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LIMNOFAUNA EUROPaea

Eine Zusammenstellung
aller die europäischen Binnengewässer
bewohnenden mehrzelligen Tierarten mit Angaben
über ihre Verbreitung und Ökologie

Herausgegeben von

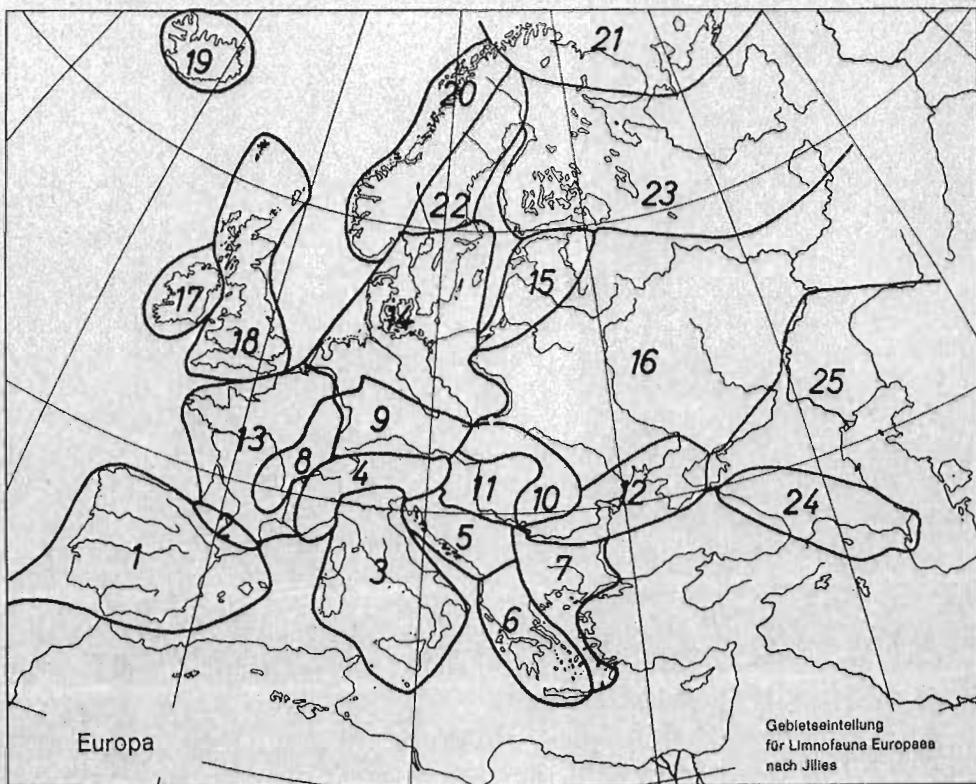
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GUSTAV FISCHER VERLAG · STUTTGART · 1967



Die geographischen Regionen

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Gebiet 1: Iberische Halbinsel | Gebiet 14: Zentrales Flachland |
| Gebiet 2: Pyrenäen | Gebiet 15: Baltische Provinz |
| Gebiet 3: Italien | Gebiet 16: Östliches Flachland |
| Gebiet 4: Alpen | Gebiet 17: Irland |
| Gebiet 5: Dinarischer Westbalkan | Gebiet 18: England |
| Gebiet 6: Hellenischer Westbalkan | Gebiet 19: Island |
| Gebiet 7: Ostbalkan | Gebiet 20: Boreales Hochland |
| Gebiet 8: Westliches Mittelgebirge | Gebiet 21: Tundra |
| Gebiet 9: Zentrales Mittelgebirge | Gebiet 22: Nordschweden |
| Gebiet 10: Karpaten | Gebiet 23: Taiga |
| Gebiet 11: Ungarische Tiefebene | Gebiet 24: Kaukasus |
| Gebiet 12: Pontische Provinz | Gebiet 25: Kaspische Niederung |
| Gebiet 13: Westliches Flachland | |

Al Dr. H. Krieger
cordiale omaggio

Pisa, 21 Sett. 62

Fiori vaff.

The main evolutionary radiation of Turbellaria took place in the ocean where the majority of orders and most families are represented. From the sea some groups have sent offshoots to colonize the inland waters as well as some terrestrial habitats. Among the families included in the following list a few are typically limnetic (e.g. Catenulidae and Stenostomidae) some, though having marine representatives, have blossomed mainly in fresh water (e.g. Dalyelliidae and Typhloplanidae), and others are represented mainly by marine species and genera (e.g. Otoplanidae, Polycystidae and Koinocystidae).

The turbellarians are typically benthonic; a few species are also found in the plancton. The groups dealt with here are particularly abundant in still waters or in slowly moving waters. A good many species, however, are found also in springs and mosses of swift streams. The turbellarian fauna of great rivers and of underground waters is much poorer but also perhaps less intensely studied. All the species listed but two, ectoparasites on Crustacea, are free living (the Temnocephalida are not considered in this chapter).

