



TAXONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE FAMILY COCHLICOPIDAE

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ABSTRACT

High numbers, wide distribution, high species diversity, low mobility and insignificant ability to overcome geographical barriers, ease of collecting material and sensitive response to changes in the external environment make the group of terrestrial mollusks a convenient object of biogeographical and ecological research.

Over the past 20-25 years, a number of monographic works by K.K. Uvalieva, A. Pazilov, D. A. Azimov on the malacofauna of Central Asia, which provides information on its taxonomic structure, distribution, zoogeography and variability. However, the degree of study of terrestrial mollusks on the territory of Uzbekistan remains extremely uneven. And the malacofauna of the Akhangaran basin has been almost unstudied to date. The available data on terrestrial mollusks is fragmentary.

Families Cochlicopidae Pilsbry, 1900

1. Cochlicopa (Cochliopa) nitens (Gallenstein, 1852)

Material: more than 75 copies. Southern slopes: surrounding villages: Urgaz, Shovoz, Ovzhazsay, along the ditches, among the grasses. On the right bank of the Shavgaz River, among the grasses.

Northern slopes: Surroundings of the village. Beshkul, Kuksarai, Sukak, along the ditches, among the grasses. On the right bank of the Zhakindik River, among thickets of grass.

The shell basically coincides with that described in the literature by A.A. Shileiko, A. Pazilov., D.A. Asimov. Measurement of adult specimens showed that it varies within the following limits: shell height 6.7 mm; large diameter 2.7 mm.

Ecology. Lives along ditches among grasses. Found in all zones.

Spreading. Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia.

Meaning. It is an intermediate host for *Brachylaemus aequans*.

Causes a disease called leukochloridosis, which affects the digestive systems of ruminant animals.

2. Cochlicopa (Cochlicopa) lubricella (Porro, 1838)

Material: 60 copies.



Southern slopes: Gushsay gorge, under stones among grasses, on the right bank of Dukentsay, among grasses. The gorge of the Kyzilcha river under stones, among grasses.

Northern slopes: Chatkal Nature Reserve along ditches, among grasses. On the right bank of the Shavasay River, among thickets of grass.

Our material corresponds to the published descriptions of A.A. Shileiko, A. Pazilov., D.A. Azimov, but is distinguished by a large dimensional variability of shells; within one population there are specimens with a shell height from 3.5 to 5.0 mm, a large diameter of 1.9-2.1 mm.

Ecology. It is found at an altitude of 1500 – 2200 m above sea level. Lives under stones among grasses.

Spreading. Europe (except for the North), Transcaucasia, Alai, Turkestan, Kuramin, Chatkal, Talas, Trans-Ili, Kungey, Tersky ranges, Dzungarian Alatau, Southern Altai.

Meaning. It is an intermediate host for *Varestrongylus pneumaticus*.

Causes a disease called leukochloridosis, which affects the digestive systems of ruminant animals.

3. *Cochlicopa (Cochliopa) lubrica* (Muller, 1774)

Material: more 100 copies.

Found together with the previous species.

The shell in all respects, except for size, corresponds to the literary data of A.A. Shileiko, A. Pazilov., D.A. Asimov. The dimensions of our collection of shells are: shell height 4.2-5.1mm, large diameter 1.8-2.4mm.

Ecology. Lives under stones among grasses.

Spreading. Europe, North-West Africa, Northern Asia, Transcaucasia, Iran, Northern China, North America, Tien Shan, Pamir-Alai.

Meaning. It is an intermediate host for *Leucochloridium macrostomum*.

Causes a disease called leukochloridosis, which affects the digestive systems of ruminant animals.

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