

Malacofauna of typical waterbodies of the middle and lower Ural River

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The Ural River is one of poorly studied Russian rivers. Malacofauna of typical waterbodies of the middle and lower reach of the Ural River includes 80 species of Molluscs: Bivalvia — 39, Gastropoda — 41. The complete list of species is presented. It includes 15 species new for this drainage area: 11 species of Bivalvia (*Crassiana fuscata* (Rossmassler, 1836); *C. irgizlaica* (Lindholm, 1904); *Unio protractus* (Lindholm, 1932); *Amesoda scaldiana* (Normand, 1844); *Pisidium inflatum* (Muhlfeld in Porro, 1838); *Neopisidium moitessierianum* (Paladilhe, 1866); *N. trigonum* (Locard, 1893); *Henslowiana suecica* (Clessin in Westerlund, 1873); *Cingulipisidium crassum* (Stelfox, 1918); *Euglesa globularis* (Clessin in Westerlund, 1873); *E. casertana* (Poli, 1791), and 4 species of Gastropoda (*Cincinna ambigua* (Westerlund, 1873); *C. antiqua* (Sowerby, 1838); *Lymnaea intermedia* Lamarck, 1822; *Physa bulla* (Muller, 1774)).

Малакофауна типичных водоемов среднего и нижнего течения реки Урал

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Река Урал является одним из малоизученных водных объектов Европы. В бентофауне среднего и нижнего течения реки Урал отмечено 80 видов моллюсков: Bivalvia — 39, Gastropoda — 41, в том числе впервые указаны для бассейна Урала в настоящем сообщении 11 видов Bivalvia (*Crassiana fuscata* (Rossmassler, 1836); *C. irgizlaica* (Lindholm, 1904); *Unio protractus* (Lindholm, 1932); *Amesoda scaldiana* (Normand, 1844); *Pisidium inflatum* (Muhlfeld in Porro, 1838); *Neopisidium moitessierianum* (Paladilhe, 1866); *N. trigonum* (Locard, 1893); *Henslowiana suecica* (Clessin in Westerlund, 1873); *Cingulipisidium crassum* (Stelfox, 1918); *Euglesa globularis* (Clessin in Westerlund, 1873); *E. casertana* (Poli, 1791) и 4 вида Gastropoda (*Cincinna ambigua* (Westerlund, 1873); *C. antiqua* (Sowerby, 1838); *Lymnaea intermedia* Lamarck, 1822; *Physa bulla* (Muller, 1774)).

The Ural River drainage is one of poorly studied river drainages of Europe. The existing information about the malacofauna of middle and lower Ural River including tributaries and waterbodies of river valleys permits to characterize it as typical of rivers of southern part of European Russia (dividing the region between Middle Volgan and Near-Caspian provinces [Kruglov, Starobogatov, 1993a]).

The first data about the malacofauna were mainly based on the study of waterbodies of impoundment area near Orenburg [Vorontsovsky, 1912, 1922]. Behning [1938] published the results of his faunistic research of 1928-1929. Mozley [1934, 1935] described molluscs of northern Kazakhstan (including the Ural drainage

area); the limnaeids of this region were discussed by Mozley and Lazareva [1967]. Stelmakova [1954] significantly contributed to the list of molluscs of waterbodies in impoundment area. Faunistic study of the middle Ural River began in the 1960s by scientists of the Chair of Zoology of the Orenburg Medical Institute [Drabkin, 1971; Nikitina, 1974]. The lower flow and delta of the river were studied by the Ural-Caspian Division of the Central Institute of Sturgeon Fish Industry (TsNIORKh). Some data on the Ural River malacofauna were also obtained by parasitologists [Khavkin, 1984; Smirnova, 1967].

There are 80 species of Mollusca (39 Bivalvia and 41 Gastropoda) in the malacofauna of the middle and lower Ural River (see Table 1). Three