The determination of the species is based chiefly on the morphology of the genital apparatus. Since most members of the Catenulidae and Stenostomidae usually reproduce asexually, systematics of these groups offers considerable difficulty. The systematic identification can be obtained in most cases by pressing living specimens gently and gradually under a cover slide. For a few forms an examination of sectioned material may be necessary. For an accurate description of a new species this procedure is a prerequisite. Since the identification of preserved material is difficult, often impossible, the student of this group must be able to study freshly collected samples. This is one of the reasons of the paucity of our knowledge of the microturbellarians.

Many of the species listed here are of questionable validity. As a rule I have listed them but some are indicated only in footnotes as probable synonima. I have omitted those species whose description is so poor that their eventual identification, also in their type-locality, would be unlikely. Recent revisions of the genera Stenostomum and Macrostomum have shown that some of the specific names among the most

frequent ones in the published regional check lists have been used to indicate more than one systematic entity. The majority of the available reports is thus to be considered worthless. It is most probable that the distribution range of species, which have now been identified with certainty is greater than the one given here.

Turbellarians have been studied intensively in only a few districts, and in these we can assume that the majority of the species has been identified. Eastern Fennoscandia is the best explored district. Poland, the central and eastern alpine regions and a few parts of Russia have also been well studied. A large number of new species are likely to be found in some of the poorly explored regions, especially in the Iberian and Balcan peninsulas. In other regions the turbellarians have been studied in few localities: for example the boreal highlands (20), where only the high mountain fauna of Northern Sweden has been studied and the South-western Balcan (6) from where almost only the Ohrid fauna is known. I have indicated in the remarks column if a species has been found only in a limited part of a rather large district.

Since some of the places which have been explored are at a boundary between two districts, I have chosen arbitrarily to which district to attribute their fauna. The species found around Kittilä and Kilpisjärvi (Finnish Lapland) as those from KANDALKŠA (Kola peninsula) have been listed in the 21st district; those of the lakes Wigry and Harsz (North-eastern Poland) in the 15th; those of Perm and Vjatka surroundings (North-eastern Russia) to the 23rd. In the Caspian depression (25) the turbellarians have been studied almost only in places at the boundary with the 16th district (SARTOV, ČKALOV and others).

Since the fauna of most districts is so poorly known, I have preferred to avoid the use of the symbols + (endemism), - (sure absence) and · (presence only at the district boundaries). For the same reason have I only in few cases indicated a probable presence of a species.

I have not given in the list the following species: Macrostomum curvituba Luther, Macrostomum hystricinum Bekl., Macrostomum tenuicauda Luther, Coronhelmis multispinosus Luther, Placorhynchus octaculeatus dimorphis Karling. They are euryaline forms or species known only from brack-

ish waters which have been found in internal salt waters and/or occasionally in estuarines or in fresh waters but near the sea coast.

Only for a small number of species we have an adequate knowledge of the ecology; many have been found only once or a few times, and often the description of the habitats is a poor one. In particular the distinction between species living in permanent still waters (5) and those from temporary bodies of water (6) has proved to be a difficult one to draw in many instances. I hope the reader will realize that the ecological characterization has in most cases only a provisional value.

