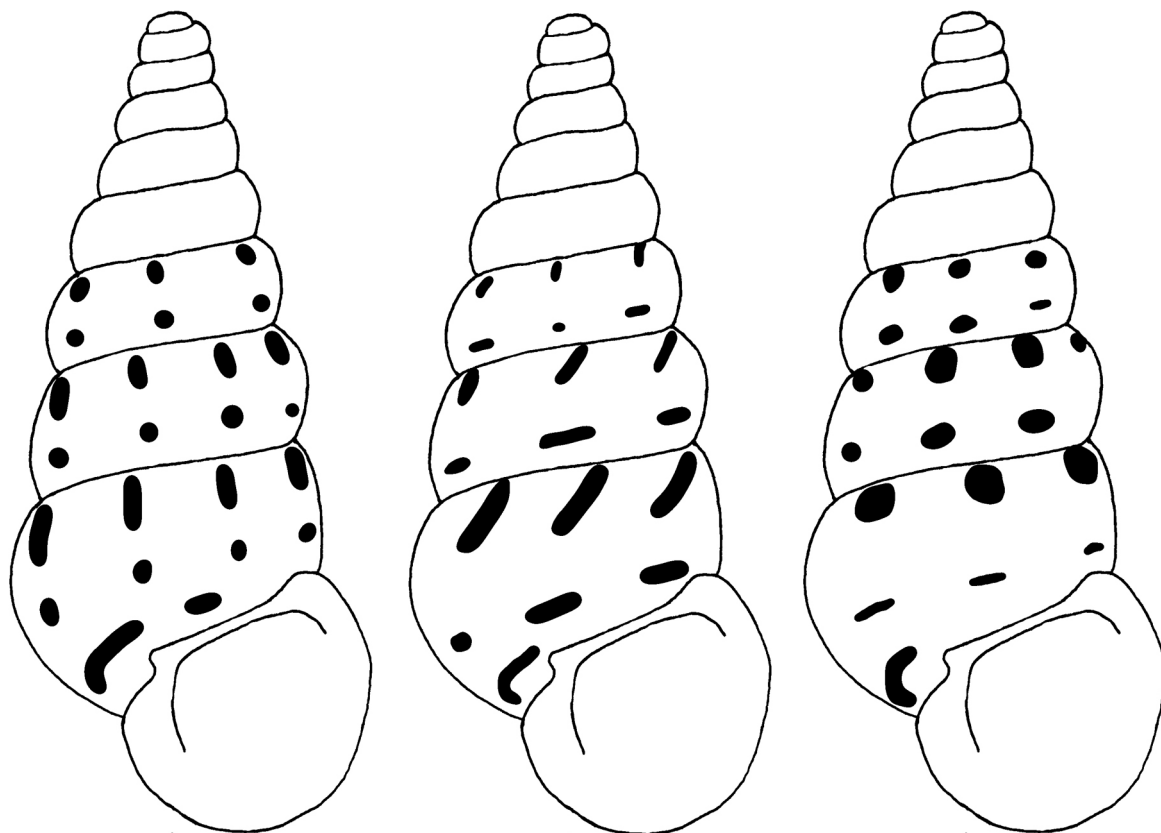


Fig. 12. Most common spot patterns on the shells of the species of *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.*, 2015.

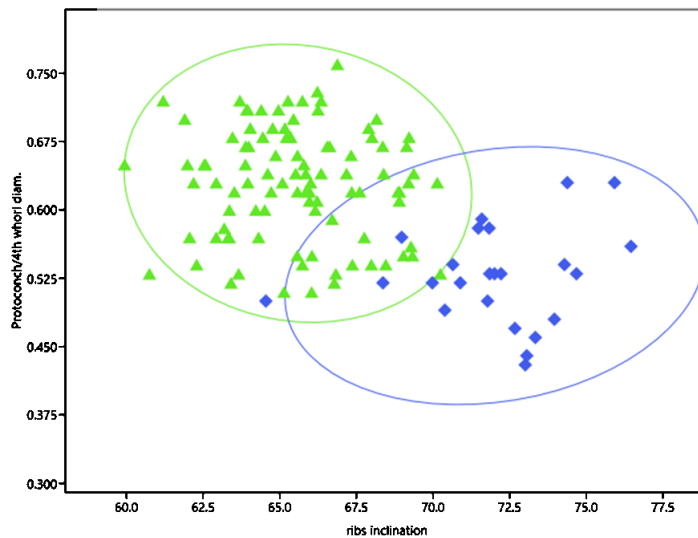


Fig. 13. Shell characters (ribs inclination and relative size of the protoconch) which could be helpful to distinguish *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) villae* (Strobel, 1851) (blue diamonds) from *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878) (green triangles).

***Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) villae* (Strobel, 1851)**

Figs 1, 3C, 14D, 15D, 16D, 17–21

Pomatias maculatum var. *villae* Strobel, 1851: 17 (“Mizzole presso Verona”).

Pomatias maculatum var. *villae* De Betta & Martinati, 1855: 74 (“Prov. Verona, Mizzole”).

Cochlostoma (Auritus) villae – Alzona 1971: 22.

Cochlostoma villae – Welter-Schultes 2012: 102.

Diagnosis

The last whorl, approaching the aperture, hardly enlarges (Fig. 4A: FF). Very prominent and widely spaced teleoconch ribs, barely inclined in respect to the vertical axis. Spots almost always visible. The protoconch is relatively small. The apertural lip poorly developed. Visceral oviduct with convoluted loops; thin seminal receptacle. Straight body spermiduct.

Type material

Syntypes

ITALY • 1 ♀; “*Pomatias villae* Spinel. Mizzole. Villa 49” [label of the original material] [Veneto, Verona, Mizzole] [thus, it could be interpreted as collected in 1849 by Villa]; PU1610-C1 (Fig. 19) • 2 ♂♂; same label data as for preceding; PU1610-C2, PU1610-C3 (Fig. 20).

Other material (fresh specimens from the type locality have also been analyzed)

ITALY • Altissimo; 45.61511° N, 11.25225° E; 2009; Zallot leg.; EZ0883 • Arqua’ Petrarca, surroundings; 45.26194° N, 11.69623° E; 1999; Zallot leg.; EZ0895 • Bolca; 45.59389° N, 11.20972° E; 2010; Zallot leg.; EZ0882 • Ca’ Gottolo; 45.58921° N, 10.90787° E; Jun. 2010; Scarlassara leg.; EZ1015 • Cornedo Vicentino-Cereda; 45.60667° N, 11.36833° E; 1999; Zallot leg.; EZ0887 • Covoli di Velo; 45.60889° N, 11.12083° E; 2010; Zallot leg.; EZ0879 • Ferrazza; 45.62137° N, 11.19538° E; Apr. 2010; Zallot leg.;

EZ0881 • Fumane-Molina; 45.56942° N, 10.89856° E; Jun. 2010; Scarlassara leg.; EZ0936 • Lago di Fimon; 45.46972° N, 11.54° E; 2009; Zallot leg.; EZ0892 • Lumignano; 45.45607° N, 11.57914° E; 2010; Zallot leg.; EZ0893 • Mizzole; 45.48662° N, 11.05524° E; Apr. 2010; Zallot leg.; EZ0878 • Monte delle Piume; 45.35477° N, 11.45641° E; May 2010; G. Zallot leg.; EZ0889 • Mt Rusta; 45.28735° N, 11.68563° E; 2002; Zallot leg.; EZ0894 • Novale-Valdagno; 45.66528° N, 11.29528° E; 2000; Zallot leg.; EZ0884 • Perarolo dei Monti Berici; 45.47694° N, 11.50056° E; 1999, Zallot leg.; EZ0891 • Priabona; 45.63389° N, 11.37417° E; 2000; Zallot leg.; EZ0888 • San Giovanni di Zovencedo; 45.42833° N, 11.49417° E; 1999; Zallot leg.; EZ0890 • Tregnago-Finetti; 45.52866° N, 11.1806° E; 2005; Zallot leg.; EZ0880 • Valdagno; 45.64991° N, 11.30079° E; 2000; Zallot leg.; EZ0885.

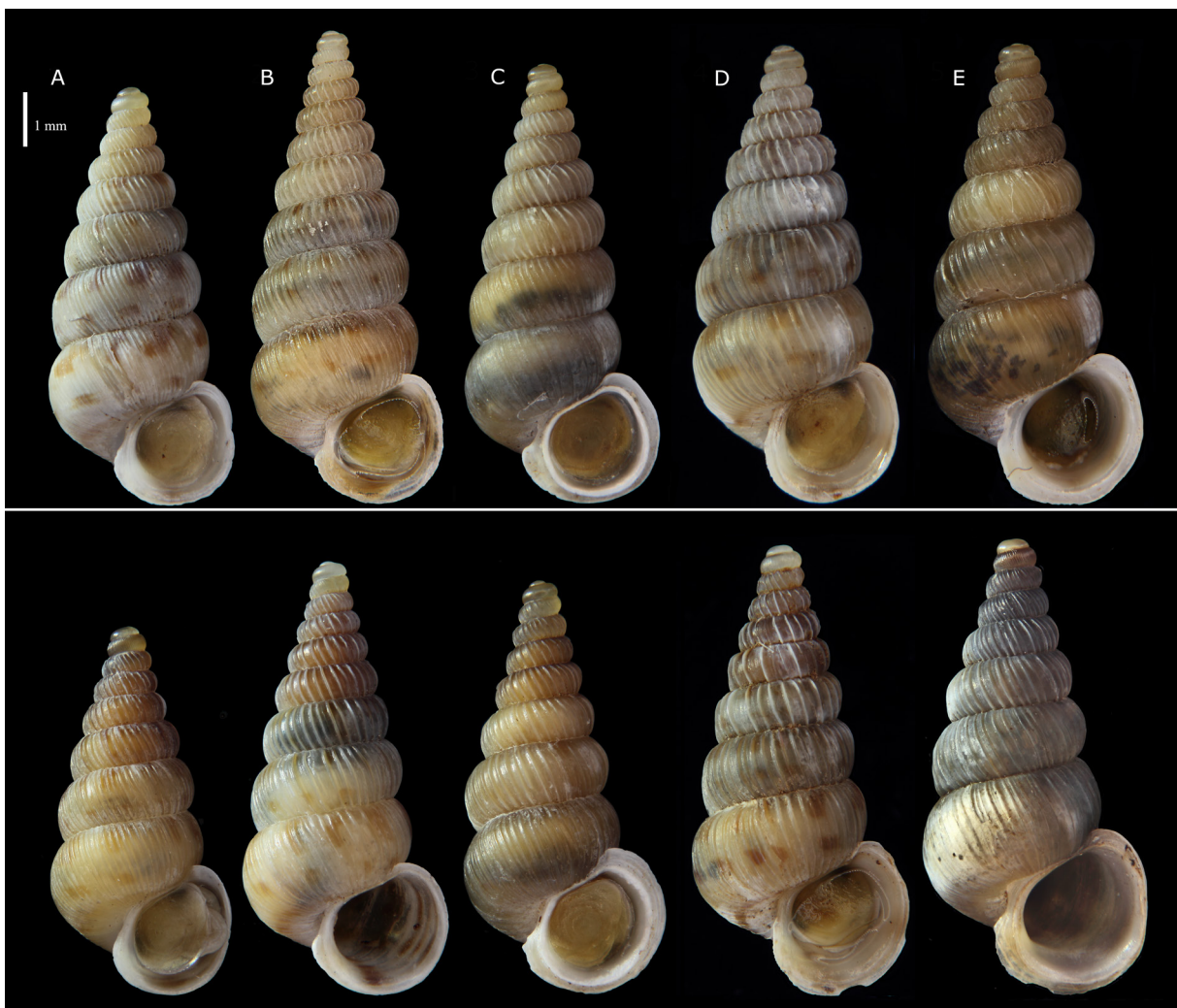


Fig. 14. The five species of *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.*, 2015. **A–D.** Picture of a female (top) and male (bottom) specimen from the type localities. **A.** *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *anomphale* Boeckel, 1939. Vellach, Austria (EZ0991). **B.** *Co.* (*Cl.*) *stelucarum* sp. nov., Cornino, Italy (EZ0104). **C.** *Co.* (*Cl.*) *tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878), Val Rosandra, Italy (EZ0840). **D.** *Co.* (*Cl.*) *villae* (Strobel, 1851), Mizzole, Italy (EZ0878). **E.** Specimens from a locality close to the type one: *Co.* (*Cl.*) *waldemari* (A.J.Wagner, 1897), Mt Klek, Croatia (EZ0905).

