
On the genus *Mastoides* Westerlund, 1896 (Pulmonata, Enidae)

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ABSTRACT. Description of *Mastoides obeliscus* Schileyko, sp. nov. is presented. The composition of the genus *Mastoides* is briefly discussed.

The name *Mastoides* Westerlund, 1896 has been initially suggested for a subgenus of the genus *Buliminus*, with *Buliminus albocostatus* Westerlund, 1896 as the type species (by monotypy). This species has been described from Arslanbob (Ferghana Range, Kyrgyzstan). Later Kobelt [1905] added one more taxon, *Buliminus (Mastoides) albocostatus orloffensis* from the Talas River valley [Kyrgyzstan]. Schileyko [1984] elevated the rank of *Mastoides* up to generic and considered *orloffensis* as a separate species.

In the mentioned book of 1984 I gave the picture of shell (p. 298, fig. 212 I) and anatomy (p. 299, fig. 213) of species, which I named *Mastoides orloffensis*. This material has been collected at Dzhaz-ichu (Ferghana Range); the illustrated specimen was not very similar to "true" *M. orloffensis*, that is why I made a reservation: "The shells from Talas River valley (topotypes) markedly differ from the shells collected in Ferghana Range: the former have 8-8.3 mm in height and strong ribs whereas the latter are larger (11-12.5 mm), and have nearly smooth surface with light streaks. Although size and degree of sculpture development are plastic characters, I am not sure that these two groups of shells are conspecific. However, as anatomy of "true" *M. orloffensis* (from Talas River valley) is unknown, I think that suggesting of a new name for specimens from Ferghana Range would be premature" [Schileyko, 1984: 298-299].

Now, after looking through some additional material, I came to the conclusion that the species illustrated by me under the name *Mastoides orloffensis* deserves a description as a separate species, and *M. orloffensis* is not figured in the book [Schileyko, 1984].

According to original description [Kobelt, 1905: 19], 5 shells of *Mastoides orloffensis* have been collected by Orloff and have been sent to Kobelt by O. Rosen; the type locality is "Thalosthal in russischen Turkestan". The type series is housed in the

Senckenberg museum. Dr. Ronald Janssen informed me (pers. comm.) that Dr. Adolf Zilch selected lectotype (No. SMF 238552) but did not validate it by publication. In the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (ZMMU) 2 shells are deposited (one of them broken) as "*Subzebrinus orloffensis* Kob." with the label: "Karagojn Schlucht. Rosen". Karagojn gorge is located in the Talas River valley.

Here I present the drawing of the shell from Karagojn gorge (ZMMU Lc-14565) (Fig. 1; shell height 9.1, diam. 3.0 mm) and description of *M. obeliscus* sp. nov.

Mastoides obeliscus Schileyko, sp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

Schileyko, 1984: 298 [*Mastoides orloffensis* (part.)]; figs. 212, I; 213.

Locus typicus: Dzhaz-ichu River valley, Kara-Ungur River basin, Ferghana Range.

Holotype (shell) deposited in ZMMU, No. Lc-21491; soft parts of holotype and 6 paratypes (2 of them juv.) in the Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg, No. 1/102-1964. Material was collected by I.M. Likharev on June 16, 1961. Holotype and 1 paratype dissected.

Shell tower-shaped, moderately solid, shining, of 8-9 slightly convex whorls. Last whorl nearly straight, just a very little ascending in front. First 4-5 whorls form conic-rounded apical part of shell whereas diameter of rest 4 whorls nearly uniform. Suture shallow, margined. Apex widely rounded. Color consisting of corneous background and white irregular streaks. Embryonic whorls smooth, postembryonic surface nearly so, but white streaks scarcely elevated. Aperture rounded, only slightly oblique, its insertions not approached, connected by whitish parietal callus bearing a weak parietal tubercle; aperture margins moderately reflexed, with smoothed, wide lip. Umbilicus, a narrow ovate slit. Height 11.0-12.5, diam. 4.0-4.2 mm; holotype: 12.5 x 4.2 mm.

Vas deferens long, slender, enters epiphallus eccentrically leaving extremely short, rudimentary flagellum. Epiphallus long, caecum sits a little below