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Turbellaria

	westl. Mediterr.				Alpen		Balkan			zentr. Mittelegebirge			Donauländer		Tiefebene				Großbrit., Island			Fennoskandien			Kaukas., Kasp.		Öko- logie		Bemerkungen	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25					
CATENULIDA																														
Catenulidae																														
CATENULA																														
lemaiae Ant. Dug.	1	●	o	●	●	●	o	o	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	o	●	o	●	o	o	5, 6, 10, 13 prob. cosmopol.				
macrura Marc.	2																				●					13)	Brasil			
sekerai Beauch.	3						●				●			●												5?, 6	N. America			
SUOMINA																														
turgida (Zach.)	4			●				●				●		●							●				10, (3, 6)	Brasil				
Stenostomidae																														
MYOSTENOSTOMUM																														
bulbocaudatum Luth.	5																				●					10	S. Finland			
fasciatum (Vejd.) 2)	6			●					●																	3, 5				
lutetianum (Beauch.)	7									●																5	Paris			
tauricum (Nas.) 3)	8		●					●			●	●		(?)							(?)				5, 6	Americas				
RHYNCHOSCOLEX																														
remanei Rix.	9										●															1	Schlesw.-Holst.			
simplex Leidy	10		●					●				●	●	●							●	●			2, 3(1, 5, 10)	Amer., Japan				
STENOSTOMUM																														
agile (Sill.) (?) 4)	11		●					●			●		(?)												5	Americas				
anatirostrum Marc.	12										●														6, 13	Brasil				
arevaloi Gieys.	13	●	●					●			●														5, 6	Americas				
beauchampi n. sp. 5)	14	●						●			●														5, 6					
brevipharyngium K. et C. 6)	15								●	●															3, 5, 6, 13	China, Americas				
bryophilum Luth.	16																			●	●				2, 10 7)					
caudatum (Mark.) (?)	17		(?)														●								4, 5					
constrictum Luth.	18						(?)			●		(?)	(?)	(?)							●				4, 5, 6					
corderoi Marc.	19										(?)														5	Brasil				
grabbeskogense Luth.	20																								10, 13	S. Finland				
grande (Child) (?)	21										●									●	●				4-6, 10	Americas				
hemisphericum Nas.	22										●														5?, 6?	Brasil				
leucops (Ant. Dug.)	23	●	o	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	0	prob. cosmopol.			
middendorffii (M. Braun)	24																●								(?)	5				
simplex K. et C.	25						(?)																			3	Americas			
sphagnetorum Luth.	26																			●	●				10					
tuberculatum Nutt. et W.	27																				●					3, 5, 6 ⁸⁾				
ventronephrium Nutt.	28		●																							3, 4, 5 ⁹⁾	Americas			
MACROSTOMIDA																														
Microstomidae																														
MICROSTOMUM																														
lineare (Müll.)	29	o	o	●	●	o	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	0, 8	Asia, N. America?		
punctatum (Dorn.) (?)	30																●	●								5				
Macrostomidae																														
MACROSTOMUM																														
catarractae Gieys.	31										●															3	Tatry			
distinguendum Papi	32	●	●								●		●	●	●					●	●				1, 3-6	Sibiria				
fergussoni Bekl. (?)	33																				●	5?	Čkalov							
finnlandense Ferg.	34											●								●	●				1, 5,(2)					
inflatum Bekl.	35																			●	●				5	Perm.				
karlingi Papi	36		●																	●					2					
korsakovi Nas.	37																			●					2	Leningrad				
leptos A. d. L.	38						●																		5	Ohrid				

1) In Europe found once in a hay infusion

2) non S.f., NASONOV 1924

3) Syn. ? Myzonella microstomoides Bekl. (district N. 16)

4) non S.a., GRAFF 1911

5) Syn. S. unicolor, BEAUCHAMP 1948

6) Syn. S. sp. Nr. 2, AN-DER-LAN 1962

7) Species type from terrestrial mosses

8) In Europe found in a laboratory aquarium

9) In Europe found in humus only

Turbellaria

	westl. Mediterr.			Al- pen			Balkan			zentr. Mit- telgebirge			Donau- länder			Tiefebene			Großbrit., Island			Fennoskandien			Kau- kas.	Kasp.	Öko- logie	Bemerkungen		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25					
lutheri Bekl.	39																●				●				3, 5					
mosquense Bekl.	40																									4	Moskva river			
mystrophorum Meixn.	41		●	●																						2, 3, 8, 9				
obtusum (Vejd.)	42							●					(?)	(?)							●	●				2, 3, 13 (8?)				
orthostylum (M. Braun)	43		●	●							●		●	●							●	●				3, 5	N. America			
pithecius Papi	44		●																							11	Ischia			
quiritium Bekl. 10)	45		●																							? 11)	Roma			
retortum Papi	46		●																							6	Pisa			
rhabdophorum Bekl.	47										●															3 12)	Odessa			
rostratum Papi	48		●								●		●	●	●						●	●				5, 6 (1, 8)	Sibiria			
sensitivum (Sill.)	49		●																							5, 6, 13	N. America			
subterraneum Rix.	50												●													1	Schlesw.-Holst.			
tuba (Graff)	51		●	●		●	●				●	●	●	●											3, 5, 6 ¹⁴⁾	Asia, Americas				
PROMACROSTOMUM																														
gleysztori (Ferg.)	52	●		●																						3, 5, 11				
paradoxum A. d. L.	53					●																				5	Ohrid			
L EC I T H O E P I T H E L I A T A																														
Prorhynchidae																														
GEOCENTROPHORA																														
sphyrocephala Man 15)	54		●	●							●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2, 3, 13			
PRORHYNCHUS																														
alpinus Steinb.	55			●																						3	Steiermark			
fontinalis Vejd. (?) 16)	56			●							●															1, 2				
hastatus Steinb.	57			●																						3	Steiermark			
ponticus Steinb.	58										●															3	Varna			
stagnalis M. Sch.	59	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	0 17)	cosmopol.			
H O L O C O E L A																														
Protomonotresidae																														
PROTOMONOTRESIS																														
centrophora Reis.	60				●				●																	1				
Plagiostomidae																														
PLAGIOSTOMUM																														
lemani (Pless.)	61		●	●		●		●					●	●	●	●	●	(?)			●	●		●	4, 5	palaearctic				
S E R I A T A																														
B o t h r i o p l a n i d a e																														
BOTHRIOPLANA																														
semperi M. Braun	62		●					●	●				●	●			●				●	●				1-3, 5, 6, 13	cosmopol.			
Otomesostomidae																														
OTOMESOSTOMA																														
auditivum (Pless.)	63		●					●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	5(8)	Grönl., N. Amer.				
Otoplaniidae																														
OTOPLANA																														
antipa A. d. L. (?) 18)	64										●															4	Danube near Lom			
PSEUDOSYRTIS																														
fluviatilis (Gieys.)	65																	●								4 19)				
N E O R H A B D O C O E L A																														
Grafillidae																														
BRESSLAUILLA																														
relicta Reis.	66		●			●							●	●											●	5, 8, 9 ²⁰⁾				

