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Smicromyrme ruficollis Fabricius, 1793, *Stenomutilla bizonata* Smith, 1856 (Mutillidae), *Cryptocheilus egregious* Lapeletier, 1845 (Pompilidae), *Chrysis inaequalis* Dahlbom, 1845, *Chrysis germari* Wesmael, 1839 (Chrysididae) and *Tropidodynerus interruptus* Brullé, 1832 (Vespididae).

Conclusion: The new records of the nine species in the Macedonian fauna were expected since all of them were already known for the neighboring countries, due the lack of data and research for the order Hymenoptera from R. Macedonia.

Key words: new species, Macedonia, Hymenoptera, Belasica Mt.

P01_11

DIVERSITY OF FRESHWATER GASTROPODS IN THE DANUBE WETLAND AREA DUBOVAČKI RIT, (1082 - 1085 RIVER KM)

Maja Raković¹, Nataša Popović¹, Aljoša Tansković², Jelena Đuknić¹, Jelena Tomović¹, Božica Vasiljević¹, Biljana Rimcheska³, Momir Paunović¹

¹Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković", University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

²Public Health Institute of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia;

³Institute of Biology, Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Aim: This study provides data about the freshwater gastropods of the Danube wetland area Dubovački Rit (1082 - 1085 river km), aiming to contribute to the knowledge of this taxa group, its assemblage composition and species abundances.

Materials and Methods: The study of freshwater gastropods was performed in the Dubovački Rit at the left bank of the Danube River. Sampling was performed in 2010, 2011 and 2014, four times per year using benthological hand net and a Van Veen type of grab. The total number of taxa, species composition and abundance were calculated using the ASTERICS software package.

Results: During the research a total of 12 species were recorded, all belonging to the Planorbidae family. The most abundant species were *Segmentina nitida* (M., 1774) – 16 specimens, *Physella acuta* (D., 1805) – 12 specimens, *Hippeutis complanatus* (L., 1758) – 11 specimens, *Ferrissia fragilis* (T., 1863) – 10 specimens and *Anisus vortex* (L., 1758) – 9 specimens. Other species were represented with less than 5 specimens (*Gyraulus albus*, *G. crista*, *Bathyomphalus contortus*, *Planorbarius corneus*, *Planorbis planorbis*, *Acroloxus lacustris* and *Lymnaea stagnalis*). Two species (*P. acuta* and *F. fragilis*) are non-native to the Danube River. At the site invasive macrophyte *Paspalum paspaloides* (Michx.) forms underwater meadows.

Conclusion: The majority of the observed species are phytophilous taxa. Seasonal differences in macrophyte density and community composition additionally contribute to the habitat complexity. On this specific the habitat dominated by invasive *P. paspaloides* two alien species of snails were recorded.

Key words: Gastropods, the backwater, Danube, Serbia