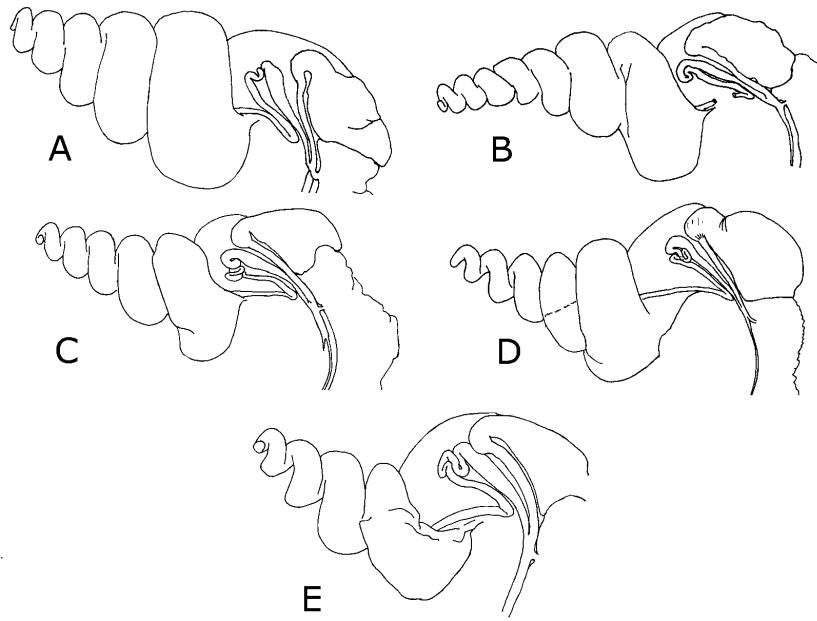


Fig. 15. Comparison of female genitalia. **A.** *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *anomphale* Boeckel, 1939. Vellach, Austria (EZ0991). **B.** *Co.* (*Cl.*) *stelucarum* sp. nov., Cornino, Italy (EZ0104). **C.** *Co.* (*Cl.*) *tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878), Val Rosandra, Italy (EZ0840). **D.** *Co.* (*Cl.*) *villae* (Strobel, 1851), Mizzole, Italy (EZ0878). **E.** *Co.* (*Cl.*) *waldemari* (A.J.Wagner, 1897), Mt Klek, Croatia (EZ0905).

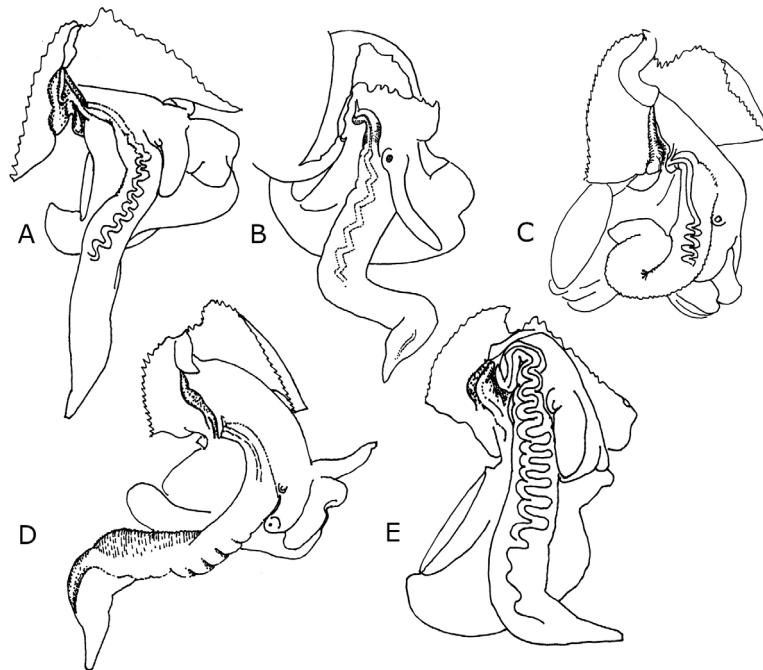


Fig. 16. Comparison of male genitalia. **A.** *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *anomphale* Boeckel, 1939. Vellach, Austria (EZ0991). **B.** *Co.* (*Cl.*) *stelucarum* sp. nov., Cornino, Italy (EZ0104). **C.** *Co.* (*Cl.*) *tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878), Val Rosandra, Italy (EZ0840). **D.** *Co.* (*Cl.*) *villae* (Strobel, 1851), Mizzole, Italy (EZ0878). **E.** *Co.* (*Cl.*) *waldemari* (A.J.Wagner, 1897), Tisovec, Croatia (WdM6750).

Description

SHELL. The teleoconch whorls have whitish, very prominent, rather straight and widely spaced ribs on the upper whorls (see Fig. 11), but smooth specimens are found occasionally (see https://www.naturamediterraneo.com/forum/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=43816).

LIP. Moderately developed, and more or less flattened by the internal callus of the aperture. It gently curves backwards at the columellar side, starting rather far from the upper part of the body whorl. On lateral view, the body whorl, approaching the aperture, in most of the specimens barely enlarging (Fig. 4A: FF, Table 3).

FEMALE GENITALIA. There is a long and relatively thin (as compared to the other species of *Clessiniella*; see Table 5) seminal receptacle with a curved apex.

MALE GENITALIA. The penis is long and inflated. The penial spermiduct is slightly twisted and occupies only the central part of the penis. There is a clearly protruding but straight body spermiduct.

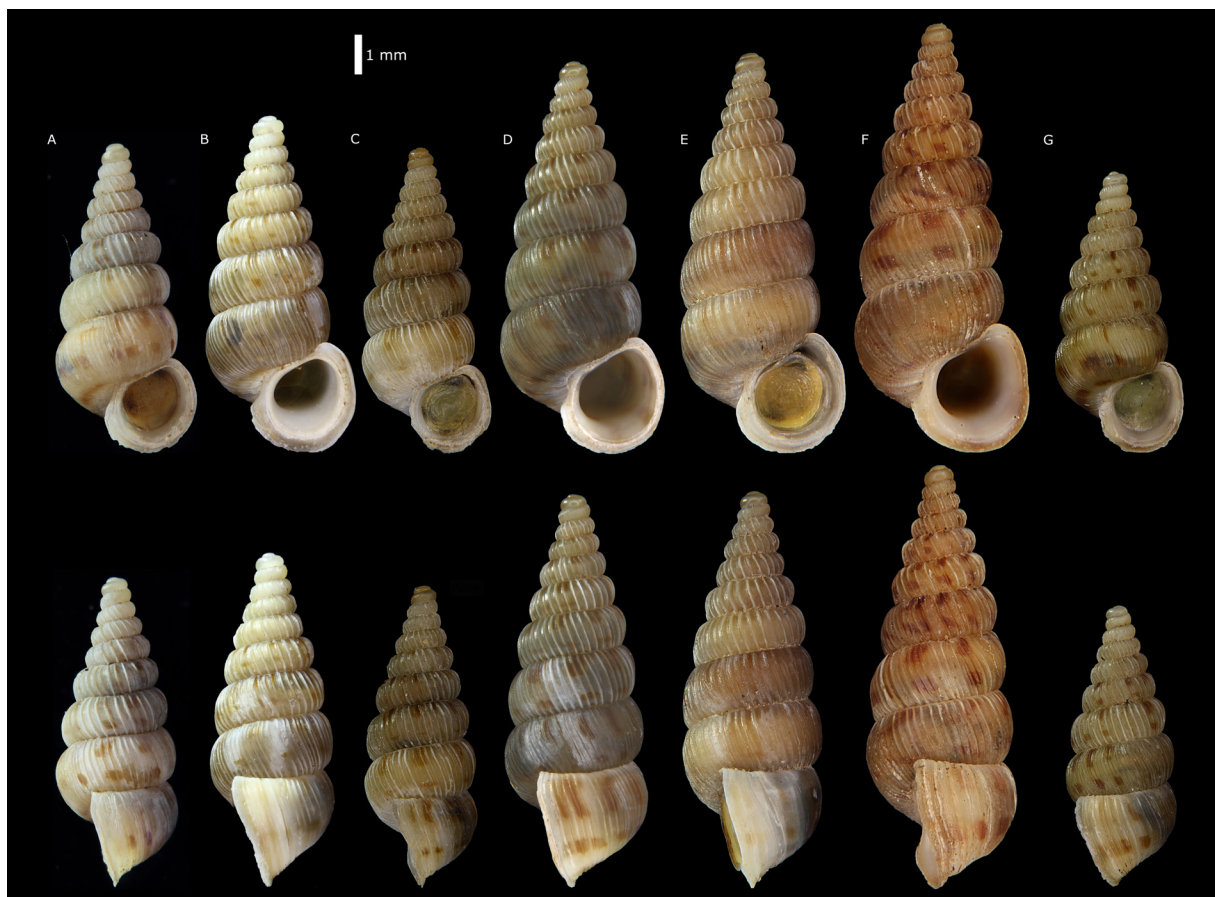


Fig. 17. Shell variability in *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) villae* (Strobel, 1851). **A.** Mizzole, Italy (EZ0878). **B.** Covoli di Velo, Italy (EZ0879). **C.** Ferrazza, Italy (EZ0881). **D.** Mt delle Piume, Italy (EZ0889). **E.** Perarolo, Italy (EZ0891). **F.** Lumignano, Italy (EZ0893). **G.** Ca' Gottolo, Italy (EZ1015).

Distribution

The species inhabits a relatively small area at the foothills of the eastern Alps. It can also be found on the hills stretching down the Venetian flatland of the “pianura Veneta” (Colli Berici and Colli Euganei). It has been found sympatric with *Cochlostoma* (*Cochlostoma*) *septemspirale* and *Cochlostoma* (*Eupomatias*) *philippianum* in some localities of the province of Verona (Fernando Scarlassara, personal communication).

