New records of *Tsoukatosia* GITTENBERGER 2000 (Gastropoda, Clausiliidae, Phaedusinae) from the Peloponnesos (Greece).

ALEXANDER REISCHÜTZ, PETER L. REISCHÜTZ & MIKLÓS SZEKERES, Horn - Szeged.

Abstract


Zusammenfassung


![Figure 1: Tsoukatosia localities in the Peloponnesos.](image)

[Full circles show newly discovered occurrences of *Tsoukatosia argolica* A. & P. L. REISCHÜTZ & SZEKERES (a-c), *Tsoukatosia liae dragoumiensis* A. & P. L. REISCHÜTZ & SZEKERES (d-e), *Tsoukatosia liae parnonica* A. & P. L. REISCHÜTZ & SZEKERES (f), and *Tsoukatosia christinae* A. & P. L. REISCHÜTZ (g). Empty circles correspond to *Tsoukatosia* data reported earlier in the literature.]
A 2018 field trip by authors Alexander and Peter L. Reischütz to the Peloponnesos, Greece, resulted in the discovery of new localities (Figure 1) of the genus *Tsoukatosia* GITTENBERGER 2000, and the collected material provided valuable additional morphological and distribution data on some taxa of these subterranean clausiliids.

*Tsoukatosia argolica* A. & P. L. REISCHÜTZ & SZEKERES 2016 was collected at the following three new sites in the Argolis area: Palaia Epidavros to Kalloni road 2.3 km NW of the Nisida junction (37°35′12″ N 23°13′20″ E, 110 m) (Figure 1, a); Palaia Epidavros to Kalloni road 1.4 km NW of the Nisida junction (37°34′59″ N 23°13′54″ E, 140 m) (Figure 1, b); and along the road to the wind-energy-park SW of Neratzia (37°33′7″ N 23°15′51″ E, 240 m) (Figure 1, c). The last mentioned occurrence is only about 200 m ESE of the type locality of this species (A. & P. L. REISCHÜTZ & SZEKERES 2016).

All new samples of *T. argolica* contain adult, undamaged shells (Figure 2), which allow refinement of the original description that was made on the basis of body whorls (A. & P. L. REISCHÜTZ & SZEKERES 2016). The four fully developed specimens consist of 8.0 to 9.0 whorls and their shell height data are 10.2 and 10.6 mm (Neratzia specimens, both with minor growth defect), as well as 12.5 and 13.0 mm (specimens from NW of the Nisida junction). Despite the size difference between the localities, all specimens share the shell features characteristic for this species (A. & P. L. REISCHÜTZ & SZEKERES 2016). The much closer new localities with somewhat larger specimens suggest that the two apices of *Tsoukatosia* found earlier SE of Palaia Epidavros (37°36′33″ N 23°10′34″ E, 100 m) (A. & P. L. REISCHÜTZ & SZEKERES 2016:111), most likely also belong to *T. argolica*.

In the Parnon Mountains new localities of *T. liae dragoumiensis* A. & P. L. REISCHÜTZ & SZEKERES 2018 were discovered SE of Tripoli, at 400 m SW of Agios Georgios (37°24′57″ N 22°35′7″ E, 440 m) (Figure 1, d), and at 500 m SE of Aetochori (37°23′35″ N 22°36′07″ E, 410 m) (Figure 1, e). The latter site yielded well preserved specimens (with 9.0–9.3 whorls, 13.4–13.8 mm shell height) of this subspecies of which earlier only much eroded material with a
single entire shell was known (A. & P. L. Reischütz & Szekeres 2018). Additionally, *T. liae parnonica* A. & P. L. Reischütz & Szekeres 2018 was also found at a new site 4 km NW of Kallithea (37°06'19" N 22°37'13" E, 900 m) (Figure 1, f).

A new locality of *T. christinae* A. & P. L. Reischütz 2003 was discovered in the Taigetos Mountains, S of Taigeti, along the road to Anavryti (37°2'21" N 22°21'34" E, 930 m) (Figure 1, g). This record extends the distribution range of the species, and also of the genus, to the eastern slopes of the Taigetos, from where no *Tsoukatosia* localities had been known (A. & P. L. Reischütz 2004; A. & P. L. Reischütz & Szekeres 2016).

**Acknowledgements**
The authors thank Anita Eschner, Zoltán Fehér and Ronald Janssen for granting access to the public collections at their care, as well as Barna Páll-Gergely for his valuable help in preparing the photo images.

**References**


**Addresses of the authors**
Alexander and Peter L. Reischütz, Puechhaimgas 52, A-3580 Horn, Austria.
Miklós Szekeres, Institute of Plant Biology, Biological Research Centre HAS, Temesvári krt. 62, H-6726 Szeged, Hungary.