ANNOTATED LIST OF THE NON-MARINE MOLLUSCA OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND

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Foreword

The following list is based on the list of Anderson (2005) which has appeared in pdf form on the Conchological Society website in various editions up to 2008. An accumulation of changes to accepted names and the appearance of new species in the fauna require an update of the List which is presented below.

The layout is based on the original (2005) list and notes are incorporated as appendices to explain additions and changes within the list since 2008. Established alien species are included in the list but invasives for which evidence of establishment is unclear have been excluded. Some of the latter may appear as accidental or deliberate introductions which are unable to establish in our climatic and edaphic conditions.

We wish to thank Dr Dietrich Kadolsky for generously providing expert comment on some of our findings and for drawing our attention to the work of Wiese & Haack (2019). Many thanks also to Dr R.C. Preece and Fred Naggs for invaluable advice on the status of various Asiatic and hot-house fauna.

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CLASS GASTROPODA CUVIER, 1795

Superfamily NERITOIDEA Rafinesque, 1815

FAMILY NERITIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

Genus ***Theodoxus*** Montfort, 1810

Subgenus ***Theodoxus*** Montfort, 1810

Theodoxus fluviatilis fluviatilis (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Superfamily CYCLOPHOROIDEA Gray, 1847

FAMILY ACICULIDAE J. E. Gray, 1850

Genus ***Acicula*** W. Hartmann, 1821

Acicula fusca (Montagu, 1803) GB IRE

Superfamily VIVIPAROIDEA J.E. Gray, 1847

FAMILY VIVIPARIDAE J. E. Gray, 1847

Genus ***Cipangopaludina*** Hannibal, 1912

Cipangopaludina chinensis (J.E. Gray. 1833)[1] GB

Genus ***Viviparus*** Montfort, 1810

Viviparus contectus (Millet, 1813) GB

Viviparus viviparus (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Superfamily LITTORINOIDEA Children, 1834

FAMILY POMATIIDAE Newton, 1891 (1828)
Pomatiasidae auct. partim

Genus ***Pomatias*** S. Studer, 1789

Pomatias elegans (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

FAMILY BITHYNIIDAE J. E. Gray, 1857

Genus ***Bithynia*** Leach, 1818

Bithynia leachii (Sheppard, 1823) GB IRE

Bithynia tentaculata (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

FAMILY COCHLIOPIDAE Tryon, 1866
Hydrobiidae auct. partim

Genus ***Semisalsa*** Radoman, 1974[2]

Semisalsa stagnorum (Gmelin, 1791) GB

FAMILY TATEIDAE Thiele, 1825

Genus ***Potamopyrgus*** Stimpson, 1865

Potamopyrgus antipodarum (J. E. Gray, 1843) GB IRE
jenkinsi (E. A. Smith, 1889)

FAMILY HYDROBIIDAE Stimpson, 1865

Genus ***Hydrobia*** W. Hartmann, 1821

Hydrobia acuta neglecta Muus, 1963 GB IRE

Genus ***Mercuria*** Boeters, 1971
Pseudamnicola Paulucci 1878, partim

Mercuria anatina (Poiret, 1801)[3] GB IRE

confusa auct. non (Frauenfeld, 1863)

Genus ***Peringia*** Paladilhe, 1874
Hydrobia W. Hartmann, 1821 partim

Peringia ulvae (Pennant, 1777) GB IRE

Genus ***Ecrobia*** Stimpson, 1865[4]
Hydrobia W. Hartmann, 1821 partim

Ecrobia ventrosa (Montagu, 1803) GB IRE

FAMILY BYTHINELLIDAE Locard, 1893

Genus ***Marstoniopsis*** van Regteren Altena, 1936

Marstoniopsis insubrica (Küster, 1853) GB
scholtzi (A. Schmidt, 1856)

FAMILY TRUNCATELLIDAE J. E.Gray, 1840

Genus ***Truncatella*** Risso, 1826

Truncatella subcylindrica (Linnaeus, 1767) GB IRE

FAMILY ASSIMINEIDAE H. & A. Adams, 1856

Genus ***Assiminea*** Fleming, 1828
Subgenus ***Assiminea*** Fleming, 1828

Assiminea grayana Fleming, 1828 GB IRE

Genus ***Paludinella*** L. Pfeiffer, 1841
Subgenus ***Paludinella*** L. Pfeiffer, 1841

Paludinella globularis (Hanley in Thorpe, 1844)[5] GB
littorina auct.

SUPERFAMILY VALVATOIDEA J. E. Gray, 1840

FAMILY VALVATIDAE J. E. Gray, 1840

Genus ***Valvata*** O. F. Müller, 1773

Subgenus ***Cincinna*** Mörch, 1864

Valvata piscinalis (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Subgenus ***Tropidina*** H. & A. Adams, 1854

Valvata macrostoma Mörch, 1864 GB

Subgenus ***Valvata*** O. F. Müller, 1773

Valvata cristata O. F. Müller, 1774 GB IRE

INFRACLASS PULMONATA CUVIER IN BLAINVILLE, 1814

SUPERFAMILY ACROLOXOIDEA Thiele, 1931

FAMILY ACROLOXIDAE Thiele, 1931

Genus ***Acroloxus*** H. Beck, 1838

Acroloxus lacustris (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY LYMNAEOIDEA Rafinesque, 1815

FAMILY LYMNAEIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

Genus ***Ampullaceana*** Servain, 1882[6]

Lymnaea Lamarck, 1799 partim

Ampullaceana balthica (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

peregra (O. F. Müller, 1774)

ovata (Draparnaud, 1805)

Genus ***Galba*** Schrank, 1803

Lymnaea Lamarck, 1799 partim

Subgenus ***Galba*** Schrank, 1803

Galba truncatula (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Genus ***Ladislavella*** B. Dybowski, 1913

Stagnicola auct. partim non Jeffreys, 1830

Catascopia Meier-Brook & Bargues, 2002

Ladislavella catascopium (Say, 1817)[7] GB(E)

Genus ***Lymnaea*** Lamarck, 1799

Subgenus ***Lymnaea*** Lamarck, 1799

Lymnaea stagnalis (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Genus ***Myxas*** Sowerby, 1822

Myxas glutinosa (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Genus ***Omphiscola*** Raphinesque, 1819

Lymnaea Lamarck, 1799 partim

Omphiscola glabra (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Genus ***Radix*** Montfort, 1810

Lymnaea Lamarck, 1799 partim

Radix auricularia (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Genus ***Stagnicola*** Jeffreys, 1830

Stagnicola fuscus (C. Pfeiffer, 1821) GB IRE

Stagnicola palustris (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB

SUPERFAMILY PLANORBOIDEA Rafinesque, 1815

FAMILY PHYSIDAE Fitzinger, 1833

Genus ***Aplexa*** Fleming, 1820

Aplexa hypnorum (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Genus ***Physa*** Draparnaud, 1801

Physa fontinalis (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Genus ***Physella*** Haldeman, 1842

Physa Draparnaud auct.

