

New and little-known land snails from Turkey

(Gastropoda: Pulmonata)

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Abstract: *Schileykula* (?) *attilae* sp. n. and *Monacha* (*Methateba*) *georgievi* sp. n. are described here from the Turkish provinces of Artvin and Bolu, respectively. *Orcula zilchi* Urbański, 1960 is reported from two additional localities, which extends the known distribution area of the species. Dextral and sinistral individuals of *Imparietula ridvani* Schütt, 1995 were found in one population.

Key words: Hygromiidae, Orculidae, Enidae, *Monacha*, *Schileykula*, reverse coiling, taxonomy

Introduction

Recent field trips and material received from Dilian G. GEORGIEV (see AUDIBERT et al. 2010) have resulted in two new species of land snails and interesting faunistic data from Turkey.

The material used in this paper is deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM), and in the private collections of the following collectors: Z. P. ERÖSS (ZPE, Budapest), A. HUNYADI (AH, Budapest), L. NÉMETH (NL, Budapest) and B. PÁLL-GERGELY (BPG, Mosonmagyaróvár).

Family Orculidae Pilsbry, 1918

Schileykula (?) *attilae* sp. n.

Schileykula sp.: NEUBERT, 1993: 66. Fig. 12 (shell).

Schileykula batumensis (Retowski, 1889) (?): HAUSDORF, 1996: 1-86 (mentioned under the name *Schileykula batumensis*).

Type locality: Turkey, Artvin province, Şavşat Kalesi (fortress) (41°15.59'N, 42°19.64'E), 950 m a.s.l., leg: B. PÁLL-GERGELY, 28.v.2006.

Material: The holotype and the paratypes were collected at the type locality. Holotype: HNHM 97260, 28.v.2006. Paratypes: HNHM 97261 (3 shells), 28.v.2006, leg. B. PÁLL-GERGELY; BPG (73 shells), 28.v.2006, leg. B. PÁLL-GERGELY; AH (7 shells), 18.vii.2005, leg. Z. ERÖSS, A. HUNYADI & B. PÁLL-GERGELY; ZPE (7 shells), 18.vii.2005, NL (90 shells) 29.v.2005, NL (48 shells) 28.v.2006.; NL (283 shells) 4.vi.2007, all leg. Z. ERÖSS, A. HUNYADI & B. PÁLL-GERGELY.

Description of the shell (Figs 2-5): The right-coiled, brownish-corneous shell is broadly cylindrical to elongated-ovoid with a domed apex and with about 9.5-10.5 strongly flattened whorls that are separated with narrowly indented sutures. In most cases the protoconch has a very fine spiral sculpture. The first 0.5-1.5 whorls of the protoconch are smooth in some specimens, and this smooth sculpture turns into a part having fine spiral sculpture. This surface changes immediately to a densely, rather irregularly wrinkled surface. The wrinkles become more or less obsolete towards the last whorl.