10) Syn. *M. japonicum* *quiritium* Bekl. = ? *M. longistylerum* Ax from brackish water

11) In a laboratory aquarium

12) On Enteromorpha near the sea-shore. A brackish-water species?

13) In N. America in brackish-water.

14) In districts 14 and 23 in aquaria and tanks of botanical gardens only

15) Syn. *G. baltica* (Kennel)

16) It is uncertain whether this species belongs to the genus

17) Often terrestrial

18) It is uncertain if this species belongs to the genus

19) In psammal

20) Districts 13 and 23: brackish or sea water only

Turbellaria

	westl. Mediterr.			Al- pen			Balkan			zentr. Mit- telgebirge			Donau- länder			Tiefebene			Großbrit., Island			Fennoskandien			Kau- kas., Kasp.		Oko- logie	Bemerkungen				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25							
Provorticiidae																																
HAPLOVORTEX																																
bryophilus Reis.	67			●																							21)	Steiermark				
PILGRAMILLA (?)										●																						
sphagnorum Sek. (?)	68										●																3,10					
Dalyelliidae																																
CASTRELLA (CASTRELLA)																																
alba Luth. 22)	69																											3,5,6				
truncata (Abildg.)	70	o	o	●	●	o	●	●	●	●	●	o	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	0					
vernalis Bekl. 23)	71																										6	Perm				
CASTRELLA (NASONOVIELLA)																																
lutheri (Nas.)	72									●								●	●		●	●					5,10					
DALYELLIA																																
cetica Reis.	73			●																							2,3	Österreich				
penicilla (M. Braun)	74									●								●	●	●						6						
scoparia (O. Schm.)	75		●						●	●							?	●	●							5,6						
styriaca Reis.	76		●																								2,3	Steiermark				
tatrica Gieys.	77		●							●																3						
" czarnohorica G. et S.										●																3	Czarnohora					
viridis (G. Shaw)	78	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●						6,(5)	N. America					
FULINSKIELLA																																
bardeau (Steinb.)	79	●	●							●											●	●				2,3	Grönland					
lapponica Luth.	80																				●					3	Kilpisjervi					
GIEYSZTORIA 24)																																
beltrami (Gieys.)	81	●																									5?, 6?	Valencia				
capreola (Steinb.) (?)	82																				●					4						
chlynovica (Nas.) (?)	83																				●	●				5,6						
cuspidata (O. Schm.)	84	●	●	●					●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	5,6 (4,8)				
diadema (Hofst.)	85		●	●					●										●							5,6						
euchroa (Gieys.)	86		●														●	●	●						5,6							
expedita (Hofst.)	87		●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●													●	5,6,10(8) Sibiria?						
foreli (Hofst.)	88		●							●											●	●	●	●	●	5						
infundibuliformis (F.)	89		●						●	●							●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	5,10,(8) Sibiria						
italica Luth.	90		●																							2	Alpi Apuane					
koiwi (Egg.)	91																									5?	6					
lugubris (Reis.)	92		●																							5	Kärnten					
" wigrensis (Gieys.)																										5	Wigry and Harsz					
macrovariata (Weise)	93											●														6	Pisa					
" 9-spinosa Luth.			●																							6,13						
multiovata Luth.	94																				●					10	S. Finland					
octospinosa Luth.	95																				●					11						
oligocentra (Steinb.) (?)	96																				●	●				3,5,6,10	Grönland					
ornata (Hofst.)	97		●					(?)		●		●									●	●				5,8						
pavimentata (Bekl.)	98					●					●										●	●				5,6	Sibiria, Brasil					
rubra (Fuhrm.)	99	●	●						●							●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	3	Aše					
" caucasica (Nas.)																										5?, 6?	Valencia					
" intermedia (Gieys.)		●																								5	W. Podolija					
semispinosa (F. et S.) (?)	100																									6,6	Sibiria					
sibirica (Plotn.)	101																				●	●				5	Krym					
taurica (Nas.)	102																●									?	25) Cluj					
transilvana (Par.) (?)	103																●															
triquetra (Fuhrm.)	104		●	●	(?)				●								●	●								5,(4,8)						