Physella acuta (Draparnaud, 1805) GB IRE

heterostropha (Say, 1817)

Physella gyrina (Say, 1821) GB IRE

FAMILY PLANORBIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

Genus ***Ancylus*** O. F. Müller, 1773

Ancylus fluviatilis O. F. Müller, 1774 — GB IRE

Genus ***Anisus*** S. Studer, 1820

Subgenus ***Anisus*** S. Studer, 1820

Anisus leucostoma (Millet, 1813) — GB IRE

Anisus spirorbis (Linnaeus, 1758)[8] — GB IRE

Subgenus ***Disculifer*** C. Boettger, 1944

Anisus vortex (Linnaeus, 1758) — GB IRE

Anisus vorticulus (Troschel, 1834) — GB

Genus ***Bathyomphalus*** Charpentier, 1837

Bathyomphalus contortus (Linnaeus, 1758) — GB IRE

Genus ***Ferrissia,*** Walker, 1903

Subgenus ***Petancyclus*** Iredale, 1843

Ferrissia californica (Rowell, 1863)[9] — GB IRE

fragilis Tryon, 1863

wautieri Mirolli, 1960

Genus ***Gyraulus*** Charpentier, 1837

Subgenus ***Armiger*** W. Hartmann, 1843

Gyraulus crista (Linnaeus, 1758) — GB IRE

Subgenus ***Gyraulus*** Charpentier, 1837

Gyraulus acronicus (A. Férussac, 1807) — GB

Gyraulus albus (O. F. Müller, 1774) — GB IRE

Subgenus ***Torquis*** Dall, 1905

Gyraulus laevis (Alder, 1838) — GB IRE

Genus ***Hippeutis*** Charpentier, 1837

Hippeutis complanatus (Linnaeus, 1758) — GB IRE

Genus ***Menetus*** H. & A. Adams, 1855

Subgenus ***Dilatata*** Clessin, 1885

Menetus dilatatus (Gould, 1841) — GB

Genus ***Planorbarius*** Duméril, 1806

Planorbarius corneus corneus (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Genus ***Planorbis*** O. F. Müller, 1773

Planorbis planorbis (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Planorbis carinatus O. F. Müller, 1774 GB IRE

Genus ***Segmentina*** Fleming, 1818

Segmentina nitida (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB

SUPERFAMILY OTINOIDEA H. & A. Adams, 1855

FAMILY OTINIDAE H. & A. Adams, 1855

Genus ***Otina*** J. E. Gray, 1847

Otina ovata (T. Brown, 1827) GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY ELLOBIOIDEA L. Pfeiffer, 1854 (1822)

FAMILY CARYCHIIDAE Jeffreys, 1830

Genus ***Carychium*** O. F. Müller, 1773

Carychium minimum O. F. Müller, 1774 GB IRE

Carychium tridentatum (Risso, 1826) GB IRE

FAMILY ELLOBIIDAE L. Pfeiffer, 1854 (1822)

Genus ***Leucophytia*** Winckworth, 1949

Leucophytia bidentata (Montagu, 1808) GB IRE

Genus ***Myosotella*** Monterosato, 1906[10]
Ovatella Bivona, 1832 partim

Myosotella denticulata (Montagu, 1803) GB IRE

Myosotella myosotis (Draparnaud, 1801) GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY ONCHIDIOIDEA Rafinesque, 1815

FAMILY ONCHIDIIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

Genus ***Onchidella*** J. E. Gray, 1850

Onchidella celtica (Cuvier, 1817) GB

SUPERFAMILY SUCCINEOIDEA H. Beck, 1837

FAMILY SUCCINEIDAE H. Beck, 1837

Genus ***Oxyloma*** Westerlund, 1885

Subgenus ***Oxyloma*** Westerlund, 1885

Oxyloma elegans elegans (Risso, 1826) GB IRE
pfeifferi (Rossmässler, 1835)

Oxyloma sarsii (Esmark, 1886) GB IRE
elegans auct. Brit. non (Risso, 1826)
sarsi auct.

Genus ***Quickella*** C. Boettger, 1939

Catinella Odhner, 1950 partim

Quickella arenaria (Potiez & Michaud, 1838) GB IRE

Genus ***Succinea*** Draparnaud, 1801

Succinea putris (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Genus ***Succinella*** J. Mabille, 1871

Succinea Draparnaud, 1801 partim

Succinella oblonga (Draparnaud, 1801) GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY PUPILLOIDEA Turton, 1831

FAMILY COCHLICOPIDAE Pilsbry, 1900 (1879)

Genus ***Azeca*** Fleming, 1828

Azeca goodalli (A. Férussac, 1821) GB

Genus ***Cochlicopa*** A. Férussac 1821

Cochlicopa cf. ***lubrica*** (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Cochlicopa cf. ***lubricella*** (Porro, 1838) GB IRE

FAMILY CHONDRINIDAE Steenberg, 1925

Genus ***Abida*** Turton, 1831

Abida secale secale (Draparnaud, 1801) GB

Genus ***Granaria*** Held, 1838

Granaria frumentum illyrica (Rossmässler, 1835)[11] GB

FAMILY LAURIIDAE Steenberg, 1925

Genus ***Lauria*** J. E. Gray, 1840

Subgenus ***Lauria*** J. E. Gray, 1840

Lauria cylindracea (Da Costa, 1778) GB IRE

Lauria sempronii (Charpentier, 1837) GB

Genus ***Leiostyla*** R. T. Lowe, 1852

Subgenus ***Leiostyla*** R. T. Lowe, 1852

Leiostyla anglica (A. Férussac, 1821) GB IRE

FAMILY PUPILLIDAE Turton, 1831

Genus ***Pupilla*** Fleming, 1828

Subgenus ***Pupilla*** Fleming, 1828

Pupilla muscorum (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Pupilla alpicola (Charpentier, 1837)[12] GB IRE
pratensis (Clessin, 1871)

FAMILY PYRAMIDULIDAE Kennard & Woodward, 1914

Genus ***Pyramidula*** Fitzinger, 1833

Pyramidula umbilicata (Montagu, 1803)[13] GB IRE
pusilla auct.