Habitat preference

The snails are found on rocky cliffs as well as on smaller boulders and dry stone walls in woody places.

Remarks

The range of this species is far from the almost continuous area in the east where the other *Clessiniella* species are known from. The species has been reported (and still is in the checklist of the Italian fauna – www.faunaitalia.it) as *Cochlostoma villae* (De Betta & Martinati, 1855) but Bank (1988) found that Strobel (1851) described it as *Pomatias maculatum* var. *villae* Spinelli, four years before De Betta & Martinati (1855). The description provided by Strobel (1851) is poor: “Varieta’ generalmente maggiore, coi giri della spira piu’ gonfi e colle coste trasversali piu’ regolari, e saglienti” = “variety generally bigger, with more rounded whorls and more regular and strong ribs” and follows “*P. Villae* Spinelli in

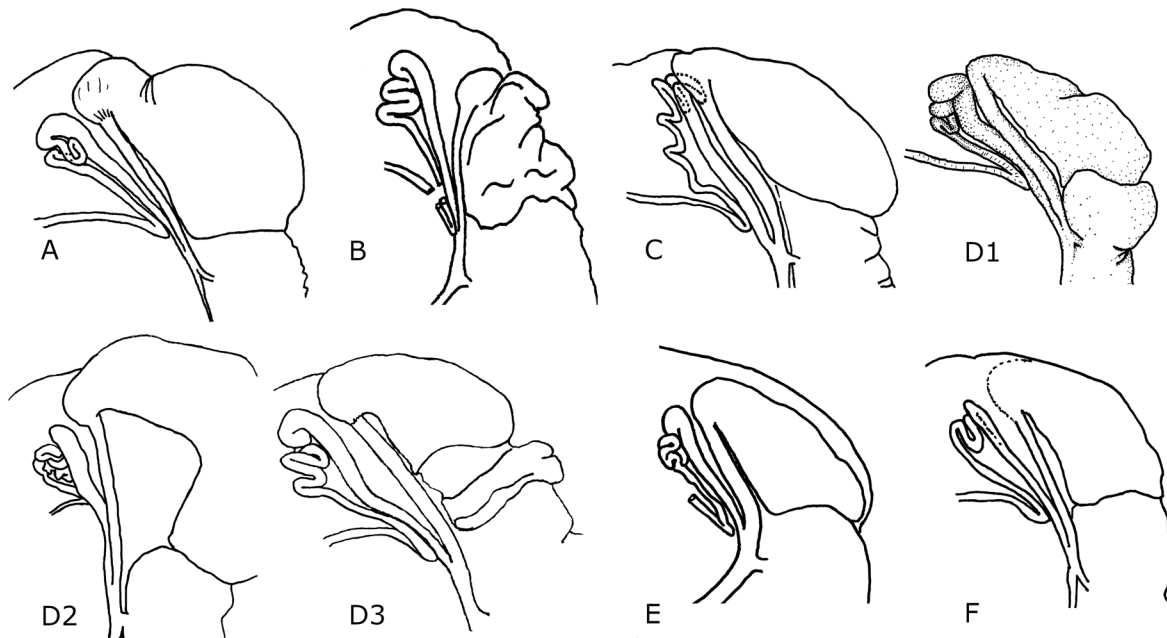


Fig. 18. Variation of the female genitalia in *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *villae* (Strobel, 1851). **A.** Mizzole, Italy (EZ0878). **B.** Ferrazza, Italy (EZ0881). **C.** Mt delle Piume, Italy (EZ0889). **D1–D3.** Perarolo, Italy (EZ0891). **E.** Mt Rusta, Italy (EZ0894). **F.** Ca’ Gottolo, Italy (EZ1015).



Fig. 19. *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) villae* (Strobel, 1851), syntype, ♀, at the Museo di Storia Naturale of Parma University, Italy (PU1610-C1).

esemplari raccolti a Mizzole presso Verona.” = “*P. villae* Spinelli on specimens collected in Mizzole near Verona.”

A few years later, De Betta & Martinati (1855) gave almost the same poor description: “*c. elongator*, costulis anfract. super. distinctioribus” = “taller shell, ribs in the upper whorls spaced” and follows “Prov. Verona, Mizzole. Spin. ex spec.” = “Verona Province, Mizzole, specimens provided by Spinelli.”

It could be, as was common at the time, that the specimens used to describe the species by both Strobel (1851) and De Betta & Martinati (1855) have had a tortuous path, after being collected by Villa in 1849 (as it appears from Strobel’s label), given to Spinelli later on, who gave the collector’s name to the species (as far as is known, however, Giovanni Battista Spinelli never published the specific epithet



Fig. 20. *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) villae* (Strobel, 1851), syntypes, ♂♂, at the Museo di Storia Naturale of Parma University, Italy (1610-C2, left; 1610-C3, right).



Fig. 21. Shell of *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) villae* (Strobel, 1851). Collezione De Betta, Museo di Storia Naturale di Verona (photo Folco Giusti).

villae, probably using the name only in private correspondence). Spinelli eventually gave part of the material to Strobel and part to De Betta (the De Betta material is currently kept at the Museo di Storia Naturale di Verona, see Fig. 21).

Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) anomphale Boeckel, 1939

Figs 1, 3A, 3A1, 14A, 15A, 16A, 22–24

Cochlostoma septemspirale anomphale Boeckel, 1939: 41–50 (“Karawanken, Trögern. Weg nach Vellach”).

Cochlostoma septemspirale anomphale – Zilch 1958: 57.

Cochlostoma (Turritus) anomphale – Gittenberger 1971: 115–118.

Cochlostoma anomphale – Welter-Schultes 2012: 91.

Diagnosis

Shell quite densely ribbed, spots on the teleoconch generally clearly visible, body whorl inflated shortly before the lip. Visceral oviduct simplified with 1–2 superficial loops at most; seminal receptacle always club-shaped.



Fig. 22. Shell variability in *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) anomphale* Boeckel, 1939. A. Savinjska Dolina, Slovenia (WdM1579). B. Eisenkappel, Austria (EZ0034). C. Stahovika, Slovenia (EZ0035). D. Vellach, Austria (EZ0991). E. Solčava, Slovenia (WdM7010). F. Logarska Dolina, Slovenia (EZ0994).

Type material

Paratypes

AUSTRIA • 2 specs; Trögern, way to Vellach; SMF 42967/2 (Fig. 24).

Other material (we analyzed fresh material from the type locality)

AUSTRIA • EisenKappel; 46.48583° N, 14.59111° E; 2010, Mildner leg.; EZ0034 • Vellach; 46.42332° N, 14.53639° E; Aug. 2010; De Mattia leg.; EZ0991.

SLOVENIA • 210 road, N of Kokra; 46.34318° N, 14.48336° E; Aug. 2010; De Mattia leg.; EZ0993 • Gornji Grad; 46.2934° N, 14.82796° E; Aug. 2010; De Mattia leg.; EZ0996 • Kamniska Bistrika; 46.32722° N, 14.59° E; 2010; Zallot leg.; EZ0033 • Kokra; 46.30356° N, 14.4771° E; Aug. 2010; De Mattia leg.; EZ0995 • Logarska Dolina; 46.41959° N, 14.65074° E; Aug. 2010; De Mattia leg.; EZ0994 • Logarska Dolina; 46.42334° N, 14.66301° E; Aug. 2010; De Mattia leg.; EZ0992 • Podvolovliek-Stahovica; 46.28787° N, 14.69765° E; Aug. 2005; Zallot leg.; EZ0036 • Savinjska Dolina; 46.36596° N, 14.7318° E; 2010; De Mattia leg.; WdM1579 • Solčava; 46.42002° N, 14.19172° E; Jul. 2010; De Mattia leg.; WdM7010 • Stahovika; 46.26528° N, 14.60361° E; 2005; Zallot leg.; EZ0035 • SV Anton; 46.28787° N, 14.69765° E; 2010; Zallot leg.; EZ0032.

Remarks

The holotype and 23 paratypes should be in the Boeckel collection at the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (Hartmann *et al.* 2018: 26). However, the shells could not be traced when this article was prepared (C. Unger in mail October 14, 2020). Type locality - Austria, Trögern, way to Vellach.

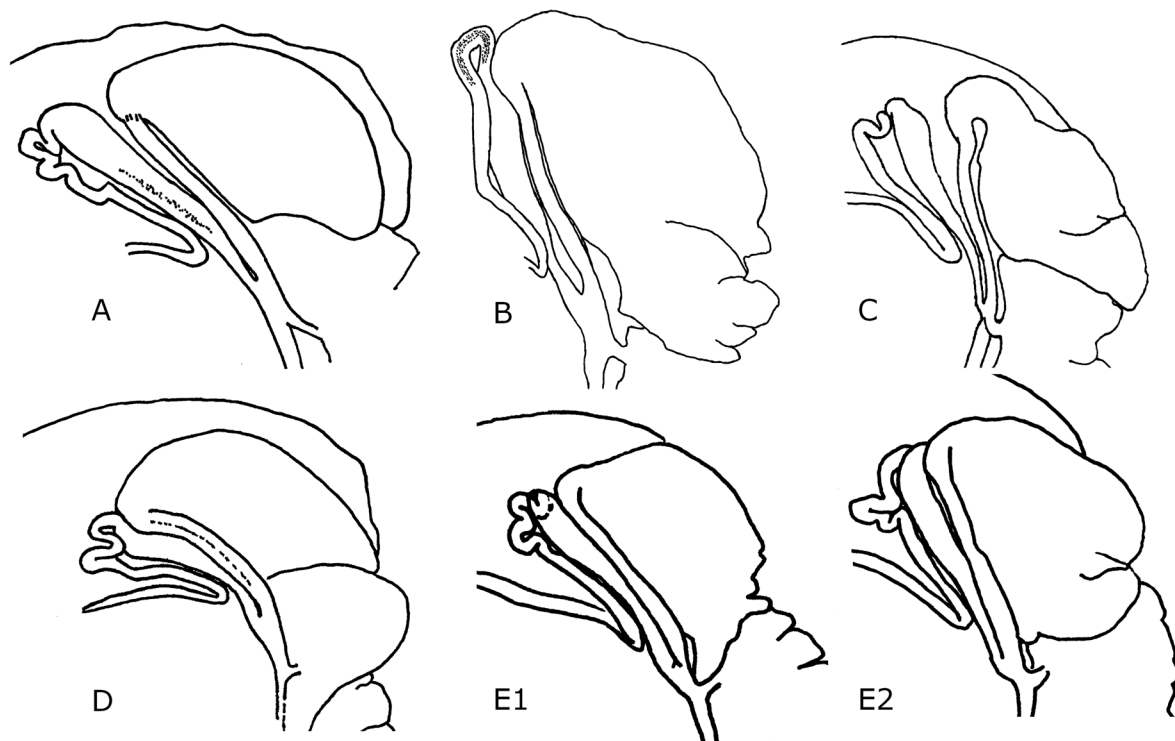


Fig. 23. Variation of the female genitalia in *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) anomphale* Boeckel, 1939. **A.** Eisenkappel, Austria (EZ0034). **B.** Savinjska Dolina, Slovenia (WdM1579). **C.** Vellach, Austria (EZ0991). **D.** Logarska Dolina, Slovenia (EZ0994). **E1–E2.** Solčava, Slovenia (WdM7010).