21) In wet mosses and forest pools fed by underground waters

22) See note 23

23) Syn. ? C. alba Luther

24) It is uncertain whether the species N. 82, 94 and 103 belong to this genus

25) I have not seen the original paper

Turbellaria

	westl. Mediterr.				Al- pen			Balkan			zentr. Mit- telebige			Donau- länder			Tiefebene			Großbrit., Island			Fennoskandien			Kau- kas. Kasp.		Öko- logie	Bemerkungen	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25					
virgulifera (Plotn.)	105			●	●								●	●	●								●	●	5(8)		Wigry and Harsz			
wiszniewskii (Gieys.)	106																													
MICRODALYELLIA 26)																														
arctica (Nas.) 27)	107																						●					3		
armigera (O.Schm.)	108	●	●			●		●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2,3,5,6,8?		
" vinculosa (Szyn.)													●															3,5,10		
brevimana (Bekl.)	109	●																											5(8)	Sibiria
brevispina (Hofst.)	110	●					●		●																			5,6,10,13		
erythrocephala (Steinb.) (?)	111	●																											4?	Lago Maggiore
fairchildi (Graff) 28)	112						●							●	●													5,6,10	holartic	
fulcrifera (Weise) (?)	113													●														6	Kurmark	
fusca (Fuhrm.)	114	●	●	●				●					●	●	●													2,5,6,8,9	palaearctic	
henophora (Weise) (?)	115													●														5,6	Kurmark	
kharkowiensis (Mark) (?)	116															●												? 29	Khar'kov	
kupelwieseri (Meix.)	117	●	●										●															2,3,6		
microphthalmia (Vejd.)	118		●					●								●								(?)			2,3,5,13			
minima (A.d.L.) (?)	119				●																							2	Ohrid	
mollosovi (Nas.)	120													●														6,10		
nanella (Bekl.)	121												●	●														2,3,6		
ohlsoni Luth.	122																												5?	Kittilä
paucispinosa (Sek.)	123						●							●														5?		
picta (O.Schm.)	124												●	●	●												●	●	5,6,10	
pugiofera (Weise)	125												●																?	Kurmark
rossi (Graff)	126												●	●														6 (3,8,10)	N. America	
schmidti (Graff) (?)	127		●										●				●											6,10		
tennesseensis (R. et H.)	128	●											●				●											5,6		
variospinosa (F. et S.)	129													●														6	Podolja	
SERGIA																														
sergia (Bekl.)	130																												5	
VARSOVIELLA																														
kozminski Gieys. et W.	131																●											21	Warszawa; Wisla	
Typhloplanidae																														
ACROCHORDONOPOTHIA 30)																														
robusta Luth.	132																												13	S. Finland
AMPHIBOLELLA																														
segnis Find.	133		●																										2,3	Steiermark
ASCOPHORA																														
elegantissima Find.	134	●	●																										2,3	Grönland
paradoxa Find.	135	●										●																3,10,13		
BOTHROMESOSTOMA																														
essenii M. Braun	136			?				●				●	●	●						●	●	●	●	●	●	●	5	Sibir., Tien Shan		
personatum (O.Schm.)	137	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	5,6	prob. holartic		
truncatum Bekl.	138																												6	Perm
CASTRADA 31)																														
affinis Hofst.	139		●													(?)			(?)				●					5	Sibir. ?, Grönl.	
annebergensis Luth.	140																												6?	Helsingfors
armata (Fuhrm.)	141	●						●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●			5			
borealis Steinb.	142	●																			●	●						2,5,6,10	Grönland	
" hagaënsis Luth.																												6?	Helsingfors	
brevispina Papi	143		●																										5,6	Pisa
cristatispina Papi	144		●																										6	Pisa

26) It is uncertain whether the species N. 113 and 119 belong to the genus

27) See note 28

28) Syn. ? M. arctica (Nas.)

29) On algae in inland waters with sandy bottoms

30) To this genus belong also many terrestrial species which occasionally may occur in fresh water

31) It is uncertain whether the species N. 165, 174 and 181 belong to the genus Castrada or to the genus Castradella

