

Genus *Corbicula* in the Amur River (Bivalvia, Corbiculidae)

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Three new species (*Corbicula nevelskoyi* sp.nov., *C. amurensis* sp.nov. and *C. sirofskii* sp.nov.) from the Amur River are described. A key for identification of Russian Far East *Corbicula* is presented.

Корбикулы (*Corbicula*, Corbiculidae) реки Амур

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Описаны три новых вида из р. Амур: *Corbicula nevelskoyi* sp.nov., *C. amurensis* sp.nov. и *C. sirofskii* sp.nov. Приведена определительная таблица дальневосточных корбикул.

Presently 5 species of *Corbicula* are known from the south of Russian Far East: *Corbicula japonica* Prime, 1864; *C. finitima* Lindholm, 1927; *C. elatior* Martens, 1905; *C. producta* Martens, 1905; and *C. lindholmi* Kursalova et Starobogatov, 1971. Only one of them (*C. japonica*) has been recorded from the Russian part of the Amur River basin (Kursalova, Starobogatov, 1971; Zatravkin, Bogatov, 1987; Clement, 1989). This species has the widest distribution among all Far-Eastern corbiculas and is known from the continental coast of the Japan Sea southward from the Amur River, from southern Sakhalin Island and Kurile Islands as well as from Japan.

It was believed that *C. japonica* lives in the Amur River from the delta to Khabarovsk, in both brackish and fresh water (Zatravkin, Bogatov, 1987). However, the revision of shells of all Far-Eastern species deposited in the Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (St.-Petersburg) as well as of new collections showed the presence of 3 additional

species in the Amur River; their localities are restricted by those parts of the river which are not affected by the sea water. At the same time the distribution of *C. japonica* in the Amur River is restricted only by the brackish-water zone of the Amur delta.

Our revision was based on use of comparative method (Logvinenko, Starobogatov, 1971). This method takes into consideration the peculiarities of curvature of the valve frontal section. The method is based on the fact that contours of specimens belonging to the same species and having been drawn in a standard way coincide when superimposed, whereas contours of shells belonging to different species do not coincide.

Holotype and paratype specimens of all new species are deposited in the Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (St.-Petersburg); all the holotypes have No. 1 in the Systematic catalog. The work was supported by the Russian Foundation for Fundamental Research.