Fig. 24. *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) anomphale* Boeckel, 1939. Paratypes at the Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt (SMF42967/2).

Description

SHELL. The outside of the body whorl is inflated shortly before the apertural lip (Fig. 4A: OB). The lip is poorly developed; it is almost vertical at the palatal side, and curved backwards and covering the umbilicus at the columellar side. The shells are more densely sculptured and the ribs are weaker than in the other species of *Clessiniella*. Most of the shells have spots.

FEMALE GENITALIA. There is a spindle-like seminal receptacle. The visceral oviduct has only 1–2, superficial, loops.

MALE GENITALIA. The swollen penis is longer than the body and has a central spermiduct. There is a protruding, straight, body spermiduct.

Distribution

Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) anomphale inhabits the Karawanken in south-eastern Austria and northern Slovenia.

Habitat preference

The animals can be found under and on stones and boulders in shady habitats in forests.

Remarks

This species was initially described as a subspecies of *Cochlostoma (Cochlostoma) septemspirale*. Gittenberger (1971) considered it a separate species because of the sympatry with *Co. (Co.) septemspirale heydenianum* and the lack of conchologically intermediate specimens. This is an epitome of quite common *Cochlostoma* taxonomical issues: based on shell morphology it was initially described as subspecies of a taxon which is only distantly related.

Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) stelucorum sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4609B41C-3611-4F8A-9048-5F97EA0446E6](https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4609B41C-3611-4F8A-9048-5F97EA0446E6)

Figs 1, 3E, 14B, 15B, 16B, 15–27

Diagnosis

Slender shell with 8½–10½ rather widely ribbed whorls. Spots always visible. Poorly developed lip with FF or AF external lobe. Visceral oviduct simplified and seminal receptacle sometimes oval.

Etymology

The epithet ‘*steluca*’ is an acronym noun formed from the initial syllables of the names of the wife and two daughters (Stefania, Ludovica and Camilla Zallot) of the senior author.

Type material (Fig. 27)

Holotype

ITALY • ♀ (in ethanol); Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Cornino; 46.2297° N, 13.0250° E; 180 m a.s.l.; 5 Jun. 2002; Zallot leg.; rocks surrounding the lake; RMNH.MOL.347617.

Paratypes

ITALY • 1 ♂ (in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; RMNH.MOL.347618 • 1 ♀ (empty shell); same collection data as for holotype; GenBank voucher H3: KX120830; RMNH.MOL.347619.

Other material

ITALY • Anduins-cliffs; 46.23755° N, 12.97106° E; 1997; Zallot leg.; EZ0102 • Campone; 46.26194° N, 12.83333° E; 2010; Zallot leg.; EZ0098 • Castelmonte; 46.094° N, 13.52095° E; Oct. 2010; Margelli leg.; EZ1020 • Cjanet-Peonis; 46.25917° N, 13.04111° E; 2002; Zallot leg.; EZ0105 • Cornino; 46.22972° N, 13.025° E; 2002; Zallot leg.; EZ0104 • F. Piccola Mt Valinins; 46.245° N, 12.80111° E; 2000; Zallot leg.; EZ0095 • Mt Bernadia; 46.23361° N, 13.25556° E; 2005; Zallot leg.; EZ0107 • Mt Ciaurlec; 46.21226° N, 12.88018° E; 2005; Zallot leg.; EZ0099 • Mt Prat; 46.24577° N, 12.9907° E; 2002; Zallot leg.; EZ0103 • Mt Valinis; 46.23417° N, 12.8075° E; 2002; Zallot leg.; EZ0096 • San Vito D'asio; 46.2337° N, 12.94531° E; 1997; Zallot leg.; EZ0101 • Tramonti-Campone; 46.27833° N, 12.81917° E; 2000; Zallot leg.; EZ0097 • Val di Torre-all'imbocco; 46.23861° N, 13.23111° E; 1998; Zallot leg.; EZ0106 • Valle D'Arzino; 46.30278° N, 12.92972° E; 2000; Zallot leg.; EZ0100.



Fig 25. Shell variability in *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *stelucarum* sp. nov. **A.** Cornino, Italy (EZ0104). **B.** Mt Valinis, Italy (EZ0096). **C.** Anduins, Italy (EZ0102). **D.** Mt Prat, Italy (EZ0103). **E.** Val di Torre, Italy (EZ0106).

Description

SHELL. The shell has prominent spots and strong and rounded ribs, which are regularly and widely spaced and coloured like the background. The ribs become less prominent on the body whorl. The body whorl slightly and gradually enlarges while approaching the aperture (Fig. 4A: FF, AF). In comparison with the other species of the subgenus, the whorls increase more slowly in size so that, given the same shell height, there is a higher number of whorls (Fig. 9).

FEMALE GENITALIA. The visceral oviduct has only 1–2 superficial loops, what makes it one of the simplest in the genus *Cochlostoma*. The seminal receptacle is thin and may be oval, thus not always club-shaped as in the other species.

MALE GENITALIA. The penis is longer than the body and inflated, although less so than in the other species of *Clessiniella*. The penial spermiduct is gently twisted. The body spermiduct is straight. There is a long groove, ending in a well-formed sperm pocket, delimited at the frontal side by an ascending sperm funnel.

Distribution

The species inhabits a restricted area in the eastern Southern Pre-Alps. Our sampling localities are located between Val Tramontina to the west and Val di Torre to the east (Friuli region, Italy).

Habitat preference

Like in most species of *Cochlostoma*, these are obligate rock-dwelling snails but, rather than on the surface of limestone cliffs, their main habitat is on smaller surfaces of stones and boulders which are normally found in large numbers at the foot of the cliffs.

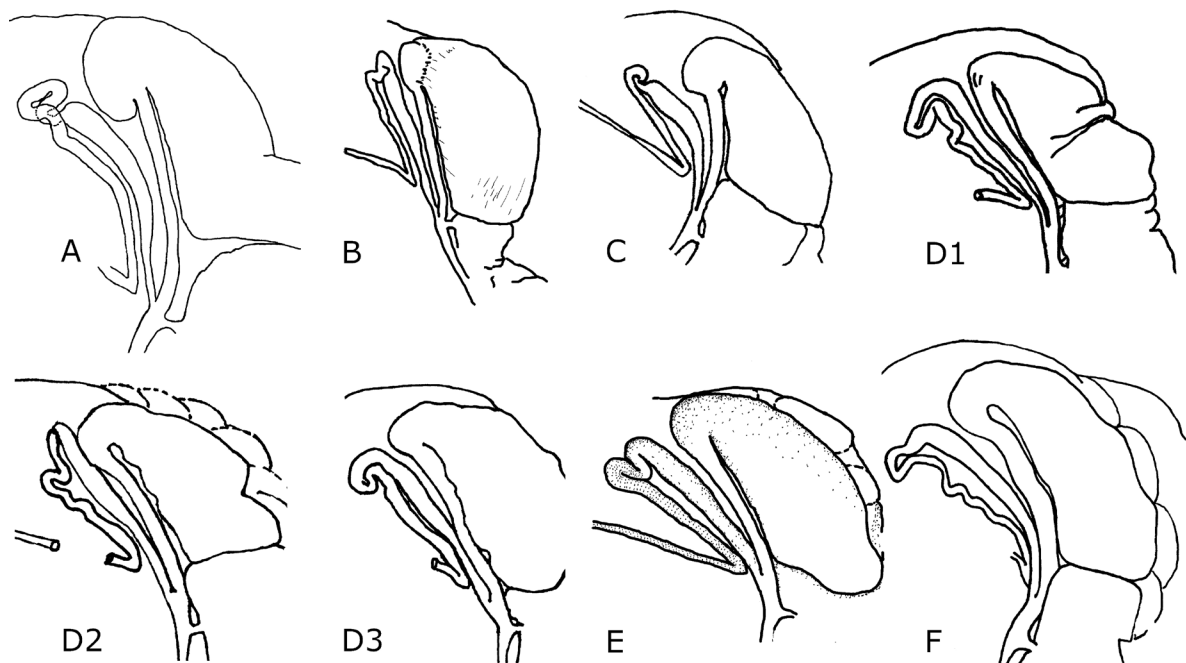


Fig 26. Variation of the female genitalia in *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) stelucarum* sp. nov. **A.** Mt Valinis, Italy (EZ0096). **B.** Campone, Italy (EZ0098). **C.** Anduins, Italy (EZ0102). **D1–D3.** Cornino, Italy (EZ0104). **E.** Cjanet-Peonis, Italy (EZ0105). **F.** Mt Bernadia, Italy (EZ0107).

Remarks

Cochlostoma (*Clessiniella*) *stelucarum* sp. nov. was introduced as *Cochlostoma* sp. by Zallot (2002: 98). At most of the localities, it lives syntopically with either *Co.* (*Eupomatias*) *philippianum* (Gredler, 1853) or *Co.* (*Eupomatias*) *henricae* (Strobel, 1851). Near the village of Anduins it has been found a few centimeters apart from both *Co.* (*Eu.*) *henricae* and *Co.* (*Cochlostoma*) *septemspirale* on stones and boulders. This is one of the rare cases where 3 species of *Cochlostoma*, belonging to different subgenera, live syntopically. The range of the species is situated in between the range of *Co.* (*Cl.*) *villae* in the west and that of the other species of *Clessiniella* in the east.

