

Caspian endemic genus *Andrusovia* (Gastropoda Pectinibranchia Horatiidae)

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ABSTRACT. The genus *Andrusovia* was established in the form of combined description of the genus and species *Andrusovia dybowskii* Brusina in Westerlund, 1903, included in the family Valvatidae. Then, for a half of century, the genus was either not mentioned in literature or regarded as a junior synonym of a subgenus uniting Caspian Planorbidae. Such opinion was also supported by Shadin [1952] and Logvinenko and Starobogatov [1966, 1969]. A study of abundant material of empty shells (specimens with soft body could not be obtained) demonstrated that the original description of *Andrusovia* well agrees with the subgenus *Caspiohoratia* Logvinenko and Starobogatov, 1969 of the genus *Horatia* Bourguignat, 1887, and respectively *Caspiohoratia* is the junior subjective synonym of *Andrusovia*. A study of Caspian material has demonstrated that the genus includes 4 species, all four corresponding well to the original description, and the main distinction between them is the relative height of spire. Only one of these 4 species has almost disk-shaped valvatooid shell (all other are definitely peg-top-shaped) which permits to regard the species with disk-shaped shell as *Andrusovia dybowskii*. The genus is also includes *A. andrusovi* Starobogatov sp. nov., *A. brusinai* Starobogatov sp. nov. and *A. marina* (Logvinenko et Starobogatov, 1969). The new diagnoses of the genus *Andrusovia*, species *A. dybowskii*, diagnoses of two new species and remarks concerning *A. marina* are presented. The discussed genus is especially similar to the genus *Lyhndia* Hadzisce, 1956 (family Horatiidae) having two incisions of the palatal margin of aperture: one at the upper part and the other at basal part. The genus and all four its species are distributed in deeper part of the Caspian Sea, from 21-30 to 406 m and probably deeper.

Andrusovia is the most enigmatic genus of rissocean Pectinibranchia endemic for Caspian giant brackish water lake. The genus was described as a member of family Valvatidae in Westerlund's "Methodus" [1903], by combined description of the genus and its type-species, *A. dybowskii*. The author of the description is doubtless S. Brusina as mentioned at the beginning and in the end of the

description, because it marked by quotation marks in the same manner as the diagnosis of the subgenus *Ninnia* of the genus *Neritina* Lamarck, 1816 on the same page. Later, no authors mentioned either the genus or the species as well as any member of the family Valvatidae from the Caspian till 1952. The evident cause is the complete absence of small valvatooid shells in samples, probably due to sampling method. The next mention of *A. dybowskii* is in Snadin's [1952] monograph where the author supposed that the species is a junior synonym of *Planorbis eichwaldi* Grimm, 1876. More than a decade later, Logvinenko and Starobogatov [1966, 1969] analyzed the Brusina's description and definitely regarded the name *A. dybowskii* as a junior synonym of *Planorbis eichwaldi* Grimm, 1876. At the same time Logvinenko and Starobogatov [1969] described a species with a very small conical shell, as *Horatia (Caspiohoratia) marina*, mentioning its similarity to *Lyhndia* Hadzisce, 1956 (which was regarded at that time as a subgenus or even a section of the genera *Horatia* or *Pseudamnicola* Paulucci, 1878). The description of Brusina's genus and species is very short and lacks shell dimensions. On the other hand, Westerlund studied the taxonomy of Planorbidae very carefully and it is almost improbable that he confused the representatives of Planorbidae and Valvatidae. It makes me to suspect that *Andrusovia* does not belong to Planorbidae but is a senior subjective synonym of *Caspiohoratia*.

The material for the study consisted of 40 samples collected by Dr. B.M. Logvinenko in the Caspian in 1956-1957 and by French-Russian expedition "Mission Caspienne 94" under the leadership by Professor Piotr Tucholka in 1994. The main part of the material is stored in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The holotypes of all species (having collection number 1) except of *A. dybowskii* and a major part of paratypes are also stored in this collection; some paratypes together with specimens of *A. dybowskii* are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University. The type material of *A. dybowskii* is unknown.

