

L. M. Yanovych, T. V. Shevchuk
Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University

**UNIONICOLA YPSILOPHORA BONZ, 1783 (ACARI: HYDRACARINA: UNIONICOLA) – IS
UNIONIDAE (MOLLUSCA: BIVALVIA: UNIONIDAE) PARASITE**

The distribution of water mite *Unionicola ypsilophora* Bonz, 1783, a parasite in Unionidae mollusks family, in Ukraine is established. Its occurrence is defined. Its invasion extensivity and intensivity in Unionidae are analysed. The Unionidae species, *U. ypsilophora* prefers, are established. For the first time this species as the parasite of *Sinanodonta woodiana* Lea, 1834 mollusks is specified.

Key words: *Unionicola ypsilophora*, *distribution*, *river basins of Ukraine*, *unionids*, *invasion*, *parasites*

УДК 594

OLIVIA CIOBOIU¹, GHEORGHE BREZEANU²

¹The Oltenia Museum

str. Popa Șapcă no. 8, Craiova, 200416, Romania

²Institute of Biology Romanian Academy

str. Splaiul Independenței, 296, Bucharest, 060031, Romania

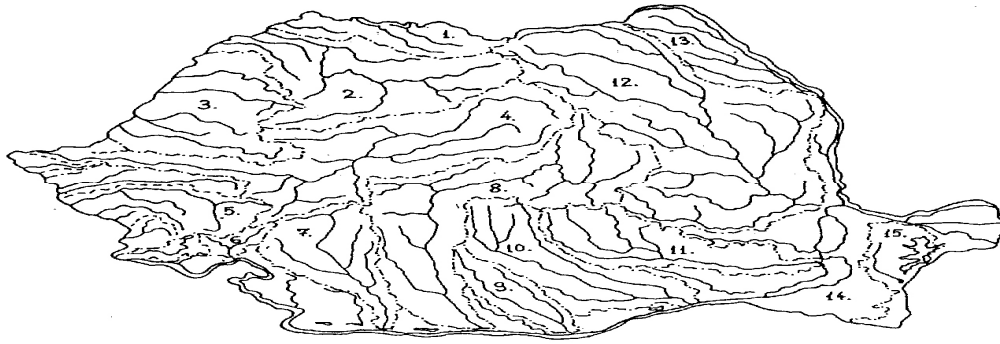
GASTROPODS IN THE INLAND WATERS OF ROMANIA – HYPOTHETICAL MODIFICATIONS OF THE POPULATIONS STRUCTURES INDUCED BY GLOBAL CLIMATIC CHANGES

The hydrographic network of Romania is more than 66,000 kilometers long and includes 15 basins. The diversity of the ecosystems included in the hydrographic network (springs, streams and rivers, the Danube and its Delta, lakes and swamps) impose a specific structure and distribution of the gastropods populations.

Key words: *gastropods*, *Romania*, *global climatic changes*

Within present stage in the inland waters of Romania there have been identified 83 species that belong to two large systemic groups: Prosobranchia (43 species) and Pulmonata (40 species). In the first group, the most frequent species are *Theodoxus danubialis*, *Th. fluviatilis*, *Viviparus acerosus*, *Valvata piscinalis*, *Bythinella austriaca*, *Lithoglyphus naticoides*, *Bithynia tentaculata*, *Esperiana esperi*, *E. daudebardii acicularis*; in the second group, we mention *Physella acuta*, *Lymnaea stagnalis*, *Stagnicola palustris*, *Radix ampla*, *Planorbis planorbis*, *Planorbarius corneus*. These represent 32 percent of the European fauna of gastropods; it is a fact that reflects the importance of the area located among the Carpathians, and the Danube for the fauna of gastropods.

These modifications will obviously influence the life of the aquatic organisms, including the gastropods' populations. A general image of the gastropods populating the Romanian river system emphasizes the individual ecological features. In case climatic global changes occur, these features will modify. Under these circumstances, certain species can disappear, while others can increase a lot, exceeding the present limits.