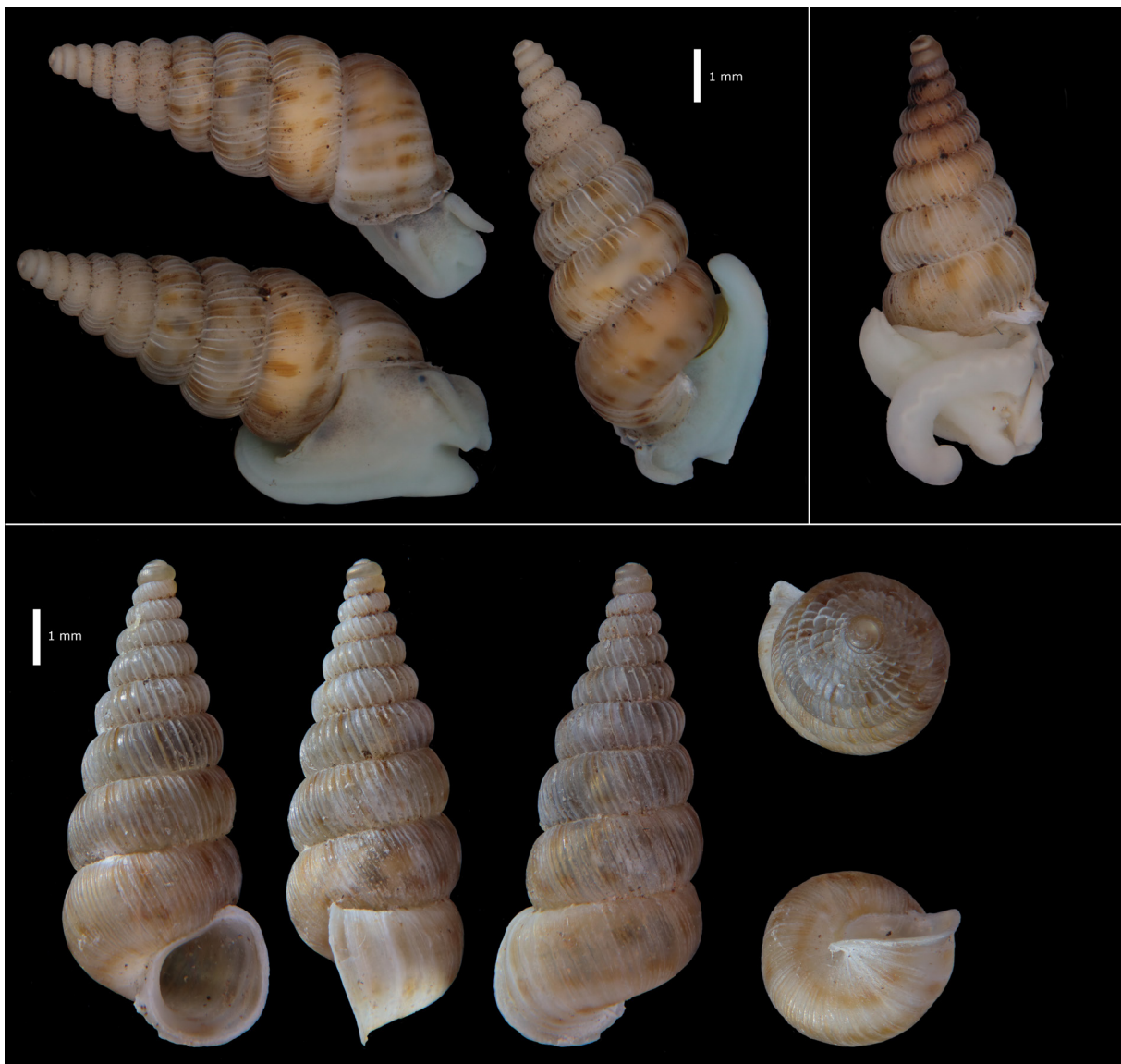


Fig. 27. *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *stelucarum* sp. nov. Top left: holotype, ♀ (RMNH.MOL.347617), H = 8 mm. Top right: paratype, ♂ (RMNH.MOL.347618), H = 7 mm. Bottom: paratype, ♀ (RMNH.MOL.347619), empty shell, H = 8.7 mm.

Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) tergestinum (Westerlund, 1878)

Figs 1, 3B, 5, 14C, 15C, 16C, 28–30, 34 (bottom), 35 (bottom), 36 (top)

Pomatias tergestinus Westerlund, 1878: 108–109 (“Triest”).

Pomatias tortivus Westerlund, 1885: 124 (“Fiume, San Daniel u. Karstgebirge”, which should be Rijeka in Croatia and Štanjel in Slovenia).

Pomatias tergestinus var. *grahovana* A.J. Wagner, 1897: 616, pl. 9 fig. 89 (“Grahovo bei Fiume”, a locality ca 10 km north of Rijeka in Croatia).

Pomatias tergestinus var. *tortiva* – A.J. Wagner 1897: 616, pl. 9 fig. 88.

Cochlostoma tergestinum – Welter-Schultes 2012: 102.

Diagnosis

Shell very variable, lip curved backwards more or less abruptly at the columellar side. Strong ribs on the teleoconch, in most of the populations widely spaced and, on the upper whorls, whitish and contrasting with the corneous, dark brown to light yellow, shell background. Visceral oviduct with convoluted loops path; body spermiduct straight.

Type material

Syntypes

ITALY • “Triest” [Friuli Venezia Giulia, Trieste]; Westerlund leg.; SMF160677/1 • same label data as for preceding; SMF 160676/7 (Fig. 30).

Other material

AUSTRIA • Dobratsch; 46.59222° N, 13.6825° E; 2009; Mildner and Giovannelli leg.; EZ0799 • Kranzwand; 46.588799° N, 13.75002° E; Jul. 2015; AL leg.; NHMW109000.

CROATIA • Sveta Nedelja near Labin; 45.13741° N, 14.14488° E; 2000; De Mattia leg.; WdM6961 • Brest, Cicaria; 45.45444° N, 14.00625° E; Apr. 2008; De Mattia leg.; WdM6715 • Drivenik spring; 45.24147° N, 14.64828° E; Mar. 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6714 • from A6 to 501 down Bakar; 45.30543° N, 14.58579° E; Jul. 2009; De Mattia and Zallot leg.; EZ0938 • Jakačici; 45.179494° N, 14.004384° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6699 • Kremenje-Buje; 45.43558° N, 13.68499° E; Jan. 2008; De Mattia leg.; WdM6400 • Kukurini; 45.19369° N, 14.07216° E; Feb. 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6698 • Limski Kanal; 45.12957° N, 13.74039° E; 2010; De Mattia leg.; WdM6693 • Limski Kanal; 45.12957° N, 13.74039° E; Jun. 2010; De Mattia leg.; WdM6998 • Mala Ucka; 45.27605° N, 14.19715° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6768 • Meja, Bakarac; 45.3037° N, 14.58348° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6951 • Momjan; 45.442° N, 13.71384° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6854 • Mt Učka, beech forest; 45.30636° N, 14.20865° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6794 • Mt Učka, top; 45.28967° N, 14.20341° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6794 • Pazin; 45.24134° N, 13.93099° E; Jun. 1986; Drimmer leg.; HNHM97227 • Permani; 45.43742° N, 14.28905° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6708 • Raša; 45.0872° N, 14.08854° E; 2010; De Mattia leg.; WdM6968 • Rasko Polje; 45.15638° N, 14.0538° E; 2010; De Mattia leg. • EZ0813 • Rasko Polje; 45.15638° N, 14.0538° E; 1900; De Mattia leg.; EZ1027 • Zminj; 45.13991° N, 13.88873° E; 2000; De Mattia leg.; WdM6700.

ITALY • Val Rosandra; 45.62° N, 13.87139° E; 2000; Zallot leg.; EZ0840 • Torri di Monrupino; 45.71878° N, 13.80594° E; 1998; Zallot leg.; EZ0839.

SLOVENIA • Abram-Nanos Mt; 45.82055° N, 14.01433° E; 2008; De Mattia leg.; WdM6731 • Brestovica pri Komnu; 45.80996° N, 13.65016° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6948 • Čepno; 45.67071° N, 14.09732° E; Jun. 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6866 • Črnotiče-Črni Kal; 45.55276° N,

13.88633° E; Mar. 2009; De Mattia leg.; EZ1028 • Dolina Nanos-Abran-Podkraj; 45.79813° N, 14.06699° E; Apr. 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6733 • Farjev Vrh; 45.92429° N, 13.95442° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6740 • Golac, Vela Vrata; 45.51315° N, 14.02969° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6762 • Gorjansko; 45.78485° N, 13.70068° E; 2000; De Mattia leg.; WdM6950 • Hruščica; 45.85832° N, 14.1117° E; 2000; De Mattia leg.; WdM2409 • Ilirska Bistrika; 45.56944° N, 14.23917° E; 2009; Zallot leg.; EZ0821 • Kovk; 45.94614° N, 13.95058° E; 2015 • De Mattia leg.; WdM6737 • Križna Jama; 45.82003° N, 14.24579° E; Jun. 2009; Jochum leg.; HNHM97142 • Markovščina-Dimnice cave; 45.58357° N, 14.03994° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6765 • Mt Kobilica; 46.06528° N, 13.80907° E; 2005; De Mattia leg.; WdM6849 • Mt Nanos, top, loc. Plesa; 45.79813° N, 14.06699° E; Jun. 2005; De Mattia leg.; WdM0000 • Mt Snežnik 1161; 45.56816° N, 14.37049° E; Jun. 2010; De Mattia leg.; WdM7012 • Mt Snežnik 1390; 45.57179° N, 14.41044° E; Jun. 2010; De Mattia leg.; EZ0965 • Mt Snežnik 1447; 45.57877° N, 14.43839° E; Jun. 2010; De Mattia leg.; EZ0964 • Mt Snežnik 1450; 45.58195° N, 14.43129° E; Jun. 2010; De Mattia leg.; EZ0962 • Mt Snežnik car parking; 45.58235° N, 14.43117° E; Jun. 2002; De Mattia leg.; WdM7006 • Mt Vremščica; 45.69898° N, 14.03388° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6758 • near Gorenje; 45.82976° N, 14.10755° E; 2009; Zallot leg.; EZ0817 • near Logatec; 45.88076° N, 14.27448° E; 2009; Zallot leg.; EZ0828 • Osp, 45.57071° N, 13.86168° E; 2010; De Mattia leg.; WdM6756 • Osp, small cliff; 45.57119° N, 13.8582° E; May 2010; De Mattia leg.; WdM6993 • Otlica; 45.92822° N, 13.90918° E; 1986; De Mattia leg.; WdM6752 • Planina; 45.82405° N, 14.24708° E; 2000; Zallot leg.; EZ0823 • Planina; 45.82972° N, 14.25056° E; 2000; Zallot leg.; EZ0824 • Planina, Postojna; 45.83° N, 14.26056° E; 2009; Zallot leg.; EZ0826 • Podgorje; 45.53872° N, 13.9449° E; 2000; De Mattia leg.; WdM6735 • Podgorje; 45.5364° N, 13.9463° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6735 • Podlešče-Bainsizza; 46.05738° N, 13.72709° E; May 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6814 • Prešnica; 45.56587° N, 13.94191° E; Mar 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6734 • Pri Cerkvi-Bainsizza; 46.04133° N, 13.77584° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6834 • Rakow Skocjan; 45.79467° N, 14.28948° E; 2010; Zallot leg.; EZ0838 • San Canzian (Škocjan); 45.66532° N, 13.99356° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6754 • Senožeče; 45.71421° N, 14.07856° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6865 • 10 km S of Vrhnika; 45.88549° N, 14.26091° E; 2000; Zallot leg.; EZ0827 • Vrhnika, Močilnik; 45.95591° N, 14.29268° E; 2009; Zallot leg.; EZ0829.

Remarks

The original indication of the type locality is rather vague, since only a city in the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region, in the easternmost part of Italy is indicated. The closest to Trieste where we found the species is at “Val Rosandra”, 8 km north-east of the city. The fresh specimens collected there have shell features similar to those of the syntypes. We therefore consider them as topotypical.

Description

SHELL. The size of the shells is extremely variable (height 6.1–9.6 mm in the females) as well as their general morphology (see Fig. 28). Several populations are spotless whereas others have clear spots on the teleoconch. Depending on the population, the lip can be either poorly or even hugely developed. In lateral view, the body whorl, while approaching the aperture, may widen in various ways, depending on the population (Fig. 4A: FF, AF, II). The H/W ratio is very variable and the slenderness of the shells in different populations varies accordingly.

FEMALE GENITALIA. There is a long, club-shaped seminal receptacle. In some cases there is a change of colour at its base, presumably indicating the starting point of the rather long distal oviduct. As shown in Table 5, there is a considerable variability in the part of the seminal receptacle that is curved down and in the number of loops.

