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ECOLOGIA E DISTRIBUZIONE DI ALCUNI MOLLUSCHI TERRESTRI IN LOMBARDIA

Nota (*) di ALBERTO GIROD

Presentata dal m. e. Silvio Ranzi
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SUMMARY. — The wood-inhabiting Mollusca are not so well fit, as for the calcareous rock-inhabiting species, for a biogeographic detailed study of a region; in fact they don't present all those phenomena of isolation, microevolutions and adaptation so useful to interpret the events of malacological communities. This notwithstanding, in the present work the distributions that some mainly wood-inhabiting species have in Northern Italy are examined, with particular reference to Lombardy. On the basis of the data exposed, above all two mean categories of Mollusca are pointed out: the first usual in almost all the Alps and only partly spread in Lombardy, coming chiefly from Western and Eastern sides. The others having mainly a Western distribution in the Alps and which are known only for the Eastern side of Lombardy; their distribution limits are represented nearly by the hydric system Oglio-Iseo. Moreover the Author examines a xerobious species, *Zebrina detrita* (Müll.) distributed in the Alps and the sorrounding zones, also at enough high altitudes in connection with ecological needs of the species; in Lombardy it has only an Eastern distribution, probably joint to local macro-climatic conditions. In this paper some factors having influenced the present malacological aspect in the part of Northern Italy included between the hydric system Ticino-Verbano and Sarca Benaco and Adige ones are suggested: Würm glaciations having cut off longitudinally and isolated this area; the rise of temperature and the respreading of deciduous forest during the climatic optimum of Holocene; orography of the region, with wide valleys, low altitudes, open towards a plain deeply disturbed by man and easily representing a boundery to the coming of stenoecious Mollusca from one mountain to another; and then the important Prealps lakes, above all the Lake of Garda, having during Holocene the role of climatic regulators.

(*) Società Malacologica Italiana, Milano.