Turbellaria

	westl. Mediterr.			Alpen			Balkan			zentr. Mittelegebirge			Donau-länder			Tiefebene				Großbrit., Island			Fennoskandien			Kaukas. Kasp.		Öko- logie	Bemerkungen
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25				
ejde Steinb.	145															●	●								5				
hofmanni M. Braun	146			●												●	●	●							●	3-5,8,9	holarctic		
horrida O. Schm.	147					●																				?	Kérkira		
howeriana G. et S.	148								●																	3	Czarnohora		
inermis Hofst.	149			●					●								●	●	●	●					2,3,5	Grönland			
infernalis Papi	150		●																							6	Pisa		
instructa Hofst.	151		●										●	●												5			
intermedia Volz	152	●	●	●									●	●	●		●	●	●	●	(?)	0							
lanceola (M. Braun)	153		●					●				●	●	●			●	●	●	●					3,4,5,8	Sibiria			
libidinosa Hofst.	154																									5	Grönland		
luteola Hofst.	155		●					●									●	●	●						2,3,5(6)	Grönland			
" luteoloides Luth.																										5	S. Finland		
montana Papi	156		●																							3	Appennino		
neocomensis Volz	157		●					●																		3-5,10,13			
nigropontica Nas.	158									●																3?6?			
noëmae Papi	159		●																							3,5,10	Grönland		
ochridensis A. d. L.	160				●																					2	Ohrid		
ophiocephala Steinb.	161																	●	●							2,3			
orloviensis Nas. (?)	162																									5			
papii Luth.	163																									3	S. Finland		
" lapponica Luth.																										2	Kittilä		
perspicua (Fuhrm.)	164		●										●							●	●	●	●		3,5,6,10				
quadridentata Hofst.	165		●											●	(?)										5,10				
rhaetica Hofst.	166		●									●							●	●					2,3,5,10				
sapropeli Nas. (?)	167															●									5	Kalinin			
segnis (Fuhrm.)	168		●					(?)								●									3-5 (9?)				
sphagnetorum Luth.	169	●		●				●	●				●	●			●	●	●					5,10,13	Grönland				
spinulosa Hofst.	170		●																							5			
stagnorum Luth.	171		●					●	●								●	●	●	●	●			3,5,10	Grönland				
tatarica Nas. (?)	172									●															6	Krym			
torrenticola G. et S.	173									●															2,3	Czarnohora			
varioidentata Gieys.	174																	●							6?	Warszawa			
viridis Volz	175		●	●				●				●	●	●	●		●	●	●					0,8	Sibiria				
CASTRADELLA 32)																													
baldii (Steinb.)	176		●	●																						3,5			
granea (M. Braun) 33)	177																●	●	●						6; 21 34)				
lutheri Papi	178		●																							6	Pisa		
otophthalmia (Plotn.) 35)	179																●								? 36)				
" tricuspidata (Bekl.)																										● 5	Čkalov		
quinquedentata (Nas.)	180																●								2	Ivanovo			
unidentata A. d. L.	181				●																				5	Ohrid			
DOCHMIOTREMA																													
limicola Hofst.	182		●													●	●	●				●			1,4,5				
JOVANELLA																													
balcanica A. d. L.	183				●																					6	Ohrid		
KAMBANELLA																													
agilis Steinb.	184																	●								5	Färöer		
KRUMBACHIA																													
subterranea Reis.	185		●					●	●		●		●	●											1,2				
LUTHERIA																													
minuta Hofst.	186			●																						5	Berner Oberl.		

32) It is uncertain if the species N. 179 belongs to the genus. See note 31

33) Incl. of the subsp. andreja Nas.