All measurements except those of aperture are made parallel (height) or perpendicular (width) to shell axis; the measurements of aperture made in

apertural plane. Apical angle are measured using a drawing of spire. The number of whorls is counted by points of intersection of the suture with the tangent-line of the very initial part of the suture. The abbreviations of the measurements are as follows:

- AA — apical angle;
 AH — height of aperture;
 AW — width of aperture;
 HUW — height of upper whorls (above the last one) taken together;
 LWH — height of the last whorl;
 LWW — width of the last whorl without aperture (i.e. from the left side of shell to initial point of the last whorl above the aperture);
 NW — number of whorls;
 RLW — rising upper point of the last whorl above aperture;
 SH — height of shell;
 SPH — height of spire;
 SW — width of shell.

In order to establish the true identity of *Andrusovia dybowskii*, let us compare Brusina's description with real Caspian materials. The original description is as follows [Westerlund, 1903: 133]:

"*Andrusovia n. Brus. (in lit.): t. parva conoidea vel discoidea, obtusa, solidula, paucispirata, aperte umbilicata; anfr. cylindraceis sutura distincta; apert. transversa; subrotundata, marginibus connexis; margine exteriore acuto, superne et inferne sinuato. (Typ. Andrusovia dybowskii n. Brus.) — Mare Caspium Brus. in lit.*"

English translation with the numeration of characters:

"*Andrusovia n. Brus. (in lit.): shell small (1), conical (2) or disk-shaped (3), obtuse (4) with a few (5) relatively thick (6) whorls, and open (7) umbilicus, whorls almost cylindrical (8), suture distinct (9), aperture transverse (10), almost round (11), margins connected (12), exterior margin acute (13), sinuate in upper (14) and lower (15) parts. (Typ. Andrusovia dybowskii n. Brus.) — Caspian Sea Brusina in lit.*"

Ten of these 15 characters (1, 3, 5-9, 11-13) agree with representatives of Planorbidae (especially young) and also with adult specimens of *Caspiohoratia* species. Remaining 5 characters (2, 4, 10, 14, 15) strongly disagree with representatives of Planorbidae but completely agree with characters of *Caspiohoratia*, especially in characters 14-15 — situations of palatal margin of the aperture.

The taxon *Caspiohoratia* (originally a subgenus of *Horatia*) was established as monotypic, with type-species *Horatia marina* Logvinenko et Starobogatov, 1969. Now it includes 4 species, two of them new. Brusina's diagnosis agree with all of them but states that it contains two forms with different shell shape: conical (character 2) and disk-shaped (character 3). Two of 4 species have conical or peg-top-shaped shells, one has depressed conical shells, and one has so strongly depressed spire that its shell may be regarded disk-shaped

valvatoid. There are no data in the literature concerning the type material of *A. dybowskii* but no doubt that the type series included 2-3 of these 4 species with conical and disk-shaped shells. This situation permits me to regard the species with disk-shaped shell (more correctly, strongly depressed conical) shell as *A. dybowskii*. The other described species is *A. marina* but two remaining are new and are to be described.

Andrusovia Brusina in Westerlund, 1903

Westerlund, 1903: 39.

Type-species: *A. dybowskii* Brusina in Westerlund, 1903 by original designation.

Synonym (subjective): *Caspiohoratia* Logvinenko et Starobogatov, 1969. Type-species: *Horatia marina* Logvinenko et Starobogatov, 1969 by original designation.

New diagnosis. Shell almost transparent, colorless in fresh state and white when subfossil, very small (height and width no more than 1.25 mm), with thick walls lacking sculpture (except growth lines), conical, depressed conical or almost disk-shaped (valvatoid), with about 3-4 inflated or almost stepped whorls divided by deep suture. Height of spire always less than half of shell height. Tangent-line of spire straight. Umbilicus narrow but open and bordered with basal angulation of last whorl. Aperture short-oval, disposed almost parallel to shell axis, with obtuse parieto-palatal angle. Margins of aperture acute and connected by weak callus on parietal wall. Palatal margin with two situations: one near parieto-palatal angle and other at basal part of parietal margin. No sexual dimorphism in shell shape. Operculum unknown but probably corneous, paucispiral. Anatomy unknown (no specimen with soft body available although very fresh, almost transparent shells present in samples).