FAMILY VALLONIIDAE Morse, 1864

Genus ***Acanthinula*** H. Beck, 1847

Acanthinula aculeata (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Genus ***Spermodea*** Westerlund, 1903

Spermodea lamellata (Jeffreys, 1830) GB IRE

Genus ***Vallonia*** Risso, 1826

Vallonia costata (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Vallonia cf. ***excentrica*** Sterki, 1893 GB IRE

Vallonia pulchella (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

FAMILY VERTIGINIDAE Fitzinger, 1833

Genus ***Columella*** Westerlund, 1878

Columella aspera Waldén, 1966 GB IRE

Columella edentula (Draparnaud, 1805) GB IRE

Genus ***Truncatellina*** R. T. Lowe, 1852

Truncatellina callicratis (Scacchi, 1833) GB

Truncatellina cylindrica (A. Férussac, 1807) GB

Genus ***Vertigo*** O. F. Müller, 1773

Subgenus ***Vertigo*** O. F. Müller, 1773

Vertigo alpestris Alder, 1838 GB

Vertigo arctica (Wallenberg, 1858) [14] GB

Vertigo antivertigo (Draparnaud, 1801) GB IRE

Vertigo genesii (Gredler, 1856) GB

Vertigo geyeri Lindholm, 1925 GB IRE

Vertigo lilljeborgi (Westerlund, 1871) GB IRE

Vertigo moulinsiana (Dupuy, 1849) GB IRE

Vertigo pusilla O. F. Müller, 1774 GB IRE

Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud, 1801) GB IRE

Vertigo substriata (Jeffreys, 1833) GB IRE

Subgenus ***Vertilla*** Moquin-Tandon, 1856

Vertigo angustior Jeffreys, 1830 GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY ENOIDEA Woodward, 1903 (1880)

FAMILY ENIDAE Woodward, 1903 (1880)

Genus ***Ena*** Turton, 1831

Ena montana (Draparnaud, 1801) GB

Genus ***Merdigera*** Held, 1838

Ena Turton, 1831 auct.

Merdigera obscura (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY CLAUSILIOIDEA J. E.Gray, 1855

FAMILY CLAUSILIIDAE J. E.Gray, 1855

Genus ***Alinda*** H. & A. Adams, 1855

Alinda biplicata biplicata (Montagu, 1803) GB

Genus ***Balea*** J. E. Gray, 1824

Subgenus ***Balea*** J. E. Gray, 1824

Balea perversa (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Balea heydeni von Maltzan, 1881[15] GB IRE

Genus ***Clausilia*** Draparnaud, 1805

Subgenus ***Clausilia*** Draparnaud, 1805

Clausilia bidentata bidentata (Ström, 1765) GB IRE

Subgenus ***Andraea*** L. Pfeiffer, 1848

Clausilia dubia dubia Draparnaud, 1805 GB

Clausilia dubia suttoni Westerlund, 1881 GB

Genus ***Cochlodina*** A. Férussac, 1821

Subgenus ***Cochlodina*** A. Férussac, 1821

Cochlodina laminata (Montagu, 1803) GB IRE

Genus ***Macrogastra*** W. Hartmann, 1841

Subgenus ***Pseudovestia*** Nordsieck, 1977

Macrogastra rolphii (Turton, 1826) GB

Genus ***Papillifera*** W. Hartmann, 1842

Papillifera papillaris (O.F. Müller, 1774)[16] GB
bidens auct. non (Linnaeus, 1758)

SUPERFAMILY ACHATINOIDEA Swainson, 1840

FAMILY FERUSSACIIDAE Bourguignat, 1883

Genus ***Cecilioides*** A. Férussac, 1814

Subgenus ***Cecilioides*** A. Férussac, 1814

Cecilioides acicula (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY TESTACELLOIDEA J. E. Gray, 1840

FAMILY TESTACELLIDAE J. E. Gray, 1840

Genus ***Testacella*** Cuvier, 1800

Subgenus ***Testacella*** Cuvier, 1800

Testacella haliotidea Draparnaud, 1801 GB IRE

Testacella maugei A. Férussac, 1819 GB IRE

Testacella scutulum Sowerby, 1820 GB

Testacella sp. "*tenuipenis*"[17] GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY PUNCTOIDEA J. E. Gray, 1840

FAMILY DISCIDAE Thiele, 1931 (1866)

Genus ***Discus*** Fitzinger, 1833

Subgenus ***Gonyodiscus*** Fitzinger, 1833

Discus rotundatus rotundatus (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

FAMILY HELICODISCIDAE H. B. Baker, 1927

Genus ***Lucilla*** R. T. Lowe, 1852

Helicodiscus Morse, 1864 partim
Hebetodiscus H. B. Baker, 1929

Lucilla singleyana (Pilsbry, 1889) GB

FAMILY PUNCTIDAE Morse, 1864

Genus ***Paralaoma*** Iredale, 1913

Paralaoma servilis (Shuttleworth, 1852) GB
caputspinulae (Reeve, 1852)
micropleuros (Paget, 1854)
pusilla R. T. Lowe, 1831 non Vallot, 1801

Genus ***Punctum*** Morse, 1864

Subgenus ***Punctum*** Morse, 1864

Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud, 1801) GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY GASTRODONTOIDEA Tryon, 1866

FAMILY EUCONULIDAE H. B. Baker, 1928

Genus ***Euconulus*** Reinhardt, 1883

Subgenus ***Euconulus*** Reinhardt, 1883

Euconulus alderi (J. E. Gray, 1840)[18] GB IRE

Euconulus fulvus (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

FAMILY GASTRODONTIDAE Tryon, 1866

Genus ***Zonitoides*** Lehmann, 1862

Subgenus ***Zonitoides*** Lehmann, 1862

Zonitoides arboreus (Say, 1817)[19] GB IRE

Zonitoides excavatus (Alder, 1830) GB IRE

Zonitoides nitidus (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

FAMILY OXYCHILIDAE P. Hesse, 1927 (1879)

Genus ***Aegopinella*** Lindholm, 1927

Aegopinella pura (Alder, 1830) GB IRE

Aegopinella nitidula (Draparnaud, 1805) GB IRE

Genus ***Daudebardia*** W. Hartmann, 1821

Daudebardia rufa (Draparnaud, 1805)[20] GB

Genus ***Selenochlamys*** O. Boettger, 1883

Selenochlamys ysbryda Rowson & Symondson, 2008[21] GB

Genus ***Nesovitrea*** C. M. Cooke, 1921

Subgenus ***Perpolita*** H. B. Baker, 1928

Nesovitrea hammonis (Ström, 1765) GB IRE

Genus ***Oxychilus*** Fitzinger, 1833

Subgenus ***Oxychilus*** Fitzinger, 1833

Oxychilus alliarius (J. S. Miller, 1822) GB IRE

Oxychilus cellarius (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Oxychilus draparnaudi (H. Beck, 1837) GB IRE

