



Catalogue of Naidinae and Pristininae (Annelida: Oligochaeta: Naididae) with twenty species new for Montenegro

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Abstract

The Oligochaeta occurring in Montenegrin freshwaters were studied in order to contribute to a better knowledge of this group in the region. The oligochaetes from rivers, lakes, reservoirs, creeks, and springs, belonging to the Black Sea and the Adriatic Sea drainage basins, were investigated. Samples of sediments were taken from 54 sampling sites during three years of research (2005–2008). We confirmed the presence of formerly reported species and found 20 species new for the Montenegrin oligochaete fauna: *Chaetogaster cristallinus*, *C. diaphanus*, *C. langi*, *C. setosus*, *Nais behningi*, *N. bretscheri*, *N. elinguis*, *N. simplex*, *N. stolci*, *Ophidonais serpentina*, *Paranais frici*, *P. litoralis*, *Piguetiella blanci*, *Pristina bilobata*, *P. jenkiniae*, *P. longiseta*, *P. osborni*, *P. proboscidea*, *Slavina appendiculata*, and *Uncinaiis uncinata*. Accordingly, the fauna of Naidinae and Pristininae in Montenegro now consists of 36 species.

Key words: Clitellata, Oligochaeta, Naidinae, Pristininae, new records, Montenegro

Introduction

The aquatic oligochaete fauna of Montenegro is poorly known. Earlier studies were carried out almost exclusively in Skadarsko jezero (Lake Skadar). The first records of Naidinae and Pristininae in Montenegro are three species from Lake Skadar described by Karaman (1973), and confirmed by Kerovec & Mršić (1981). More findings of Naidinae (6 species) and Pristininae (3 species) from Lake Skadar were reported by Janković & Jakovčev (1986). This list was later enlarged by Jabłońska & Pešić (2006), who found four additional species in two rivers belonging to the Adriatic Sea drainage basin. According to published data, the list of Montenegrin naidine and pristinine species amounts to 16 species. The aim of our study was to improve the knowledge on oligochaete fauna and its populations in different water bodies in Montenegro.

Material and methods

The study of freshwater Oligochaeta was carried out on sediments collected from 54 sampling sites in 22 water bodies: 12 rivers, 4 lakes, 2 reservoirs, 2 creeks, and 2 springs (Figure 1), from 2005 to 2008. The basic features of sampling sites are presented in Table 1. Samples were taken with an Ekman grab (225 cm²) and a Surber net (1225 cm²), fixed in 4% formalin in the field, and later, in the laboratory, after washing and separation, preserved in 70% ethanol. Specimens were cleared in lactic acid and Amman's lactophenol for light microscopic analysis. The identification was done according to Sperber (1950), Chekanovskaya (1962), Brinkhurst & Jamieson (1971), Hrabě (1981), and Timm (2009). For taxonomic validation of species in this faunistic list, we followed Hrabě (1981) and Timm (2009). The species accumulation curve (PISCES Conservation, 2002) was used to estimate the present knowledge of naidine and pristinine fauna in Montenegro. The similarity of naidine and pristinine fauna of Montenegro and surrounding Balkan countries was calculated using the Jaccard's index of similarity ($J = c / (a+b+c) * 100$; **c**—number of species shared between two habitats, **a** and **b**—number of species unique to these two habitats).