



Атлас современных моллюсков северной Евразии. 6

Guide to Recent molluscs of northern Eurasia. 6

Genus *Armiger* Hartmann, 1840 (family Planorbidae)

Larisa A. PROSOROVA

Biological-Pedological Institute of Far Eastern Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Prospect 100 years of Vladivostok, Vladivostok 159, RUSSIA

Yaroslav I. STAROBOGATOV

Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya embankment 1, St.-Petersburg, RUSSIA

The genus *Armiger* is one of the most species-poor in the family Planorbidae. At the same time it is one of the two genera of the family, which are characterized by a Holarctic distribution. The genus includes 15 nominal species and infraspecific forms: *Nautilus crista* Linnaeus, 1758; *Turbo nautilus* Linnaeus, 1767; *Planorbis imbricatus* Müller, 1774; *P. cristatus* Draparnaud, 1805; *P. crista* var. *spinulosus* Clessin, 1873; *P. crista* var. *bielzi* Kimakowicz, 1884; *P. annandalei* Germain, 1918; *Armiger jagellonensis* B. Dybowski et Grochmalicki, 1922; *A. sobieskianus* B. Dybowski et Grochmalicki, 1922, *A. gedymienensis* B. Dybowski et Grochmalicki, 1922; *A. vitoldianus* B. Dybowski et Grochmalicki, 1922; *A. paravitoldianus* B. Dybowski et Grochmalicki, 1922, *Planorbis crista* var. *inermis* Lindholm, 1926, *Armiger schamaricus* Izzatullaev, 1972; *A. jankovskajae* Izzatullaev, 1984.

The majority of malacologists regards all (or almost all) these names as synonyms of *Armiger crista*. In fact it is nearly so. Lindholm [1926] clearly demonstrated that *Turbo nautilus* and *Planorbis imbricatus* are synonyms of the typical *Armiger crista*. As for the latter name, it is supported by reference to Linnaeus [1758] and Rösel [1755], who published pictures, on which the Linnaeus' description has been based. *Planorbis cristatus* is also evidently a synonym of *Armiger crista*, judging from

both the diagnosis and the picture. Clessin's *P. crista* var. *spinulosus* is a strongly sculptured *A. crista*. *Planorbis crista* var. *bielzi* differs from *A. crista* not only in the absence of periostracal ribs but also in the position of rounded peripheral angle, which is disposed near the periphery but not near the upper surface. After the study of rich European material, we may state that both *A. crista* and *A. bielzi* have ribbed and ribless specimens. Ribbed specimens of the former species have widely spaced ribs (7-19 on the last whorl), whereas those of the latter have more crowded ribs (26-32 on the last whorl).

Three of the five *Armiger* species described by B. Dybowski and Grochmalicki (*A. jagellonensis*, *A. sobieskianus*, and *A. gedymienensis*) are doubtless synonyms of *A. crista*, whereas the two other (*A. vitoldianus* and *A. paravitoldianus*) are synonyms of *A. bielzi*, as it is evidenced by the descriptions and photographs. Formally *Planorbis crista* var. *inermis* was established for ribless specimens of both *A. crista* and *A. bielzi* as a new name for *P. nautilus* auct. non Linnaeus, 1767. However the specimen in the collection of Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersburg, identified by Lindholm himself, belongs to *A. bielzi*.

Summing up, we may state that only two species were described from Europe. A careful