Oxychilus navarricus helveticus (Blum, 1881) GB IRE

FAMILY PRISTILOMATIDAE T. Cockerell, 1891

Genus ***Vitrea*** Fitzinger, 1833

Vitrea contracta (Westerlund, 1871) GB IRE

Vitrea crystallina (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Vitrea subrimata (Reinhardt, 1871) GB

SUPERFAMILY PARMACELLOIDEA P. Fischer, 1856 (1855)

FAMILY MILACIDAE Ellis, 1926

Genus ***Milax*** J. E. Gray, 1855

Milax gagates (Draparnaud, 1801) GB IRE

Genus ***Tandonia*** Lessona & Pollonera, 1882

Milax J. E. Gray, 1855 partim

Tandonia budapestensis (Hazay, 1880) GB IRE

Tandonia cf. ***cristata*** (Kaleniczenko, 1851)[22] GB IRE

Tandonia rustica (Millet, 1843) GB IRE

Tandonia sowerbyi (A. Férussac, 1823) GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY LIMACOIDEA Lamarck, 1801

FAMILY AGRIOLIMACIDAE H. Wagner, 1935

Genus ***Deroceras*** Rafinesque, 1820

Subgenus ***Deroceras*** Rafinesque, 1820

Deroceras agreste (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Deroceras laeve (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Deroceras invadens Reise, Hutchinson, Schunack & Schlitt, 2011[23] GB IRE

panormitanum auct. non (Lessona & Pollonera, 1882)
caruanae (Pollonera, 1891)

Deroceras panormitanum (Lessona & Pollonera, 1882)[24] GB IRE

Deroceras reticulatum (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

FAMILY BOETTGERILLIDAE Wiktor & I. M. Likharev, 1979

Genus ***Boettgerilla*** Simroth, 1910

Boettgerilla pallens Simroth, 1912 GB IRE

FAMILY LIMACIDAE Lamarck, 1801

Genus ***Ambigolimax*** Pollonera, 1887[25]

Lehmannia Heynemann, 1863 partim

Ambigolimax nyctelius (Bourguignat, 1861) GB IRE

Ambigolimax valentianus (A. Férussac, 1822) GB IRE

Genus ***Lehmannia*** Heynemann, 1863
Limax Linnaeus, 1758 partim

Lehmannia marginata (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Genus ***Limacus*** Lehmann, 1864
Limax Linnaeus, 1758 partim

Limacus flavus (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Limacus maculatus (Kaleniczenko, 1851) GB IRE
pseudoflavus (Evans, 1978)

Genus ***Limax*** Linnaeus, 1758

Limax cinereoniger Wolf, 1803 GB IRE

Limax cf. ***dacampi*** Menegazzi, 1854[26] GB

Limax maximus Linnaeus, 1758 GB IRE

Genus ***Malacolimax*** Malm, 1868

Malacolimax tenellus (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB

FAMILY VITRINIDAE Fitzinger, 1833

Genus ***Phenacolimax*** Stabile, 1859

Phenacolimax major (A. Férussac, 1807) GB

Genus ***Semilimax*** Stabile, 1859

Semilimax pyrenaicus (A. Férussac, 1821) IRE

Genus ***Vitrina*** Draparnaud, 1801

Vitrina pellucida (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY ARIONOIDEA J.E. Gray, 1840

FAMILY ARIONIDAE J. E. Gray, 1840

Genus ***Arion*** A. Férussac, 1819
Subgenus ***Arion*** A. Férussac, 1819

Arion ater (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Arion flagellus Collinge, 1893 GB IRE
lusitanicus auct. Brit. non J. Mabille, 1868

Arion rufus (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Arion sp. "Davies"[27] GB

Arion vulgaris Moquin-Tandon, 1855 GB IRE
lusitanicus auct. non J. Mabille, 1868

Subgenus ***Mesarion*** P. Hesse, 1926

Arion fuscus (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB

Arion cf. ***iratii*** Garrido, Castillejo & Iglesias, 1995[28] GB

Arion subfuscus (Draparnaud, 1805) GB IRE

Subgenus ***Carinarion*** P. Hesse, 1926

Arion circumscriptus circumscriptus Johnston, 1828 GB IRE

Arion circumscriptus silvaticus Lohmander, 1937 GB IRE

Arion fasciatus (Nilsson 1823) GB IRE

Subgenus ***Kobeltia*** Seibert, 1873

Arion distinctus J. Mabille, 1868 GB IRE
hortensis auct. non A. Férussac, 1819

Arion cf. ***fagophilus*** de Winter, 1986[29] GB

Arion hortensis A. Férussac, 1819 GB IRE

Arion intermedius Normand, 1852 GB IRE

Arion occultus Anderson, 2004 IRE

Arion owenii Davies, 1979 GB IRE
hortensis auct. non A. Férussac, 1819

Genus ***Geomalacus*** Allman, 1843

Subgenus ***Geomalacus*** Allman, 1843

Geomalacus maculosus Allman, 1843 IRE

SUPERFAMILY HELICOIDEA Rafinesque, 1815

FAMILY CAMAENIDAE Pilsbry, 1891[30]

Bradybaenidae Pilsbry, 1934 (1898)

Genus ***Fruticicola*** Held, 1838

Fruticicola fruticum (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB(E)

FAMILY HELICIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

Genus ***Arianta*** Turton, 1831

Arianta arbustorum arbustorum (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Genus ***Cepaea*** Held, 1838

Subgenus ***Cepaea*** Held, 1838

Cepaea nemoralis nemoralis (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Cepaea hortensis (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Genus ***Cornu*** Born, 1778

Helix Linnaeus, 1758 partim
Cantareus Risso, 1826 partim
Cryptomphalus Charpentier, 1837

Cornu aspersum (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Genus ***Helicigona*** A. Férussac, 1821

Helicigona lapicida lapicida (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Genus ***Helix*** Linnaeus, 1758

Subgenus ***Helix*** Linnaeus, 1758

Helix lucorum Linnaeus, 1758[31] GB

Helix pomatia Linnaeus, 1758 GB

Genus ***Theba*** Risso, 1826

Theba pisana pisana (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

FAMILY HELICODONTIDAE Kobelt, 1904

Genus ***Helicodonta*** A. Férussac, 1821

Helicodonta obvoluta obvoluta (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB

FAMILY GEOMITRIDAE Boettger, 1909[32]

Genus ***Backeljaia*** Chueca *et al.*, 2018

Candidula auct. partim

Backeljaia gigaxii (L. Pfeiffer, 1848) GB IRE

FAMILY HYGROMIIDAE Tryon, 1866

Genus ***Ashfordia*** J. W. Taylor, 1917

Ashfordia granulata (Alder, 1830) GB IRE

Genus ***Cernuella*** Schlüter, 1838

Subgenus ***Cernuella*** Schlüter, 1838

Cernuella aginnica (Locard, 1894) GB

Cernuella virgata (Da Costa, 1778) GB IRE

Subgenus ***Xerocincta*** Monterosato, 1892

Cernuella neglecta (Draparnaud, 1805) GB(E)