MALE GENITALIA. The inflated penis is longer than the body. The penial spermiduct is confined to the central part of the penis and gently twisted. The body spermiduct is straight and well defined.

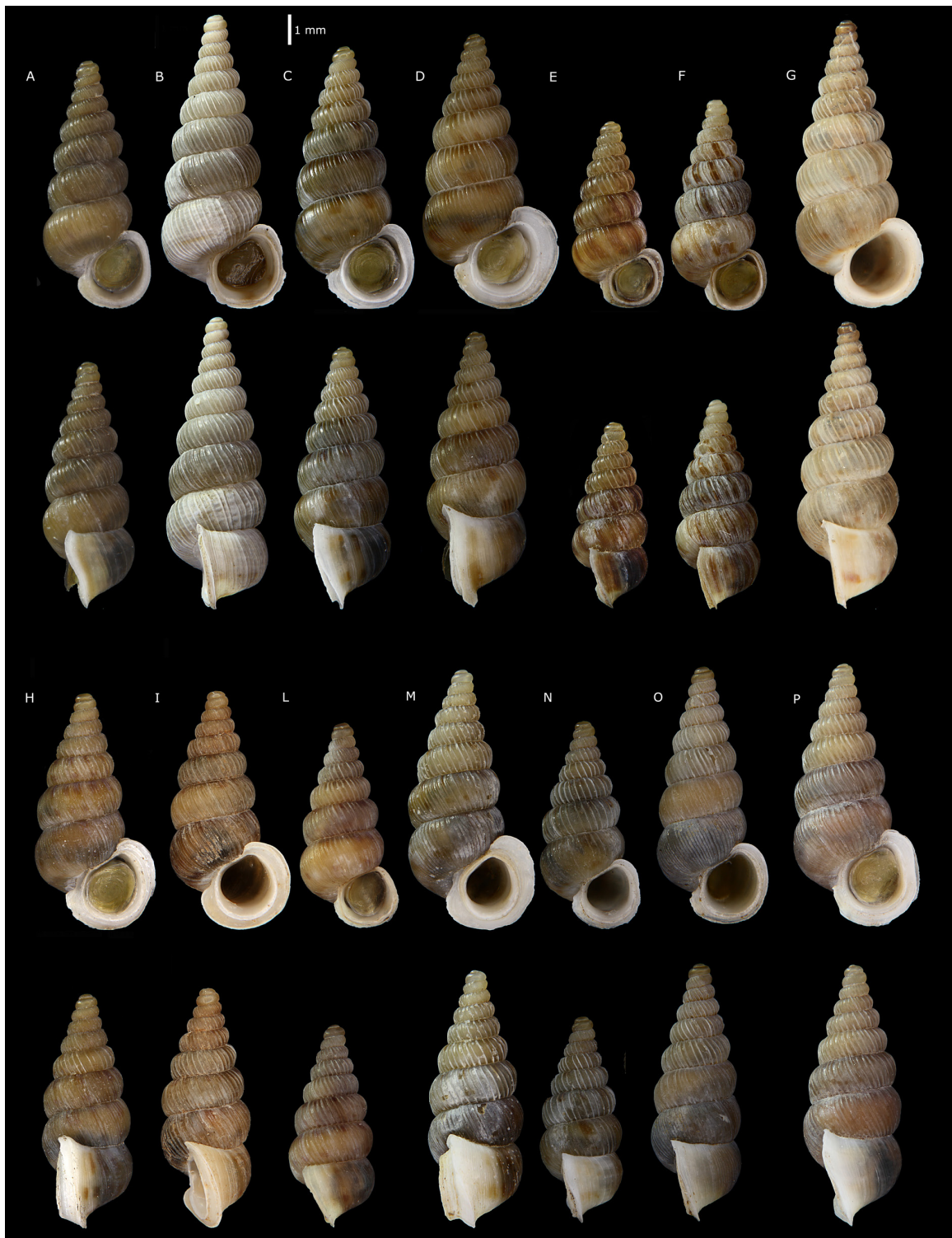


Fig. 28. Shell variability in *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878). **A.** Mt Kobilica, Slovenia (WdM6849). **B.** Limski Kanal, Croatia (WdM6693). **C.** Dobratsch, Austria (EZ0799). **D.** Farjev Vrh, Slovenia (WdM6740). **E.** Rasko Polje, Croatia (EZ0813). **F.** Raša, Croatia (WdM6968). **G.** Val Rosandra, Italy (EZ840). **H.** Mala Učka, top, Croatia (WdM6794). **I.** Ilirska Bistrika, Slovenia (EZ0921). **L.** Permani, Croatia (WdM6708). **M.** Vrhnika, Slovenia (EZ0827). **N.** Near Bakar, Croatia (EZ0938). **O.** Mala Učka, Croatia (WdM6768). **P.** Mt Snežnik 1161, Slovenia (WdM7012).

Distribution

This species inhabits the eastern side of the province of Trieste in Italy, the southwestern part of Slovenia and the Istrian peninsula. It has also been found in several Croatian localities in the surroundings of Bakar and, quite far from its main range, on the Villacher Alps, in Austria (see Mildner 1997). The species has been erroneously reported for Albania (see Fehér & Eröss 2009).

Habitat preference

It is an obligate rock-dwelling species. *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* is found in a variety of habitats, from open, exposed limestone cliffs to shady spots in deciduous and evergreen forests.

Remarks

According to Zilch (1958) and Alzona (1971) there are 3 subspecies of *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum*, viz. the nominate subspecies *Co. (Clessiniella) tergestinum tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878), *Co. (Clessiniella) tergestinum grahovanum* (A.J. Wagner, 1897) and *Co. (Clessiniella) tergestinum tortivum* (Westerlund, 1885).

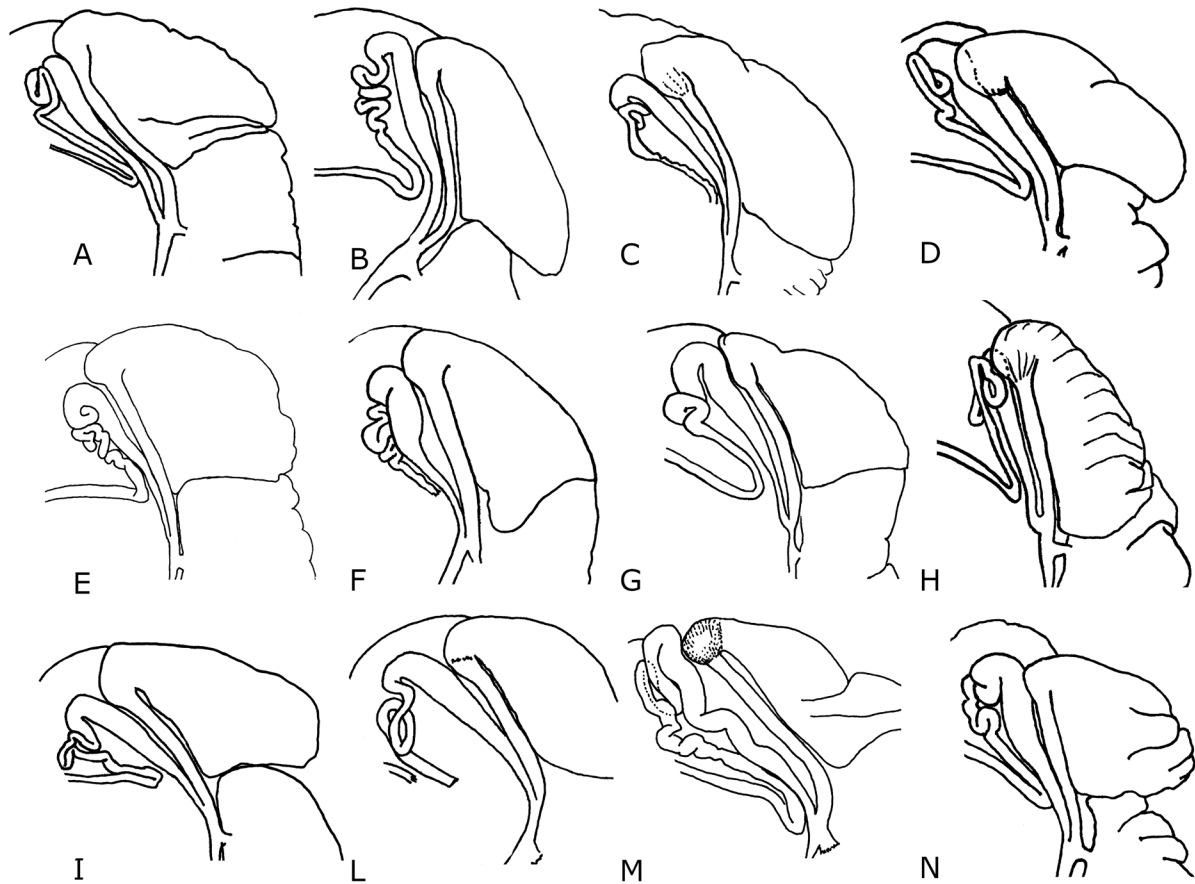


Fig. 29. Variation of the female genitalia in *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878). **A.** Pri Cerkvi, Slovenia (WdM6834). **B.** Brestovica, Slovenia (WdM6948). **C.** Dobratsch, Austria (EZ0799). **D.** Goriansko, Slovenia (WdM6950). **E.** Prešnica, Slovenia (WdM6734). **F.** Farjev Vrh, Slovenia (WdM6740). **G.** Rasko Polje, Croatia (EZ0813). **H.** Rasa, Croatia (WdM6968). **I.** Permani, Croatia (WdM6708). **L.** Meja-Bakarac, Croatia (WdM6951). **M.** Jakačici, Croatia (WdM6699). **N.** Drivenik, Croatia (WdM6714).



Fig. 30. *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878), syntype at the Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt (SMF160676/7).

For the time being, we here synonymize these nominal taxa because the conchological features which supposedly characterize them, like measures, density and prominence of the ribs, and the structure of the lip, are population features without an obvious geographical pattern. There is no significant correlation between latitude and longitude of the locality of the sample and the character states that are mentioned in the original description of the so-called subspecies. Moreover, in the surroundings of Trieste, the type locality of the nominate subspecies, only populations with some ‘*tortivum*’ shell features, like the thin lip, can be found (De Mattia & Prodan 2006).

Some of the populations have a peculiar shell morphology (see for instance Fig. 28E–F); their taxonomical status should be investigated more thoroughly especially since the available molecular H3 analysis indicates that population “EZ0813” from Rasko Polje, corresponding to the specimen in Fig. 28E, stands apart from the others.

Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) waldemari (Wagner, 1897)
Figs 1, 3D, 14E, 15E, 16E, 31–33, 34 (top), 35 (top), 36 (bottom)

Pomatias (Auritus) waldemari A.J. Wagner, 1897: 616, pl. 9, 90 (“Ogulin”).

Cochlostoma waldemari – Welter-Schultes 2012: 103.

Diagnosis

Spotless shell. Moderately strong, more or less widely spaced ribs. Columellar lobe gently curved backwards. External lobe of type “II” in almost all the populations. The body spermiduct is huge and twisted instead of straight as in all the other species of *Clessiniella*.

