

A NEW LOCALITY OF *CHILOSTOMA FAUSTINUM* (ROSSMÄSSLER, 1835) IN THE ROMINCKA FOREST (NE POLAND)

MAGDALENA MARZEC

Landscape Park of Romincka Forest, Szkolna 1, 19-505 Żytkiejmy, Poland (e-mail: magdamarzec@poczta.onet.pl)

ABSTRACT: A Carpathian species, *Chilostoma faunstinum* (Rossm.), was found in the Romincka Forest (NE Poland), 400 km from its nearest locality in Poland, and 100 km from an isolated record in Lithuania.

KEY WORDS: terrestrial snails, Chilostoma faunstinum, new record, Poland

The Romincka Forest is a big forest complex in north-eastern Poland, Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship, on the Polish-Russian border. According to the physiographical division of Poland, it is a mesoregion within the macroregion of the Lithuanian Lakeland (KONDRACKI 1994). The area has a very harsh climate, with the mean annual air temperature of +5.6°C, and the vegetation season of only 180 days.

In the Romincka Forest I found a locality of *Chilostoma faustinum* (Rossmässler, 1835) in the valley of the Duży Budier stream, in the eastern part of the forest, ca. 1 km from the nearest forest edge, 3 km south of the village Żytkiejmy (district Dubeninki). The valley bottom is covered by a riverine forest with alder stands 70 years old; the forest on the slopes is mixed, with sparse old spruce trees and a dense undergrowth of hazel.

In October 2004 I found a single individual of *Ch. faustinum*. The snail was sitting on a vertical concrete wall which is a part of a culvert under a forest dirt road. It was accompanied by single individuals of *Cochlicopa lubrica* (O. F. Müll.), *Ena obscura* (O. F. Müll.), *Macrogastra ventricosa* (Drap.) and *Bulgarica*

cana (Held). In April 2005 I found 13 individuals: 9 adult and 4 immature. The snails were buried shallowly in the litter, among last-year's leaves.

All the shells were yellow, with a single dark band and white lip; the underside was clearly darker than the upperside. The width of adult shells ranged from 15.3 to 17.8 mm; the height from 9.0 to 11.4 mm.

Ch. faustinum is a Carpathian species of humid forests, preferring humid rocks covered by lush vegetation (URBAŃSKI 1957, WIKTOR 2004). In Poland its continuous distribution range includes Upper Silesia, Sudetes, Małopolska Upland, Tatra Mts, Pieniny Mts, Cracow-Częstochowa Upland, Sandomierska Lowland, Beskidy and Bieszczady. Besides, it has isolated localities in the Świętokrzyskie Mts (RIEDEL 1988, WIKTOR 2004)

The new locality in the Romincka Forest is situated ca. 100 km from the nearest known occurrence of the species – an isolated locality in the vicinity of Kaunas (Lithuania) (SKUJIENE 2002), where it is believed to have been introduced (WIKTOR 2004), and 400 km from the nearest locality in Poland, in the Święto-krzyskie Mts.

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