Genus ***Cochlicella*** A. Férussac, 1821

Subgenus ***Cochlicella*** A. Férussac, 1821

Cochlicella acuta (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB IRE

Subgenus ***Prietocella*** Schileyko & Menkhorst, 1997

Cochlicella barbara (Linnaeus, 1758) GB

Genus ***Helicella*** A. Férussac, 1821

Helicella itala itala (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

Genus ***Hygromia*** Risso, 1826

Subgenus ***Hygromia*** Risso, 1826

Hygromia cinctella (Draparnaud, 1801) GB IRE

Subgenus ***Riedelia*** Schileyko, 1972

Hygromia limbata limbata (Draparnaud, 1805) GB

Genus ***Monacha*** Fitzinger, 1833

Subgenus ***Monacha*** Fitzinger, 1833

Monacha cantiana (Montagu, 1803) GB

Monacha cartusiana (O. F. Müller, 1774) GB

Monacha ocellata (Roth, 1839)[33] GB

Genus ***Ponentina*** P. Hesse, 1921

Ponentina subvirescens (Bellamy, 1839) GB

Genus ***Pseudotrichia*** Schileyko, 1970
Perforatella Schlüter, 1838 partim

Pseudotrichia rubiginosa (Rossmässler, 1838) GB

Genus ***Trochoidea*** Brown, 1827
Subgenus ***Trochoidea*** Brown, 1827

Trochoidea elegans (Gmelin, 1791) GB

Genus ***Trochulus*** Chemnitz,1786
Trichia W. Hartmann 1840 non de Haan, 1839 [Crustacea Brachyura]

Trochulus hispidus (Linnaeus, 1758)[34] GB IRE
sericeus auct. non (Müller, 1774)

Trochulus striolatus (C. Pfeiffer, 1828) GB IRE

Genus ***Xeroplexa*** Monterosato, 1892[35]
Candidula auct. partim

Xeroplexa intersecta (Poiret, 1801) GB IRE

Xeroplexa olisippensis (Servain, 1880)[36] GB

Genus ***Zenobiellina*** Holyoak, D.T. & Holyoak, G.A., 2018[37]
Zenobiella Gude & Woodward, 1921
Perforatella Schlüter 1838 partim

Zenobiellina subrufescens (J. S. Miller, 1822) GB IRE

CLASS BIVALVIA LINNAEUS, 1758

SUPERFAMILY UNIONOIDEA Rafinesque, 1820

FAMILY MARGARITIFERIDAE Henderson, 1929 (1910)

Genus ***Margaritifera*** Schumacher, 1815
Subgenus ***Margaritifera*** Schumacher, 1815

Margaritifera margaritifera (Linnaeus, 1758) GB IRE

FAMILY UNIONIDAE Rafinesque, 1820

Genus ***Anodonta*** Lamarck, 1799

Subgenus ***Anodonta*** Lamarck, 1799

Anodonta anatina (Linnaeus, 1758)	GB IRE
Anodonta cygnea (Linnaeus, 1758)	GB IRE

Genus ***Pseudanodonta*** Bourguignat, 1877

Pseudanodonta complanata (Rossmässler, 1835)	GB

Genus ***Unio*** Philipsson, 1788

Subgenus ***Unio*** Philipsson, 1788

Unio pictorum (Linnaeus, 1758)	GB
Unio tumidus Retzius, 1788	GB

SUPERFAMILY CYRENOIDEA J.E. Gray, 1840

FAMILY CYRENIDAE J. E. Gray, 1847[38]

Corbiculidae J. E. Gray, 1847

Genus ***Corbicula*** von Mühlfeld, 1811

Corbicula fluminea (O. F. Müller, 1774)	GB

SUPERFAMILY DREISSENOIDEA J.E. Gray, 1840

FAMILY DRESSENIDAE J. E. Gray, 1840

Genus ***Dreissena*** Van Beneden, 1835

Subgenus ***Dreissena*** Van Beneden, 1835

Dreissena polymorpha (Pallas, 1771)	GB IRE
Dreissena rostriformis bugensis Andrusov, 1897[39]	GB

Genus ***Mytilopsis*** Conrad, 1858

Mytilopsis leucophaeata (Conrad, 1831)	GB

FAMILY MACTRIDAE Lamarck, 1809

Genus ***Rangia*** Desmoulins, 1832

Rangia cuneata (G.B. Sowerby I, 1832)[40]	GB

SUPERFAMILY SPHAERIOIDEA Deshayes, 1855

FAMILY SPHAERIIDAE Deshayes, 1855 (1820)

Genus ***Euglesa*** Jenyns, 1832[41]
Pisidium, partim

Euglesa casertana (Poli, 1791)	GB IRE
Euglesa conventus (Clessin, 1877)	GB IRE
Euglesa henslowana (Sheppard, 1823)	GB IRE
Euglesa hibernica (Westerlund, 1894)	GB IRE
Euglesa lilljeborgii (Clessin, 1886)	GB IRE
Euglesa milium (Held, 1836)	GB IRE
Euglesa nitida Jenyns, 1832)	GB IRE
Euglesa obtusalis (Lamarck, 1818)	GB IRE
Euglesa personata (Malm, 1855)	GB IRE
Euglesa pseudosphaerium (J. Favre, 1927)	GB IRE
Euglesa pulchella (Jenyns, 1832)	GB IRE
Euglesa subtruncata (Malm, 1855)	GB IRE
Euglesa supina (A. Schmidt, 1851)	GB

Genus ***Odhneripisidium*** Kuiper, 1962[41]
Pisidium, partim

Odhneripisidium moitessierianum (Paladilhe, 1866)	GB IRE
Odhneripisidium tenuilineatum (Stelfox, 1918)	GB

Genus ***Pisidium*** C. Pfeiffer, 1821

Pisidium amnicum (O. F. Müller, 1774)	GB IRE

Genus ***Sphaerium*** Scopoli, 1777

Sphaerium corneum (Linnaeus, 1758)	GB IRE
Sphaerium lacustre (O. F. Müller, 1774)[42]	GB IRE
Sphaerium nucleus (S. Studer, 1820)	GB IRE
Sphaerium rivicola (Lamarck, 1818)	GB
Sphaerium solidum (Normand, 1844)	GB
Sphaerium transversum (Say, 1829) [42]	GB