The genus *Andrusovia* is closest to *Lyhndia* Hadzisce, 1956 (see Radoman, 1983, for a detailed description of shell and anatomy) but the latter differs by more strong situations of palatal margin, almost tetragonal aperture, and narrow slit-like umbilicus not bordered by basal angulation. Such similarity evidences the inclusion of both *Andrusovia* and *Lyhndia* in the family Horatiidae Radoman, 1973 (= Orientalinidae Radoman, 1978 excluding Belgrandiellinae Radoman, 1978).

Key to species

1(4) Shell depressed conical or almost disk-shaped, with weakly rising spire. Shell height not exceeding 0.90 of shell width. Height of spire no more than 0.60 of height of aperture and no more than 0.45 of width of last whorl without aperture. Suture separating last quarter of last whorl parallel to parts of suture separating preceding whorls; if not so, apical angle no less than 105°.

2(3) Upper whorls rising above last whorl low: all

upper whorls together do not exceed 0.33 of spire height and 0.40 of rising of last whorl above aperture. Apical angle less than 105°.....*A. dybowskii*

3(2) Upper whorls rising above last whorl not so low: all upper whorls together no less than 0.35 of spire height and 0.60 of rising of last whorl above aperture. Apical angle no more than 99°.....*A. andrusovi*

4(1) Shell conical or peg-top-shaped with moderately high spire. Shell height no less than shell width. Height of spire no less than 0.70 of aperture height and no less than 0.55 of width of last whorl without aperture. Suture separating last quarter of last whorl not parallel to parts of suture separating preceding whorls; if nearly parallel, then apical angle no more than 91°

5(6) Apical angle no more than 74°*A. brusinai*

6(5) Apical angle no less than 84°*A. marina*

Ключ для определения видов

1(4) Раковина прижато коническая или почти дисконидная со слабо возвышающимся завитком, так что высота раковины не превосходит 0,90 ее ширины. Высота завитка составляет не более 0,60 высоты устья и не более 0,45 ширины последнего оборота без устья. Шов, ограничивающий сверху последнюю четверть последнего оборота, параллелен участкам шва, отделяющим предшествующие обороты, а если немного не параллелен, то апикальный угол не меньше 105°

2(3) Верхние обороты возвышаются над последним незначительно: их общая высота не превышает 0,33 высоты завитка и 0,40 возвышения последнего оборота над устьем. Апикальный угол не меньше 105°*A. dybowskii*

3(2) Верхние обороты заметно возвышаются над последним: их общая высота не меньше 0,40 высоты завитка и не меньше 0,60 возвышения последнего оборота над устьем. Апикальный угол больше 99°*A. andrusovi*

4(1) Раковина коническая или кубаревидная с умеренно высоким завитком, так что высота раковины не меньше 0,96 ее ширины, а обычно значительно больше. Высота завитка не меньше 0,7 высоты устья и не меньше 0,55 ширины последнего оборота без устья. Шов, ограничивающий сверху последнюю четверть последнего оборота, не параллелен участкам шва, отделяющим предшествующие обороты, а если почти параллелен, то апикальный угол не больше 91°

5(6) Апикальный угол не превышает 74°.....*A. brusinai*

6(5) Апикальный угол не меньше 84°*A. marina*

Andrusovia dybowskii Brusina in Westerlund, 1903

(Fig. 1A)

Westerlund, 1903: 39.

Material: 11 specimens from 9 samples.

Type material unknown.

Type locality: Caspian (probably southern part), no precise data.

New diagnosis. Shell depressed conical or almost discoidal, valvatoïd, with 3.0-3.3 inflated whorls

divided by deep suture. Spire low, its height 0.61-0.66 of height of aperture and no more than 0.38-0.50 of width of last whorl without aperture. Upper whorls above last whorls comprising 0.27-0.33 of spire height and about 0.40-0.60 of rising of last whorl above aperture. Height of whole last whorl about 0.80-1.06 of width of last whorl without aperture. Tangent-line of spire almost straight, that of whole shell evidently excurved. Apical angle 108-113°. Aperture rounded, with height insignificantly more than width and with weakly developed sinuations at upper and basal parts of palatal margin. Basal angulation moderately expressed. Parietal callus connecting margins of aperture weak.