Type material

Syntypes

CROATIA • ♀; Ogulin; A.J. Wagner leg.; MIZPAS-W-6979a (Fig. 33) • 2 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; MIZPAS-W-6979/5.

Other material

CROATIA • Kapela pass, Ogulin; 45.07534° N, 15.20837° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; EZ0909 • Klek Mt, close to the top; 45.25904° N, 15.14044° E; 2009; Zallot leg.; EZ0904 • Klek Mt, cliffs halfway; 45.25438° N, 15.14561° E; 1996; Zallot leg.; EZ0905 • Mt Risnjak; 45.43095° N, 14.6188° E; 1400 m a.s.l.; 2009; De Mattia leg.; EZ0845 • Mt Risnjak; 45.39072° N, 14.61748° E; 1000 m a.s.l.; 2010; Zallot leg.; EZ0907 • Ročko Polje; 45.3607° N, 14.09534° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6697 • Rudnica; 45.23402° N, 15.33827° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; EZ0906 • Spilja Vrelo; 45.31777° N, 14.71065° E; 2009; Zallot leg.; EZ0899 • Vitunj-Ogulin; 45.29114° N, 15.14041° E; 2005; Zallot leg.; EZ0903.

SLOVENIA • Benete; 45.76192° N, 14.56752° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6805 • Bresovica; 45.95607° N, 14.43533° E; 2006; De Mattia leg.; EZ0897 • Bresovica pri Predgradu; 45.55164° N, 15.0437° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6612 • Divje Jezero; 45.9827° N, 14.0277° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6840 • Dol-E of Čepovan; 46.06445° N, 13.81189° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6837 • Jelenja Vas; 45.5115° N, 15.05346° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6804 • Krempa Kolpa; 45.53417° N, 15.09528° E; 1996; Mildner leg.; EZ0902 • Marija Ceplje Kolpa; 45.53444° N, 15.09389° E; 2006; Mildner leg.; EZ0901 • Mt Snežnik 1150; 45.56913° N, 14.321° E; Jun. 2010; De Mattia leg.; WdM7014 • Mt Snežnik 1620; 45.58845° N, 14.44209° E; Jun. 2010; De Mattia leg.; EZ0963 • Mt Snežnik car parking; 45.58235° N, 14.43117° E; Jun. 2010; De Mattia leg.; WdM7006 • Polog-E of Čepovan; 46.06387° N, 13.81275° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6842 • SW Pescena Glava; 46.05156° N, 13.73844° E; 843 m a.s.l.; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6829

• Tisovec; 45.81809° N, 14.76859° E; 2009; De Mattia leg.; WdM6749 • same collection data as for preceding; WdM6750 • Vrsic Pass; 46.44278° N, 13.76417° E; 1985; Zallot leg.; EZ0896 • Zagradec-Polyane; 45.86028° N, 14.83417° E; Bodon leg.; EZ0900.

Description

SHELL. The shell is more or less light corneous brown and spotless. The size of the aperture varies considerably among the populations; shells with a large aperture and a correspondingly large lip occur next to shells with a poorly developed lip and a relatively small aperture. The lip is gently curved backwards on the columellar side.

FEMALE GENITALIA. The female genitalia are hardly distinguishable from those of *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* if not for the more relaxed loops.

MALE GENITALIA. There is a long, inflated penis. The penial spermiduct is slightly twisted and occupies only the central part of the penis. The body spermiduct is twisted and conspicuously protruding (see Figs 34–35).

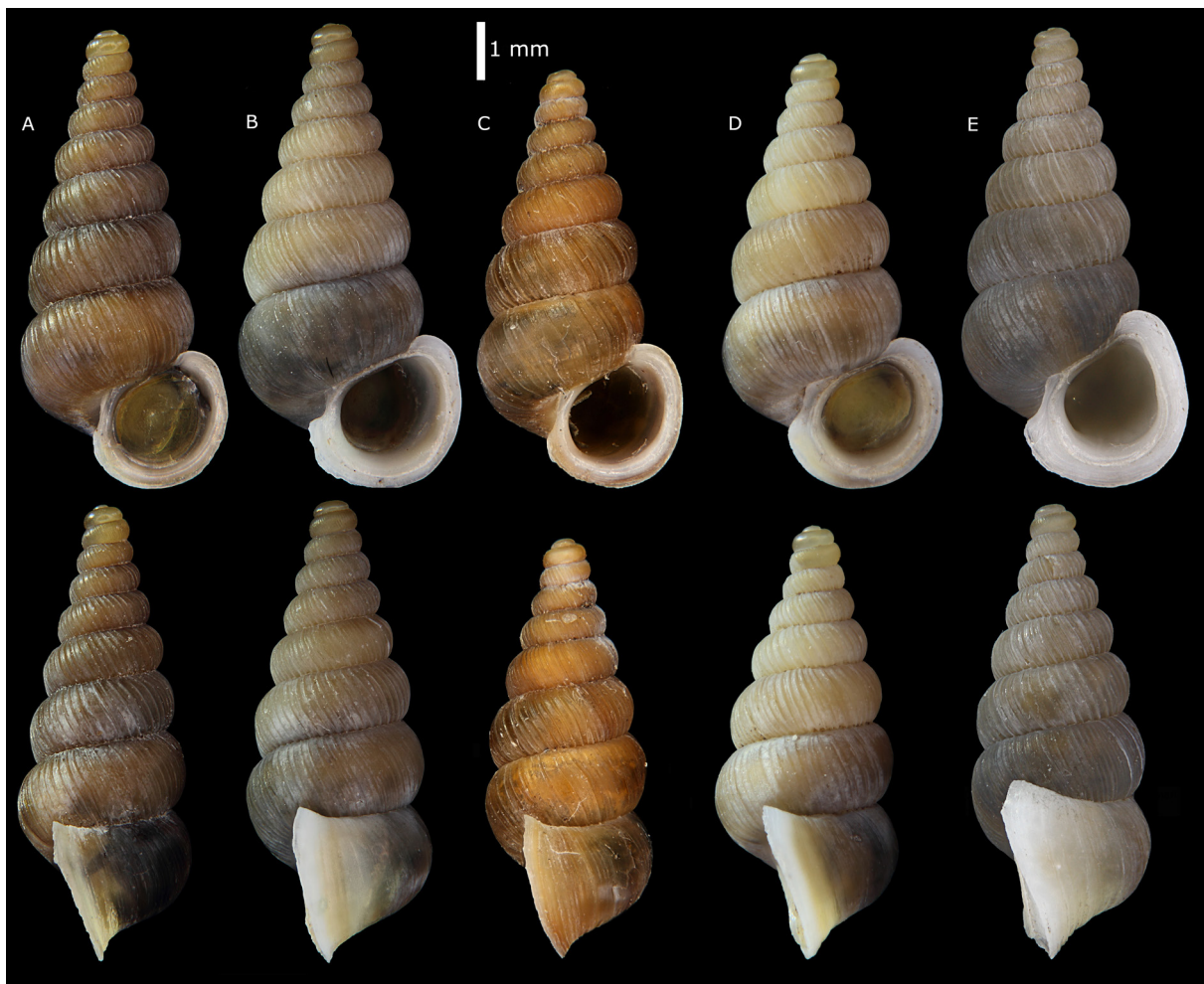


Fig. 31. Shell variability in *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) waldemari* (A.J. Wagner, 1897). **A.** Polog-E of Čepovan, Slovenia (WdM6842). **B.** Vrsic Pass, Slovenia (EZ0896). **C.** Benete, Slovenia (WdM6805). **D.** Mt Klek, Croatia (EZ0904). **E.** Bresovica pri Predgradu, Slovenia (WdM6612).

Distribution

The species inhabits the north-western and south-eastern part of Slovenia and an adjacent area in Croatia. It is reported from Austria for the Karawanken and the Gailtaler Alpen (Edlinger & Mildner 1979). Its range largely surrounds that of *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* (see Fig. 1).

Habitat preference

The snails are found on rocky cliffs as well as on boulders in woody areas.

Remarks

To assign a given population to *Co. (Cl.) waldemari* rather than to *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* on the basis of the morphology of the shell and the female genitalia alone could be challenging if not impossible (see Figs 34–35). Only the structure of the male genitalia allows a convincing identification of the species. The H3 analysis (Fig. 7) confirms that these sibling species belong to separate clades within *Clessiniella*.

Boeckel (1939) considered *Co. (Cl.) waldemari* a subspecies of *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum*. This view was contradicted by Bole (1994). In some areas, like on Mount Snežnik in southern Slovenia, the two species live not far from each other and here they can be distinguished also conchologically while differing in the presence or absence of the spots on the teleoconch (with *Co. (Cl.) waldemari* having a spotless shell) and in the shape of the body whorl approaching the aperture, in lateral view (Fig. 36).

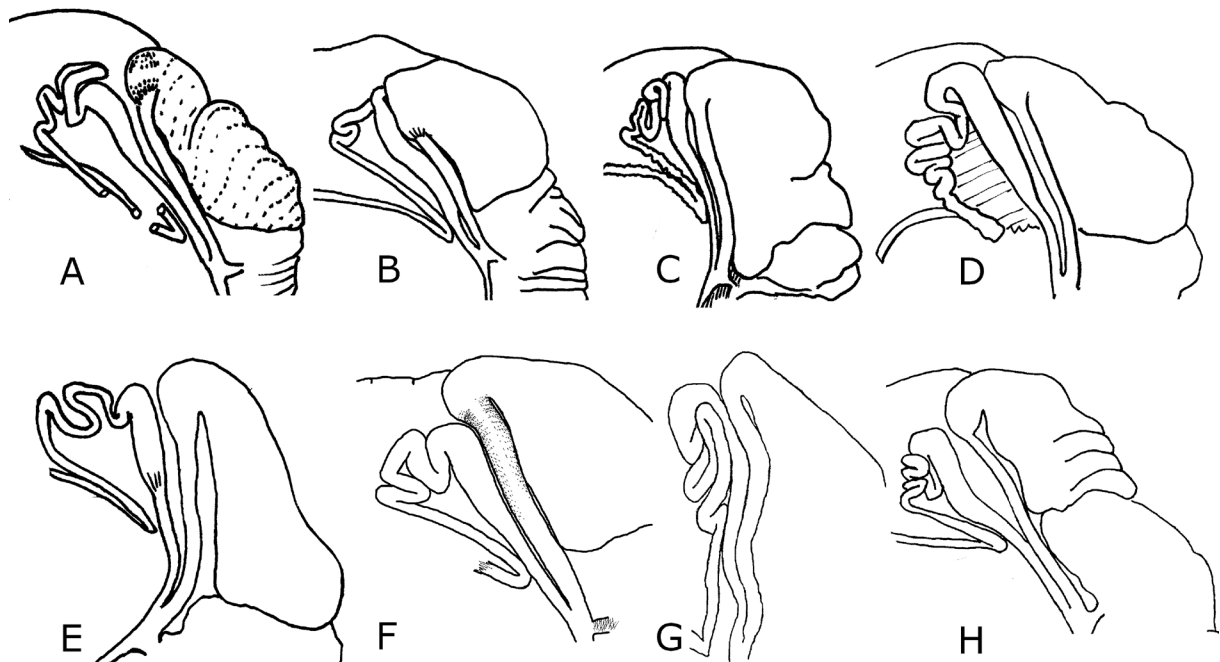


Fig. 32. Variation of the female genitalia in (A.J. Wagner, 1897). **A.** Polog-E of Čepovan, Slovenia (WdM6842). **B.** Dol-E of Čepovan, Slovenia (WdM6837). **C.** Divje Jezero, Slovenia (WdM6840). **D.** Tisovec, Slovenia (WdM6749). **E.** Vrsic Pass, Slovenia (EZ0896). **F.** Benete, Slovenia (WdM6805). **G.** Vitunin spring, Croatia (EZ0903). **H.** Mt Klek, Croatia (EZ0905).