HOTHOUSE ALIENS

CLASS GASTROPODA CUVIER, 1795

SUPERFAMILY CERITHIOIDEA J. Fleming, 1822

FAMILY THIARIDAE Gill, 1871 (1823)

Genus ***Melanoides*** Olivier, 1804

Melanoides tuberculata (O. F. Müller, 1774)	GB IRE

INFRACLASS PULMONATA CUVIER IN BLAINVILLE, 1814

SUPERFAMILY LYMNAEOIDEA Rafinesque, 1815

FAMILY LYMNAEIDAE Rafinesque 1815

Genus ***Radix*** Montfort 1810

Radix rubiginosa (Michelin, 1831)	GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY PLANORBOIDEA Rafinesque, 1815

FAMILY PLANORBIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

Genus ***Gyraulus*** Charpentier, 1837

Subgenus ***Gyraulus*** Charpentier, 1837

Gyraulus chinensis (Dunker, 1848) GB IRE

Genus ***Planorbella*** Haldeman, 1843

Planorbella duryi (Wetherby, 1879) GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY PUNCTOIDEA J. E. Gray, 1840

FAMILY HELICODISCIDAE H. B. BAKER, 1927

Genus ***Helicodiscus*** Morse, 1864

Helicodiscus parallelus (Say, 1821) GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY PUPILLOIDEA Turton, 1831

FAMILY PLEURODISCIDAE Wenz, 1923

Genus ***Pleurodiscus*** Wenz 1919

Pleurodiscus balmei (Potiez & Michaud, 1835) GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY GASTRODONTOIDEA Tryon, 1866

FAMILY PRISTILOMATIDAE T. Cockerell, 1891

Genus ***Hawaiia*** Gude, 1911

Hawaiia minuscula (Binney, 1841) GB IRE

SUPERFAMILY ACHATINOIDEA Swainson, 1840

FAMILY ACHATINIDAE Swainson, 1840

Genus ***Allopeas*** H. B. Baker, 1935
Lamellaxis Strebel & Pfeffer, 1882 partim

Allopeas clavulinum (Potiez & Michaud, 1838) GB IRE

Allopeas gracile (Hutton, 1834)[43] GB

Genus ***Opeas*** Albers, 1850

Opeas hannense (Rang 1831) GB IRE
pumilum (L. Pfeiffer, 1840)
hannensis auct.

Genus ***Rumina*** Risso, 1826

Rumina decollata (Linnaeus, 1758) GB

Genus ***Subulina*** H. Beck, 1837

Subulina octona (Bruguière, 1789) GB IRE

Subulina striatella (Rang, 1831)[44] GB

SUPERFAMILY HELICARIONOIDEA Bourguignat, 1877

FAMILY CHRONIDAE Thiele, 1931

Genus ***Kaliella*** Blanford, 1863

Kaliella barrakporensis (L. Pfeiffer, 1852)[45] GB

SUPERFAMILY STREPTAXOIDEA J.E. GRAY, 1860

FAMILY STREPTAXIDAE J. E. Gray, 1860

Genus ***Gulella*** L. Pfeiffer, 1856

Gulella io Verdcourt, 1974 GB

Genus ***Streptostele*** Dohrn, 1866

Streptostele musaecola **(**Morelet, 1860)[46] GB

Notes:

1. *Cipangopaludina chinensis* is native to south-east Asia and is one of several allied species on sale for aquarium or pond use, mostly to control algae. A population appears to have established in ditches at the Pevensey Levels in East Sussex (Rowson, 2019). Being an invasive alien with a history of displacing native fauna elsewhere, the Pevensey population has attracted the attention of the GB Non-native Species Secretariat (Willing & Jones, in press). Whether or not it can be controlled or removed, it is included here.

2. The genus containing this species was formerly *Heleobia* Stimpson, 1865, which has as its type species the South American *H. culminea* (D'Orbigny, 1838). However, Kroll *et al*. (2012) have suggested that *Heleobia* may not be monophyletic with regard to European species such as *H. stagnorum*. In that event a new genus is required. MolluscaBase (2020) have accepted *Semisalsa* Radoman, 1974 although Kadolsky mentions *Eupaludestrina* Mabille, 1877 as a possible candidate which has date priority. *Semisalsa* is accepted here and by Willing & Rowson (2020), at least until the validity of *Eupaludestrina* is clarified or established.

3. *Mercuria anatina* Poiret. According to Boeters & Falkner (2017), *Amnicola confusa* Frauenfeld, 1863 (= *M. similis* Draparnaud, 1805, used in earlier lists) is considered a Mediterranean species, while *M. anatina* is the correct name for the species of the Netherlands. However, these authors did not refer specifically to GB and Ireland, so there may still a small doubt about the name to be applied there.

4. Davis *et al.* (1989) suggested that the North American *Hydrobia truncata* (Vanatta, 1924), the type species of *Ecrobia*, was introduced from Europe and would then be a synonym of *H. ventrosa* which is representative of *Ventrosia* Radoman, 1977. Davis *et al.* posited that even if the species are accepted as distinct, they are to be considered congeneric and therefore the older name *Ecrobia* has precedence over *Ventrosia*. Haase *et al.* (2010) and later authors have used *Ecrobia* as the valid genus.

5. Kadolsky (2012) showed that the original description of the type species of *Paludinella* was most probably based on small specimens of *Melarhaphe neritoides* (Linnaeus, 1758). The type description is therefore incorrect. For specimens of *Paludinella littorina* auctt., non Delle Chiaje, Kadolsky restored the name *Paludinella globularis* and designated the latter as type species of *Paludinella* (Kadolsky, 2012).

6. *Ampullaceana balthica.* A phylogenetic and morphological review of the Palaearctic Lymnaeoidea (Ajksenova *et al.*, 2018) concluded that the former *Radix* Montfort, 1810 was polyphyletic and could be split into several genera, including *Radix* s.s. and *Ampullaceana* Servain, 1881 on the basis of a multilocus molecular data-set for Eurasian species. The genus *Ampullaceana* contains eight species including the very common and widespread *Ampullaceana balthica* (O.F. Müller), formerly *Radix balthica*. In our area *Radix* now contains only one species, *R. auricularia* (L.).

7. For the sake of completeness, an old record of the N. American stagnicoline species *Ladislavella catascopium* is included. This species was introduced to the British

Checklist by Kevan (1943), having established in a warm-water engine-pond at Leith, Midlothian in the mid 20th century, and is included in a key by Macan (1969). Kevan used the name *Stagnicola catascopium* (Say, 1817), but Meier-Brook & Bargues (2002) argued for a replacement generic name of *Catascopia*. This, however, has been replaced in turn by *Ladislavella* B. Dybowski, 1913 on date priority. Apparently extinct now (pers. comm. of A. Sumner).