LEGENDA :

- 1 TISA SUPERIOARĂ – 30 specii ;
- 2 SOMEȘ – 30 specii ;
- 3 CRIȘURI – 39 specii ;
- 4 MUREȘ – 35 specii ;
- 5 BEGA – TIMIȘ – CARAȘ – 54 specii ;
- 6 NERA – CERNA – 51 specii ;
- 7 JIU – 28 specii ;
- 8 OLT – 31 specii ;
- 9 VEDEA – 29 specii ;
- 10 ARGEȘ – 29 specii ;
- 11 IALOMIȚA – 31 specii ;
- 12 SIRET – 29 specii ;
- 13 PRUT – 31 specii ;
- 14 DUNĂRE – 113 specii (54 specii în sectorul românesc al Dunării) ;
- 15 LITORAL – 96 specii (82 specii în platforma continentală a Mării Negre în dreptul litoralului românesc).

Fig. Distribution of gastropods within the hydrographical basins of Romania

1. The upper Tisa – 30 species; 2. The Someș – 30 species; 3. The Crișuri rivers – 39 species; 4. The Mureș – 35 species; 5. The Bega, the Timiș, the Caraș – 54 species; 6. The Nera, the Cerna – 51 species; 7. The Jiu – 28 species; 8. The Olt – 31 species; 9. The Vedea – 29 species; 10. The Argeș – 29 species; 11. The Ialomița – 31 species; 12. The Siret – 29 species; 13. The Prut – 31 species; 14. The Danube – 113 species (54 species along the Romanian sector); 15. The shore area – 96 species (82 species on the continental platform of the Black Sea, the Romanian sector).

The ecological features represent an important parameter for forecasting their tendency of evolution. Thus, the cryophilic species, such as *Paladilhia carpathica*, *Bythinella dacica*, *Ancylus fluviatilis*, *Stagnicola palustris* that need clean water, will limit their area or will disappear. The ubiquitous species *Lymnaea stagnalis*, *Radix ampla*, *Planorbis planorbis*, *Planorbarius corneus*, which live in strongly eutrophic and polysaprobe water, at high temperatures will be frequent species if the hydrological features and the water quality change. If brackish aquatic surfaces extend, the species *Theodoxus euxinus*, *Pseudamnicola razelmiana*, *Turricaspia lincta*, *T. dimidiata* will enlarge their area and will become more frequent.

О. Цібой¹, Г. Брежану²

¹Музей Олтенія, Румунія

²Інститут біології Академії наук Румунії

ГАСТРОПОДИ ВНУТРІШНІХ ВОДОЙМ РУМУНІЇ – ГІПОТЕЗА МОДИФІКАЦІЇ ПОПУЛЯЦІЙНОЇ СТРУКТУРИ, ВИКЛИКАНОЇ ГЛОБАЛЬНИМИ КЛІМАТИЧНИМИ ЗМІНАМИ

Гідрографічна мережа Румунії має протяжність більше 66,000 кілометрів і включає 15 водойм. Різноманітність екосистем, що входять в гідрографічну мережу (струмки, потоки і річки, Дунай і його Дельта, озера і болота), формують специфічну структуру і поширення гастропод.

Ключові слова: гастроподи, Румунія, глобальні кліматичні зміни

О. Цибой¹, Г. Брежану²

¹Музей Олтения, Румыния

²Институт биологии Академии наук Румынии

**ГАСТРОПОДЫ ВНУТРЕННИХ ВОДОЕМОВ РУМЫНИИ – ГИПОТЕЗА МОДИФИКАЦИИ
ПОПУЛЯЦИОННОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ, ВЫЗВАННОЙ ГЛОБАЛЬНЫМИ КЛИМАТИЧЕСКИМИ
ИЗМЕНЕНИЯМИ**

Гидрографическая сеть Румынии имеет протяженность более 66,000 километров и включает 15 водоемов. Разнообразие экосистем, входящих в гидрографическую сеть (ручьи, потоки и реки, Дунай и его Дельта, озера и болота), формируют специфическую структуру и распространение гастропод.

Ключевые слова: гастроподы, Румыния, глобальные климатические изменения