34) Also occurring as free living form

35) Syn. Olisthanelia o. See also note 42

36) I have not seen the original paper

Turbellaria

	westl. Mediterr.		Al- pen		Balkan			zentr. Mit- telgebirge			Donau- länder			Tiefebene				Großbrit., Island			Fennoskandien			Kau- kas.	Kasp.	Oko- logie	Bemerkungen		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	5,6			
moroderi (Gieys.)	187	●		●				●				●																	
MESOCASTRADA																													
fuhrmanni Volz	188			●	●												●										5,6	Grönland	
MESOSTOMA 37)																													
armeniacum Plotn. (?)	189																										●	10	Armenija
benazzii Papi	190			●																								6	Pisa
bologoviense Plotn. (?)	191																●										?	38)	Bologoe
clementi Nas. (?)	192											●																5	Krym
craci O. Schm.	193		●		●		(?)	●					●	●	●										●	●	5,6		
ehrenbergii (Focke)	194	o		●	●	o	o	●	o	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	o	o	●	●	●	●	5	Cosmopolitan			
lingua (Abildg.) 39)	195	●	o	●	●	o	o	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	o	●	●	o	●	o	●	0,8	Grönl., Asia, Afr.		
maculatum Hofst.	196																			●	●							2,5	
murmanicum Nas. 40)	197																		●								3	Murmansk	
nigrirostrum M. Braun	198							●					●	●													6		
platycephalum M. Braun	199													●													6?	Tartu	
platygastrium Hofst.	200																		●								5	Alaska?	
productum (O. Schm.)	201	●			●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●				●	5 (6,13)	Asia, Africa		
punctatum M. Braun	202								●				●	●	●						●					5,6	Tien Shan		
rhynchotum M. Braun	203								●				●	●	●											5,6			
tetragonum (Müll.)	204		(?)		●		●					●	●	●	●	●					●			●	●	5			
OLISTHANELLA 41)																													
albiensis Sek. (?)	205								●																		6	Čechy	
brinkmanni Sek. (?)	206								●																		10	Čechy	
elegans Nas. (?)	207																			●							6	Vjatka	
exigua (Dorn.) (?) 42)	208												●	●													5		
hungarica Gel. (?)	209								●																		6	Cluj	
isaevi Nas.	210										●																3?	Krym	
multispina Bekl.	211																			●							5	Perm	
obtusa (M. Sch.)	212			(?)					●	●			●	●	●					●						5			
opistomiformis Nas.	213																			●							5,13	Leningrad	
paimeni Nas.	214																		●								5		
petropolitana Bekl. (?)	215																			●							?	Neva canal	
truncula (O. Schm.)	216		●	●		●		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●				●	●			●	2,3,5,6,13	Palearctic			
OPISTOMUM																													
arsenii Nas.	217																●			●							5		
dimitrii Nas. (?)	218																		●								5,6		
fuscum Weise	219													●					●								5,(3)		
macedonicum (A. d. L.)	220				●															●							5	Ohrid	
pallidum O. Schm.	221		●	●				●			●		●	●	●	●	●			●					6,(5)	N. America			
tundrae Nas.	222							(?)	●										●	●						3,5,10			
PHAENOCORA (PHAENOCORA)																													
achaeorum Nas.	223										●										●						3		
beauchampi Sek.	224										●																6		
brincki M. et M.	225	●																										5	Azores
brunensis Sek.	226										●																6		
clavigera Hofst.	227		●										●	(?)	(?)											5,(1 3)			
cucurbitina Bekl.	228																			●							4?	Zelenogorsk	
rufudorsata (Sek.)	229		●								●								●								5		
typhlops (Vejd.)	230										●	●	●	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	0	Sibiria			
unipunctata (Örst.) 43)	231		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	0	Asia			
variolentata Meix. (?)	232			●																							5	Lunzer Seengeb.	

37) The species N. 189 and N. 191 probably belong to the genus Strongylostoma

38) I have not seen the original paper

39) Syn. ? M. ajpetri Nas. (District No. 12)

40) This species certainly does not belong to the genus. Perhaps is a species of the genus Typhloplanella

41) It is uncertain if the species N. 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214, 215 belong to the genus

42) Syn. ? Castracella (?) otophthalma (Plotn.)

43) Probable synonyma: P. balticum (M. Braun), P. galiziana (O. Schm.), P. gracilis (Vejd.), P. jucunda Cognetti, P. megalops (Ant. Dug.)

Turbellaria

	westl. Mediterr.			Al- pen			Balkan			zentr. Mit- telgebirge			Donau- länder		Tiefebene				Großbrit., Island			Fennoskandien				Kau- kas.	Kasp.	Öko- logie	Bemerkungen	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	5				
vejdovskýi Graff	233								●																					
PHAENOCORA (MEGALODEROSTOMA)																														
polycirra Bekl.	234																●												6	
PROAMPHIBOLELLA																														
simplex A. d. L.	235							●																					5	Ohrid
st. -naumi A. d. L.	236							●																					2,5	Ohrid
RHYNCHOMESOSTOMA																														
lutheri Papi	237																												5,13	S. Finland
rostratum (Müll.)	238	o	o	●	●	o	o	●	o	●	●	●	o	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	o	●	●	●	0	Asia, N. America			
SPHAGNELLA (?)																														
lutheri Sek.	239										●																		10	Čechy
STRONGYLOSTOMA																														
elongatum Hofst.	240			●							●					●	●				●			●			5	Sibiria, Grönl.		
gonophthalmum A. d. L.	241					●																							5	Ohrid
levandovskii Nas. (?)	242														●														?	Krym
radiatum (Müll.)	243	●	●		●			●			●	●	●	●	●					●	●			●		●	5	Asia, America		
simplex Meix.	244			●																									5	Kittilä
" lapponicum Papi																														
STYLOPLANELLA																														
strongylostomoides Fi.	245			●																●				●				2,3,5,10,13		
TABORELLA (?)																														
hofsteni Sek.	246								●																				10	Čechy
TETRACELIS																														
marmorosa (Müll.)	247	●	●			●			●			●				●	●			●	●	●	●	●			5			
TYPHLOPLANA																														
viridata (Abildg.)	248	●	●	●		●		●	●	(?)			●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	(?)	●	5,(8)	holarctic					
TYPHLOPLANELLA																														
arctica (Nas.)	249																												3,5	Murmansk
bresslaui (Sek.)	250										●																		6	
halieziana (Vejd.)	251	●	●						●			●	●	●	●	●				●	●						0	Grönl., N. Amer.		
opaca Nas.	252																												2,6	Leningrad
septentrionalis (Nas.)	253																												3	Murmansk
sexmaculata (Nas.)	254																												2	Leningrad
Poly cystidae																														
GYRATRIX																														
hermaphroditus Ehrbg.	255	●	o	●	●	o	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	o	●	●	●	●	0,8 44)	Cosmopolitan		
OPISTHO CYSTIS																														
goettei (Bressl.)	256		●						●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		2,3,5,6	holarctic			
Koinocystidae																														
KOINOCYSTIS																														
lacustris Meix.	257		●																										5	
neocomensis (Fuhrm.)	258		●														●											5		
SEKERANA																														
Štolci (Sek.) 45)	259		●						●	●											●						5,6 ,10			