Discussion

The lack of clear diagnostic features in shell morphology, with intraspecific sometimes overlapping interspecific variability as in Pyrenean Cochlostomatidae (Gofas 2001), is one of the reasons of the problematic taxonomy at the species level within the genus *Cochlostoma*. Based on only shell morphology, several populations of 4 of the 5 species of *Clessiniella* cannot be identified with certainty. The lack of clear distinguishing shell features may explain why a species like *Co. (Cl.) stelucorum* sp. nov. went unnoticed in an area that may be considered well explored. The multivariate analyses of



Fig. 33. *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) waldemari* (A.J. Wagner, 1897), syntype, ♀, at the Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN, Warsaw, Poland (MIZPAS-W-6979a).

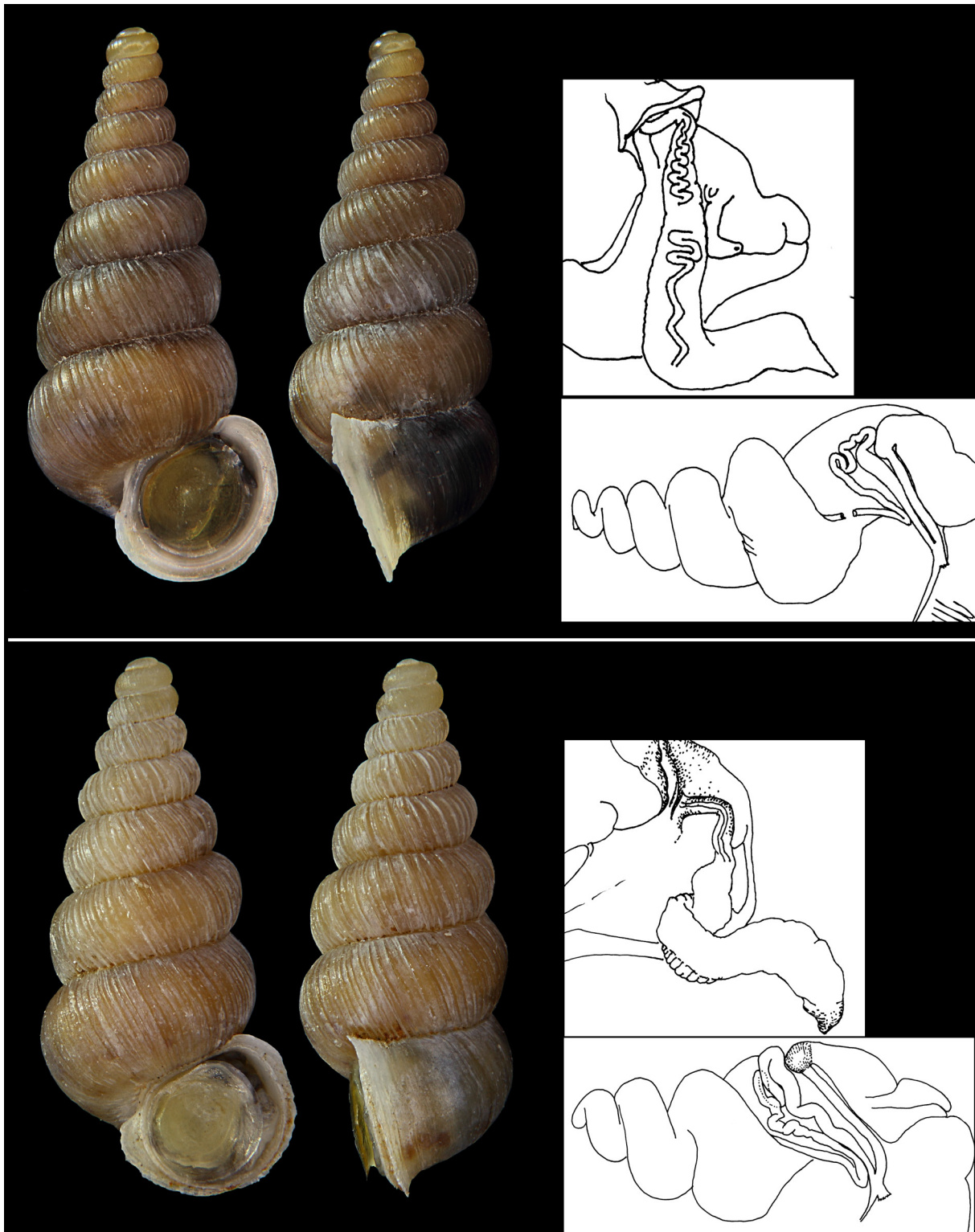


Fig. 34. Example of two populations of species of *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.*, 2015 which are impossible to distinguish without analyzing the male genitalia. Female shells. Top: *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *waldemari* (A.J. Wagner, 1897), Polog-E of Čepovan, Slovenia (WdM6842). Bottom: *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878), Jakačici, Croatia (WdM6699).

the shell measurements also fail to unequivocally diagnose the species. The shell features that cannot be quantified may be helpful for identification, but are hardly decisive, except for the identification of *Co. (Cl.) anomphale*. There is no general, always satisfying, single morphological dataset that enables indisputable identifications. The analysis of the female genital morphology sets apart *Co. (Cl.) anomphale* and *Co. (Cl.) stelucorum* sp. nov. from the other species but it does not clarify everything in *Cochlostoma* taxonomy. Similarly, the investigation of the male genitalia reveals a taxonomical relevant feature for the diagnosis of *Co. (Cl.) waldemari* but not of the other species.

A combined analysis of shell and genitalia is needed to clarify the taxonomic relationships within the genus in a satisfactory way. It should not be overlooked, however, that the results of our approach do not



Fig. 35. Example of two populations of species of *Clessiniella* Zallot *et al.*, 2015 which are impossible to distinguish without analyzing the male genitals. Male shells. Top: *Cochlostoma (Clessiniella) waldemari* (A.J. Wagner, 1897), Mt Klek, Croatia (EZ0904). Bottom: *Co. (Cl.) tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878), Val Rosandra, Italy (EZ0840).

fundamentally differ from the views of our predecessors except for the phylogenetic relations amongst taxa. Three species of *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) got their names in the 19th century, one in the 20th century, and one species was discovered only in modern times.

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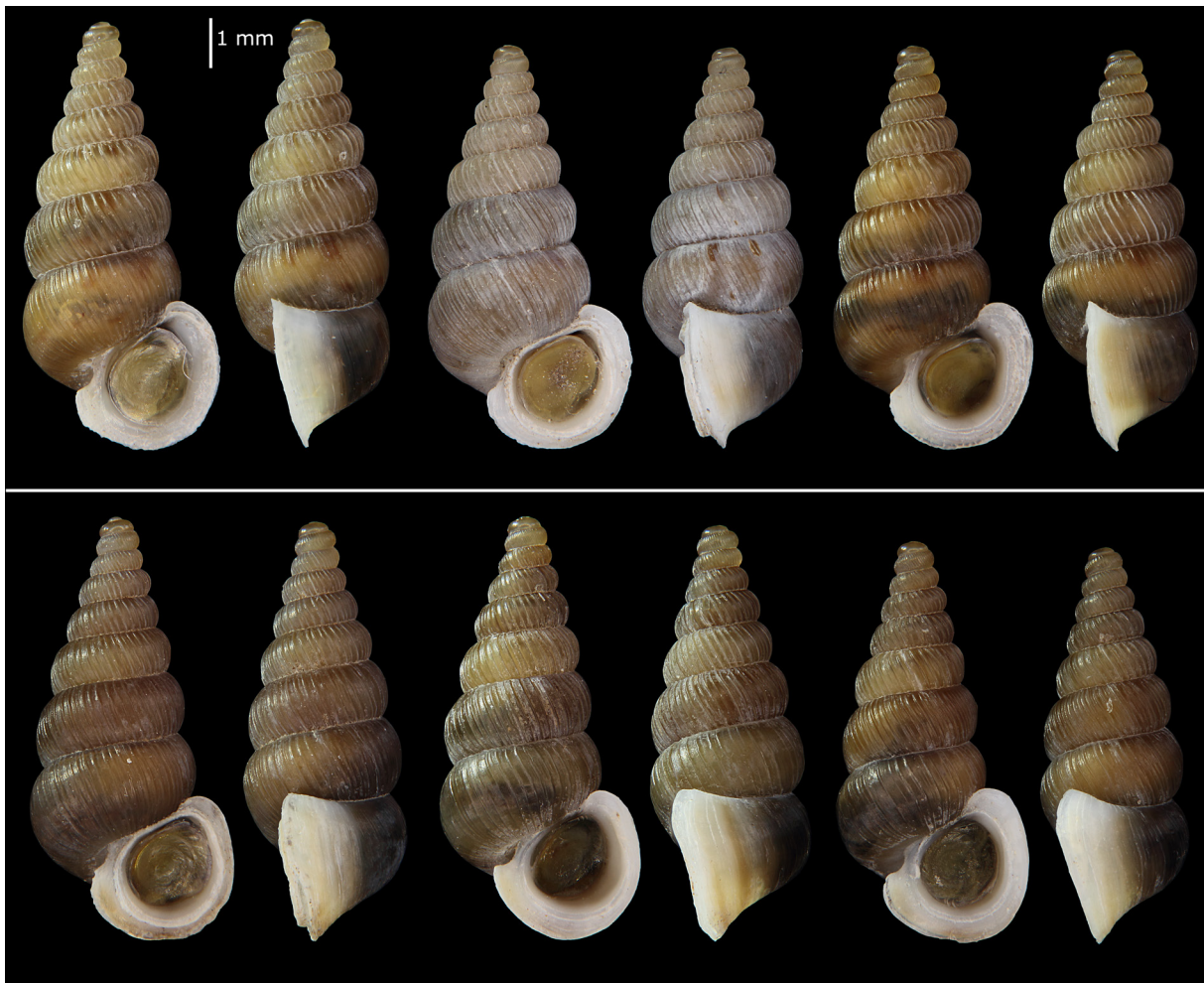


Fig. 36. Top: *Cochlostoma* (*Clessiniella*) *tergestinum* (Westerlund, 1878), Mt Snežnik 1161 m a.s.l., Slovenia (WdM7012). Bottom: *Co. (Cl.) waldemari* (A.J. Wagner, 1897), Mt Snežnik 1150 m a.s.l., Slovenia (WdM7014).

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