Measurements (mm, AA in degrees).

Localities and depths of samples with measured specimens.

1. Original for Fig. 1. 39°05'N, 40°45'E, 120 m.
- 2, 3. 39°37,5'N, 52°42,5'E, 38 m.
4. 43°12,5'N, 49°13,5'E, 115 m.
5. 43°17,5'N, 49°17,5'E, 79 m.

No.	SH	SW	AH	AW	SPH	AA	LWH	LWW	RLW	HUW	NW
1	0.95	1.17	0.60	0.50	0.40	113	0.80	0.95	0.25	0.12	3.3
2	0.87	1.05	0.50	0.42	0.30	108	0.75	0.80	0.25	0.10	3.0
3	0.80	1.07	0.47	0.47	0.30	109	0.85	0.80	0.20	0.10	3.0
4	0.85	1.05	0.60	0.50	0.38	109	0.80	0.80	0.20	0.10	3.0
5	0.85	0.95	0.55	0.40	0.35	112	0.62	0.70	0.20	0.12	2.7

Distribution: Middle and South Caspian, at 34-115 m and probably deeper.

Andrusovia andrusovi Starobogatov, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1B)

Material: about 100 specimens from 30 samples.

Type material and type locality: Holotype was collected in eastern part of the South Caspian Sea (39°05' N, 52°35' E). Other specimens are paratypes.

Diagnosis. Shell depressed conical, with 3.5 inflated or almost stepped whorls divided by deep suture. Spire low, its height 0.65-0.80 of height of aperture and no less than 0.50-0.60 of width of last whorl without aperture. Upper whorls above last whorl comprising 0.35-0.49 of spire height and 0.67-1.00 of rising of whorl above aperture. Height of whole last whorl 0.91-1.15 of width of last whorl without aperture. Tangent-lines of both spire and whole shell straight. Apical angle 0.89-0.98. Aperture shortly ovate, with height weakly exceeding width, and with weakly developed sinuations in upper and basal parts of palatal margin. Parietal callus connecting the margins of aperture weak.

Measurements (mm, AA in degrees).

Localities and depth of samples with measured specimens:

1. Holotype. 39°05'N, 52°35'E, 39 m.
2. 43°42,5'N, 50°30'E, 58 m.

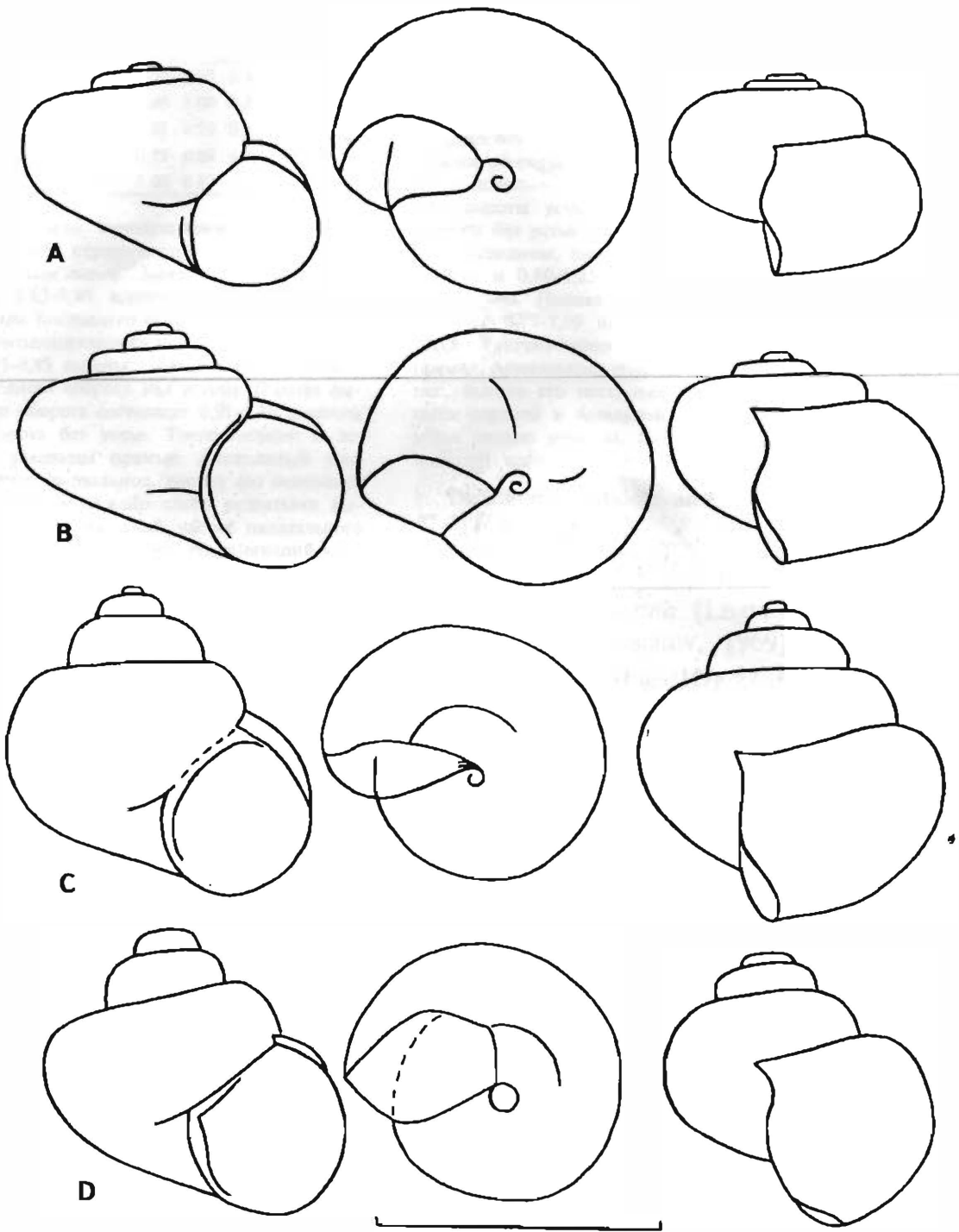


FIG. 1. Shells of *Andrusovia* species: left — apertural view, middle — basal view, right — right-side view. Scale bar = 1 mm.

A — *A. dybowskii*, B — *A. andrusovi* (holotype), C — *A. brusinai* (holotype), D — *A. marina* (holotype).

РИС. 1. Раковины видов *Andrusovia*: слева — со стороны устья, посередине — с базальной стороны, справа — с правой стороны. Линейка = 1 мм.

A — *A. dybowskii*, B — *A. andrusovi* (голотип), C — *A. brusinai* (голотип), D — *A. marina* (голотип).

3. 40°05'N, 50°25'E, 30 m.
 4. 39°02,5'N, 52°17,5'E, 55 m.
 5. 42°52,5'N, 51°22,5'E, 73 m.

No.	SH	SW	AH	AW	SPH	AA	LWH	LWW	RLW	HUW	NW
1	0.75	1.05	0.60	0.42	0.50	98	1.00	0.90	0.30	0.22	3.3
2	1.25	1.25	0.75	0.55	0.60	93	1.00	1.00	0.35	0.21	3.5
3	1.25	1.25	0.65	0.50	0.45	89	0.87	0.95	0.22	0.21	3.5
4	0.80	1.07	0.50	0.45	0.40	89	0.75	0.80	0.20	0.20	3.5
5	1.20	1.20	0.70	0.45	0.45	90	1.00	0.87	0.25	0.22	3.5

[**Диагноз.** Раковина прижато-коническая, с 3,5 вздутыми или почти ступенчатыми оборотами, разделенными глубоким швом. Завиток низкий, высота его составляет 0,65-0,80 высоты устья и не менее 0,50-0,60 ширины последнего оборота без устья. Верхние обороты, возвышающиеся над последним, вместе составляют 0,35-0,49 высоты завитка и 0,67-1,00 возвышения последнего оборота над устьем. Полная высота последнего оборота составляет 0,91-1,15 ширины последнего оборота без устья. Тангент-линии и завитка и всей раковины прямые. Апикальный угол 89-98°. Устье коротко-овальное, высота его несколько превышает ширину, снабжено слабо развитыми выемками в верхней и базальной частях палатального края устья. Parietalный каллус, соединяющий края устья, слабый.]