44) In sea water also

45) Syn. *Anophlorhynchus piger* Meixner

Erläuterung der verwendeten Symbole

- + Die Art kommt ausschliesslich in diesem Gebiet vor, ist daher hier **endemisch**. (In allen übrigen Gebieten ist die Art konsequenterweise mit Sicherheit nicht vorhanden, was durch das Zeichen "-" ausgedrückt ist. Fehlt dieses Zeichen in den unmittelbaren Nachbargebieten, so hält der Autor es für möglich, dass die bisher als Endemit betrachtete Art auch dort - obwohl nur transgredierend - auftreten kann.)
- Die Art ist in diesem Gebiet mit Sicherheit vorhanden, und zwar an mindestens einem Fundort, zumeist aber an mehreren Stellen, so dass die gesamte Erstreckung des Gebietes mehr oder weniger als Areal der Art bezeichnet werden kann.
- Die Art ist in diesem Gebiet bisher noch nicht gefunden worden, muss aber mit grosser Wahrscheinlichkeit von hier erwartet werden.
- Die Art kommt **transgredierend** in diesem Gebiet vor, d.h. nur am Rande, während sie ihre eigentliche Verbreitung in einem Nach-
- ? bargebiet hat. (Mit diesem Zeichen kann z.B. dokumentiert werden, dass eine im Nachbargebiet endemische Art die Grenzen des Gebietes geringfügig überschreitet).
- (?) Der Fundort der Art ist nicht eindeutig in diesem Gebiet zu lokalisieren; es besteht die Möglichkeit, dass er in einem benachbarten Gebiet liegt.
- (kein Zeichen) Der für dieses Gebiet angegebene Fundort der Art ist fraglich, d.h. der Autor zeigt durch die Benutzung dieses Zeichens an, dass er von der Existenz der Art in diesem Gebiet trotz der vorliegenden Literaturangaben nicht überzeugt ist.
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Bedeutung der Zahlen

Die in der Spalte "Ökologie" eingesetzten Zahlen geben einen Hinweis auf den bevorzugten Biotop der betreffenden Art. Sie bedeuten:

- 0 = Süsswasser allgemein, keine Spezialisierung
1 = Grundwasser, Höhlen und Psammon
2 = Quellen (Krenon)
3 = Bäche und kleine Flüsse (Rhithron)
4 = Flüsse und grosse Ströme (Potamon)
5 = Seen (stehende Gewässer allgemein)
6 = temporäre Kleingewässer, Pfützen, Teiche
7 = Pflanzengewässer (Phytothelmen), wie Baumhöhlen, Blattachsen etc.
8 = Brackwasser, Aestuare
9 = binnennärdische Salzwässer (Salinen etc.)
10 = Moore
11 = Thermalgewässer
12 = hygropetrische Zone
13 = Sümpfe, feuchte Erde
14 = sonstiges (siehe Text der Einzelkapitel)

Alle diese Zahlen gelten für Tiere, die den grössten Teil ihres Wasserlebens frei (nicht parasitisch) verbringen.

Für Arten, die den grössten Teil ihres Lebens oder ihren ganzen Entwicklungszyklus parasitisch verbringen, gelten folgende Zahlen:

- 20 = allgemein ektoparasitisch oder epiök
21 = ektoparasitisch auf Crustaceen
22 = ektoparasitisch auf Mollusken
23 = ektoparasitisch auf Insekten und anderen niederen Tieren
24 = ektoparasitisch auf Fischen
25 = ektoparasitisch auf Vögeln und anderen höheren Tieren
26 = endoparasitisch in Mollusken
27 = endoparasitisch in Arthropoden und anderen niederen Tieren
28 = endoparasitisch in Fischen
29 = endoparasitisch in Vögeln und anderen höheren Tieren
30 = endoparasitisch (minierend) in Blättern und Stengeln von Wasserpflanzen
31 = auf Blättern oder Stengeln von Wasserpflanzen