8. The occurrence of *Anisus spirorbis* (L.) in Britain and Ireland has not been unequivocally established. Anderson & Norris (2014) examined a population from Brittas Bay, a claimed site for the species in Ireland, but could not distinguish the Brittas population morphometrically from Irish populations of *A. leucostoma*. Rowson (pers. comm.) was similarly unable to differentiate claimed populations of *spirorbis* in Britain. It is may be assumed that, at least in GB and Ireland only one morphologically variable species occurs. *Anisus spirorbis* is retained on the list however, to allow for a change in status should future, more detailed, investigations prove otherwise.

9. A genus of small freshwater limpets, *Ferrissia* Walker, 1903, has been the subject of much speculation in Europe regarding origin and nomenclature. It is now accepted that the species found in Europe is native to North America (Vecchioni *et al*., 2017). This was initially given the name *Ferrissia fragilis* Tryon, 1863. Subsequently it was discovered that the name *fragilis* had been published a few months later than that of *Ferrissia californica* (Rowell, 1863) so the latter name has priority.

10. Martins & Mendes (2013) and Martins (2014) have reported molecular and anatomical studies of the genus *Myosotella* in Europe. It appears that although two species are present, the former preoccupation with shell characters may have led to a misunderstanding of the distinctions which separate them. Examination of the penial papilla of *Myosotella* from across Europe shows that two distinct morphologies occur, one with a contractile papilla covered by a hood-like protective cover corresponding to *Myosotella denticulata* and the other with a leaf-like flap-shaped papilla with an opening near the base of the right margin corresponding to the true *Myosotella myosotis*. Interestingly the modified concept of *M. denticulata* occurs only on the Atlantic coasts of Europe. Description of *Myosotella myosotis* (Draparnaud, 1801) was based on types collected at a Mediterranean locality and the species, as defined by Martins (2014) and Martins & Mendes (2013) has so far only been found on Mediterranean coasts in Europe.
    Despite these findings Wiese & Haack (2019) have confirmed the observations of Falkner *et al.* (2002) that two distinct taxa with differences in palatal tubercles occur in northern Europe. Anderson (2005) followed Falkner *et al.* (2002) in this respect and recognized two species. Wiese & Haack (2019) correlated the differences in dentition with different height-width ratios and degree of pigmentation of the shells (apparently without intermediate forms) in material they examined. This agrees well with observations made by the first author (RA) on material collected outside the entrance to Strangford Lough in N. Ireland (*M. denticulata* morphotype) on exposed coasts compared with that collected inside the sheltered lower salinity confines of Strangford Lough (*M. myosotis* morphotype). Provisionally we continue to recognize two species in northern Europe until detailed molecular analysis of these north

European morphotypes becomes available.

11. *Granaria frumentum illyrica* is a central European chondrinid discovered by Colville & Norris (2010) on the Isles of Scilly. Its occurrence there is problematical being so far removed from the centre of distribution. Anatomical studies of the group to which it belongs are limited and do not allow the origin of the Scilly shells to be interpreted more fully. Most likely an alien and perhaps not fully established.

12. The review of Nekola *et al.,* (2015) of species assignment in *Pupilla* has demonstrated that morphological assignments based on conchology may not correspond to assignments based on mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences. It is clear that *Pupilla pratensis* populations cannot be distinguished from those of *Pupilla alpicola* on molecular criteria although there are differences in shell apertural structures. The latter are considered unreliable for discriminating species because of an observed degree of (?non-genetic) plasticity. The former *Pupilla pratensis* has thus been reduced to synonymy with the more wide-ranging *Pupilla alpicola.*

13. Holyoak *et al*. (2019) argue that the name for a widespread species of *Pyramidula* in Europe, *P. pusilla* (Vallot, 1801), was not validly published and therefore cannot be used. In addition phylogenetic analysis of European *Pyramidula* by Razkin *et al.,* (2016) has demonstrated that *P. pusilla* and *P. umbilicata* are conspecific. Anderson (2005) previously argued that *P. pusilla and P. umbilicata* were unlikely to be distinct, for biogeographical reasons, and used the name *P. pusilla* on date priority for the British Isles species. Since the latter name is unavailable the British and Irish taxon becomes *P. umbilicata.*

14. The review of Nekola *et al.* (2018) concluded that *Vertigo modesta* (Say, 1824) (used in previous versions of the checklist, as *Vertigo modesta arctica*) is not in fact closely related genetically to *Vertigo arctica* (Wallenberg, 1858). The latter name now applies in Britain and Ireland.

15. There has been some toing and froing regarding the name for this taxon. *Balea heydeni* von Maltzan was the name used by Gittenberger *et al.* (2006) to distinguish a widespread but previously unrecognized British and Irish species, from the better known but rarer *Balea perversa.* Proschwitz (2010) argued that *Balea sarsii* Philippi, 1847 should be a replacement name for *B. heydeni* but the majority of workers still use *B. heydeni* which has the advantage of stabilizing the nomenclature. We follow the majority here.

16. *Papillifera bidens* (L.), a name used by Anderson (2005), has been shown convincingly by Kadolsky (2012) to refer to a species in a different genus i.e. *Cochlodina incisa* (Küster). The name *Papillifera papillaris* (O.F. Müller) therefore replaces it.

17. *Testacella* sp. "*tenuipenis"*. This name has been applied by Rowson *et. al.* (2014a) to a widespread but cryptic taxon in Britain and Ireland. This has historically been confused with *Testacella scutulum,* but has different morphology of the dorsal grooves, surface colouration and, more importantly, is genetically and in the structure of the genitalia, distinct (Rowson *et al.,* 2014b). It is fairly widespread in both Britain

and Ireland but its origins are unknown.

18. Horsáková *et al.* (2019) have provided molecular confirmation that *Euconulus fulvus* and *E. alderi* occur in England and Scotland thus ratifying the preliminary conclusions of Anderson (2005). Shell characters distinguishing these species are given by these authors.

19. *Zonitoides arboreus* is a native of North America and has been widely recorded in hothouses of Britain and Ireland. It was included as a hothouse alien by Anderson (2005) but is now being recorded out of doors in one or two places (pers. comm. of M.G. Telfer). Law (2020) very recently reported juveniles from plant pots on an apartment balcony.

20. *Daudebardia rufa,* a semi-slug, was first recorded in the UK from clay pits near Caerphilly in south Wales (Rowson *et al*., 2016). It is spreading but very localized in occurrence. Native range is central and eastern Europe to north Africa.

21. *Selenochlamys ysbryda* was recently transferred from the Trigochlamydidae to the Oxychilidae following the molecular study of Neiber *et al.* (2020).

