



Catalogue of aquatic Oligochaeta (Annelida: Clitellata) of Montenegro, exclusive of Naidinae and Pristininae

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Abstract

The aquatic oligochaete fauna of Montenegro was recently studied in order to improve the knowledge of this group in the Balkan region. This study was carried out on sediments collected from 70 sampling sites (the Black Sea and the Adriatic Sea drainage basins) during three years (2005–2008). Forty-one species were identified, from seven following families: Naididae, Enchytraeidae, Haplotaxidae, Lumbriculidae, Lumbricidae, Criodrilidae and Branchiobdellidae (exclusive of Naidinae and Pristininae). Sixteen of them represent first record for the Montenegrin oligochaete fauna: *Embolocephalus velutinus*, *Ilyodrilus templetoni*, *Psammoryctides deserticola*, *Spirosperma ferox*, *Tubifex ignotus*, *Bathydrilus adriaticus*, *Bothrioneurum vej dovskyanum*, *Rhyacodrilus coccineus*, *Cernosvitoviella atrata*, *Enchytraeus buchholzi*, *Mesenchytraeus armatus*, *Haplotaxis gordioides*, *Rhynchelmis limosella*, *Stylodrilus heringianus*, *Tatriella slovenica* and *Trichodrilus strandi*. The list of species from the subfamilies Naidinae and Pristininae was published previously (Šundić *et al.* 2011), and it comprises 36 species. Altogether, the present study and literature data show that Montenegrin aquatic oligochaete fauna consists of 77 species. Concerning similarity, values of Jaccard's index are the highest between Montenegrin and Serbian oligochaete fauna (57 %), and the lowest between Montenegrin and Albanian oligochaete fauna (27.77 %). Species richness estimators (Mao Tau, Uniques Mean, Chao 1, Chao 2, Jack 1, Jack 2, Bootstrap, ACE and ICE) indicate that findings of new oligochaete species in Montenegro are expected.

Key words: Clitellata, Oligochaeta, Naididae, Enchytraeidae, Haplotaxidae, Lumbriculidae, Lumbricidae, Criodrilidae, Branchiobdellidae, new records, Montenegro

Introduction

The oligochaete fauna of Montenegro was sporadically investigated in the past by several authors, in particular from Skadarsko jezero (lake) and the Adriatic Sea drainage basin. The first studies were carried out by Černosvitov (1931), who reported species from several water bodies from the Adriatic Sea drainage basin. After that, Šapkarev (1956), Hrabě (1958), Karaman (1973), and Janković & Jakovčev (1986) have made important contributions to the knowledge of this group, but only from Skadarsko jezero (lake). Other authors (Kerovec & Mršić 1981; Stojanović & Karaman 2003; Jabłońska & Pešić 2006) have done research on freshwater Oligochaeta from both the Black Sea and the Adriatic Sea drainage basins, and thus enlarged the list of this group to 25 species. Šundić *et al.* (2011) gave the first results of a systematic, faunistic survey of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, creeks and springs from both drainages in Montenegro. Thirty-six species belonging to family Naididae (Naidinae and Pristininae) were reported in that paper, 20 of them being new records for Montenegro.

The main objective of this study was a continuation of a comprehensive research of aquatic Oligochaeta in Montenegro. So, we present 41 additional species (including 16 new records for Montenegro) from 7 families: Naididae (from subfamilies Tubificinae, Rhyacodrilinae and Phalodrilinae), Enchytraeidae, Haplotaxidae, Lumbriculidae, Lumbricidae, Criodrilidae and Branchiobdellidae.