Distribution: Middle and South Caspian, at 21-115 m. One sample with a few shells was obtained at 16 m.

Andrusovia brusinai
 Starobogatov, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1C)

Material: 34 specimens from 20 samples.

Type material and type locality: holotype was collected in eastern part of the Middle Caspian Sea (42°42,5' N, 51°32,5' E), at 80 m; other specimens are paratypes.

Diagnosis. Shell conical, with 3.2-3.8 stepped whorls divided by deep suture. Spire relatively high; its height 0.65-0.80 of height of aperture and 0.56-0.60 of width of last whorl without aperture. Upper whorls above last whorl comprising together 0.50-0.74 of height of spire and 0.90-1.25 of of last whorl rising above aperture. Height of whole last whorl 0.77-1.09 of width of last whorl without aperture. Tangent-line of both whole shell and spire straight. Apical angle 62-74°. Aperture shortly ovate, with height weakly exceeding width, equipped with strongly developed sinuations at upper and basal parts of palatal margin. Parietal callus connecting margins of aperture well developed.

Measurements (mm, AA in degrees).

Localities and depth of samples with measured specimens:

1. Holotype. 42°42,5'N, 51°32,5'E, 80 m.
- 2, 3. 35°15'N, 50°53'E, 311 m.
4. 39°37,5'N, 51°42,5'E, 120 m.
5. 40°25'N, 50°55'E, 107 m.

No.	SH	SW	AH	AW	SPH	AA	LWH	LWW	RLW	HUW	NW
1	1.10	1.10	0.65	0.47	0.50	68	1.00	0.95	0.40	0.37	3.7
2	1.20	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.50	74	0.95	0.85	0.20	0.25	3.1
3	1.15	1.05	0.60	0.50	0.51	66	0.85	0.85	0.25	0.30	3.2
4	1.25	1.00	0.65	0.50	0.45	62	0.90	0.80	0.30	0.31	3.9
5	1.15	1.00	0.60	0.50	0.50	67	0.95	0.85	0.30	0.25	3.2

[**Диагноз.** Раковина коническая, с 3,2-3,8 ступенчатыми оборотами, разделенными глубоким швом. Завиток довольно высокий, высота его составляет 0,65-0,80 высоты устья и 0,56-0,60 ширины последнего оборота без устья. Верхние обороты, возвышающиеся над последним, вместе составляют 0,50-0,74 высоты завитка и 0,90-1,25 возвышения последнего оборота над устьем. Полная высота последнего оборота составляет 0,77-1,09 ширины последнего оборота без устья. Тангент-линия и завитка, и всей раковины прямая. Апикальный угол 62-74°. Устье коротко-овальное, высота его несколько превышает ширину. Выемки верхней и базальной частей палатального края устья сильно развиты. Parietalный каллус, соединяющий края устья, хорошо развит.]

Distribution: Middle and South Caspian, at 47-311 m.

Andrusovia marina (Logvinenko et
 Starobogatov, 1969)

(Fig. 1D)

Horatia (Caspiorhatia) marina Logvinenko et Starobogatov, 1969: 382, fig. 367, 18.

Material: several thousand specimens from 40 samples.

Type material and type locality: holotype was collected on the northern slope of the Middle Caspian Basin (43°32,5'N, 49°17,5'E), depth 60 m. Other specimens are paratypes.

Remarks. Original diagnosis [Logvinenko, Starobogatov, 1989] contains only two main measurements (height and width). It does not permit to delimit this species from other species of the genus, especially from *A. brusinai*. Besides, it was stated that the umbilicus of this species has the shape of a wide slit. It was an evident error: the umbilicus of all species of the genus is open, rounded, but not wide. The shell shape, ratios of measurements and measurements proper are the following.