22. *Tandonia* cf. *cristata* was confirmed by Rowson *et al*. (2014a) from a few, very scattered locations in Britain and one in Ireland, using DNA analysis. It is a slug species originating from the Black Sea area, and is clearly invasive though its exact provenance and identity are yet to be resolved.

23. *Deroceras invadens* is an invasive alien slug known to previous generations as *Deroceras caruanae* (Pollonera) or, more recently, as *D. panormitanum,* although the latter name is now applied to an allied but distinct species (Reise *et al.,* 2011; see Note 24). Its country of origin is uncertain but likely to be Italy.

24. *Deroceras panormitanum* is very similar externally to *D. invadens* and has been confused with it until recently. It is thought to have originated from Sicily and Malta (Reise *et al*., 2011). Very local in disturbed places in Britain and Ireland (Rowson *et al.*, 2016).

25. *Ambigolimax* is a slug genus separated from the closely similar *Lehmannia* by its cylindrical or bulbous rather than longer and thinner flagellum; also by small differences in its genetic make-up (Gargominy *et al.*, 2011). This and related genera of slugs requires more research and analysis in order to understand phylogenetic relationships within the group.

26. *Limax* cf. *dacampi.* A large invasive alien slug which is apparently established and breeding on a site near Robin Hood's Bay in north-east Yorkshire (Rowson *et al.*, 2014a).

27. *Arion* sp. "Davies" is a large roundback slug very close in appearance and habits to the vulgar slug *Arion vulgaris,* but possibly not as pestiferous. It is known from scattered sites, mainly gardens, in the east of England but is not yet fully characterised or differentiated from *Arion vulgaris* (Rowson *et al.*, 2014b).

28. *Arion* cf. *iratii* is a medium-sized roundback slug closely allied to the ubiquitous *Arion subfuscus* but probably originating from Spain and first recognized in Britain and Ireland by Rowson *et al.* (2014a). It is alien but has naturalized and is breeding in conifer plantations of south Wales.

29. *Arion* cf. *fagophilus* belongs to a group of small arionids called the garden slugs (subgenus *Kobeltia*) of which the most widespread is *Arion distinctus* Mabille. Morphologically *A.* cf. *fagophilus* is closest to *Arion occultus* described from Ireland. Both are invasive and alien and probably originated on the Iberian Peninsula, but their native ranges are unknown (Rowson *et al.,* 2014a).

30. Gittenberger *et al*. (2012) relegated the Bradybaenidae to junior synonymy with the Camaenidae based on the review of Wade *et al.* (2007).

31. *Helix lucorum* is a large invasive snail which originated from the Black Sea region and has spread across parts of western Europe partly because it is an important commercial (food) species. First published for Britain by Whitehead (2014) for Worcestershire but known from Surrey gardens since at least the 1990s (pers. comm.. of B. Rowson).

32. *Backeljaia gigaxii.* Transferred from *Candidula* Kobelt, 1871 to become the type species of a new genus *Backeljaia* Chueca *et al.,* 2018.

33. *Monacha ocellata.* This is a Turkish species which became established over a couple of years beside a carpark at Tilbury, south Essex (Anderson *et al.,* 2018). It's inclusion here rests on its breeding ability and degree of naturalization at the site. Its tenure may be fragile however, as there are development plans in process for this area. We have no information about its status post-2018.

34. *Trochulus sericeus* was reduced to synonymy with *T. hispidus* by the review of Proćków (2009). However, MolluscaBase (2020) retains this as a separate species. On balance we favour the view of Proćków (2009), followed also by Welter-Schultes (2012).

35. *Xeroplexa intersecta.* Transferred from *Candidula* Kobelt, 1871 by Chueca *et al*. (2018), to the genus *Xeroplexa* Monterosato, 1892.

36. A small colony of the Iberian (largely Portuguese) species *Xeroplexa olisippensis* has been found by Holyoak & Holyoak (2014) at Kynance Cove, Cornwall. Like *Xeroplexa intersecta* this species was transferred from *Candidula* to *Xeroplexa* by Chueca *et al.* (2018). Distinguishing features from the common *X. intersecta* are a relatively long penial flagellum in *olisippensis,* also a narrower umbilicus although shell characters in *olisippensis* can vary widely.

37. Holyoak & Holyoak (2018) have described a novel genus *Zenobiellina* to accommodate a new species from northern Spain and the west European *Zenobiella subrufescens* to which it is closely related. It was considered necessary to replace *Zenobiella* as they regard this as a junior synonym of *Monacha* due to a misunderstanding by Gude & Woodward (1921) in describing *Zenobiella* as a valid replacement name for *Zenobia* J.E. Gray, 1821. They propose the new replacement

name *Zenobiellina* which has been accepted by MolluscaBase (2020) and is therefore used here.

38. Bouchet & Rocroi (2010) have relegated the Corbiculidae to synonymy with the Cyrenidae Gray, 1847.

39. Aldridge *et al.* (2014) added *Dreissena rostriformis bugensis* to the list of non-marine molluscs of Britain and Ireland from the Wraysbury River, Surrey, collected on 29 September 2014. This invasive species has since consolidated its hold on the aquatic environment around London and looks likely to spread further (NBN, 2020).

40. *Rangia cuneata.* A bivalve species native to the Gulf of Mexico but invasive in Europe and recently reported from a tributary of the River Witham, Lincolnshire (Willing, 2015).

41. *Euglesa/Odhneripisidium.* Lee & O'Foighil's (2003) phylogenetic review of the subfamily Sphaeriinae has been overlooked until fairly recently but is now generally accepted in Europe as a model for the parsing of genera in the group. The layout here follows that of Gargominy *et al.* (2011) but with *Pisidium coventus* transferred to *Euglesa*.

42. *Sphaerium* not *Musculium*. The formerly recognized genus *Musculium* is accepted as a synonym of *Sphaerium* following the analysis of Lee & O'Foighil (2003).

43. Preece & White (2012) have reported *Allopeas gracile* as an addition to the hot-house fauna of Britain and Ireland from Cambridgeshire Botanic Garden.

44. Raheem *et al.* (2014) reported that the reproductive anatomy of *Subulina striatella* is very similar to that of *S. octona* and questioned the separation of them at a generic level. MolluscaBase (2020) and Horsák *et al*. (2020) have both listed *striatella* under *Subulina* and this is followed here.

45. *Kaliella barrakporensis*. This species was reported by Preece & Naggs (2014) from the Eden Project, Cornwall and is an addition to the recorded hot-house fauna of Britain and Ireland. It is native to south-east Asia, Madagascar and tropical east Africa.

46. *Streptostele musaecola.* A West African species found living in hothouses in 2013 and 2016 in the Glasgow Botanical Gardens, by A. Sumner and T. Walker (Weddle, in press).

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