Shell of this species is similar in shape to that of *A. brusinai* but the shell and spire are shorter. The spire height is about 0.70-0.85 of the height of aperture (in *A. brusinai* this ratio is 0.65-0.80) and 0.50-0.57 of the width of the last whorl without aperture (in *A. brusinai* this ratio is 0.56-0.60). Upper whorls above the aperture comprise together 0.54-0.60 of spire height (in *A. brusinai* 0.50-0.74) and 0.72-1.00 of rising of the last whorl above aperture (as compared to 0.90-1.25 in *A. brusinai*). Height of the whole last whorl is 1.00-1.11 of the width of the last whorl without aperture. Tangent-

line of both shell and spire is straight. Apical angle is 84-91°.

Measurements (mm, AA in degrees).

Localities and depth of samples with measured specimens:

1. Holotype. 43°3,5' N, 49°17,5' E, 60 m.
2. 35°15' N, 50°53' E, 311 m.
3. 42°57,5' N, 51°17,5' E, 35 m.
4. 42°47,5' N, 51°17,5' E, 110 m.
5. 43°22,5' N, 49°15' E, 68 m.

No.	SH	SW	AH	AW	SPH	AA	LWH	LWW	RLW	HUW	NW
1	1.25	1.10	0.70	0.55	0.50	86	0.92	0.87	0.30	0.25	3.3
2	1.05	1.05	0.75	0.50	0.42	88	0.80	0.80	0.25	0.20	3.1
3	1.10	1.15	0.75	0.50	0.45	91	1.10	0.90	0.35	0.25	3.2
4	1.05	1.15	0.75	0.50	0.45	84	0.91	0.90	0.25	0.20	3.1
5	1.15	1.20	0.75	0.50	0.50	84	1.00	0.90	0.25	0.25	3.1

Distribution: Middle and South Caspian, at 21-406 m.

Acknowledgments

I am thankful to Dr. E.V. Soldatenko for the help during the preparation of illustrations.

The work was performed with the financial support of the RFBR Project No. 98-04-49732a, and using "Scientific Collections of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences" which obtain financial support from the Science and Technology State Committee of the Russian Federation (Reg. No. 97-03-16).

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et stirpes sistens. *Rad Jugoslavenske Akademije Znanosti i Umjetnosti*, 149 Matematicko-prirodoslovni razred 31 (1902): 82-139.

Каспийский эндемичный род *Andrusovia* (Gastropoda Pectinibranchia Horatiidae)

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РЕЗЮМЕ. Родовое название *Andrusovia* было опубликовано в форме объединенного описания рода и вида *Andrusovia dybowskii* Brusina in *Westerlund, 1903*, отнесенное к семейству Valvatidae. В течение последующей половины столетия это название или не упоминалось или рассматривалось как младший синоним подрода, объединяющего каспийских планорбид. Это мнение высказали Жадин [1952] и Логвиненко и Старобогатов [1966, 1969]. Изучение обильного материала, представленного пустыми раковинами (экземпляров с мягким телом найти не удалось), показало, что оригинальное описание *Andrusovia* хорошо подходит к подроду *Caspiohoratia* Logvinenko et Starobogatov, 1969 рода *Horatia* Bourguignat 1887 и, соответственно, *Caspiohoratia* — младший субъективный синоним *Andrusovia*. Изучение каспийского материала показало что род включает 4 вида, причем все они хорошо соответствуют оригинальному описанию и основное различие между ними — относительная высота завитка. Только один из 4 видов имеет почти дисковидную вальватоидную раковину (все остальные явно коническую или кубаревидную), что позволяет отождествить форму, обладающую дисковидной раковиной, с *A. dybowskii*. Род включает также *A. andrusovi* Starobogatov sp. nov. *A. brusinai* Starobogatov sp. nov. и *A. marina* (Logvinenko et Starobogatov, 1969). В работе даны новые диагнозы рода *Andrusovia* и вида *A. dybowskii*, диагнозы двух новых видов и некоторые замечания относительно *A. marina*. Обсуждаемый род достаточно близок к роду *Lyhnia* Hadzisce, 1956 (family Horatiidae), особенно наличием двух выемок палатального края устья (одна в верхней, другая в базальной части). Род и все 4 его вида распространены в более глубоких частях Каспия, с 21-30 до 406 м и, вероятно, глубже.