

OCCURRENCE OF *EUBRANCHIPUS GRUBII* (CRUSTACEA, CHIROCEPHALIDAE) IN SLOVAKIA

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Abstract: Branchiopod crustacean *Eubbranchipus grubii* (Dybowski, 1860) as a typical crustacean species inhabiting temporary spring waters was reported in water bodies appearing on flat top ridge of the Malé Karpaty Mts. Rarely reported species does occasionally occur at isolated sites of lowlands.

Key words: *Eubbranchipus grubii*, Anostraca, Slovakia.

INTRODUCTION

Branchiopod crustaceans do occur in periodic waters of lowland and mountain regions for short-time season of spring.

In Slovakia, there are altogether reported six species of so-called great branchiopods (Anostraca: *Branchipus schaefferi* (Fischer, 1834), *Eubbranchipus grubii* (Dybowski, 1860); Conchostraca: *Imnadia yeyetta* (Hertzog, 1935); Notostraca: *Lepidurus apus*, *Triops cancriformis* (Bosc, 1801)), however their records are just mostly older and recent data are scarce.

Eubbranchipus grubii forms an important part of animal communities of periodic waters as a cold stenotherm species of vernal pools. In Europe, *E. grubii* does occur in most countries, from France to Ukraine, including Slovakia and all its neighbouring countries. In Northern Europe, it was reported only in Denmark and Sweden.

Morphology of nauplius larvae provides important information on basal phylogeny of Branchiopoda (MØLLER et al. 2003).

Crustaceans at the western part of Slovakia were scrutinized during last century, Since first studies

published in times of Hungarian kingdom (Fauna Regni Hungariae, DADAY 1900), a significant contribution to knowledge on species diversity were done by FERIANC & ZMORAY (1943), who studied fauna of the Jurský Šúr near Bratislava (recently one of the most important Ramsar sites in Slovakia). The most recent study on Phyllopoda from nature reserve Šúr published LUKÁŠ (2000), who recorded also occurrence of several rare and vanishing crustacean species. BRTEK (1976) published the first really complex checklist of Crustacea (Anostraca, Notostraca, Conchostraca and Calanoida) in Slovakia, which was completed by study on some taxa of Phyllopoda, including Branchiopoda of the Šúr nature reserve (BRTEK 2005).

Nomenclature and taxonomy is used according to the Fauna Europaea database (BOXSHALL 2014; DE YONG et al. 2014), according to which *Branchipus grubii* Dybowski, 1860 was transferred to genus *Eubbranchipus* Verrill, 1870 as its single species. Among other synonyms of the species, *Siphonophanes grubii*, *Siphonophanes Grubei*, *Branchipus Grubei* and *Chirocephalus Grubei* are being used. Species name frequently used publications of authors from



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Central Europe, *Siphonophanes grubii* (Dybowski 1860), is not mentioned in Fauna Europaea.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Area description

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Methods

Výskum bol realizovaný počas štyroch jednodňových exkurzií v termínoch 12. 5. 2005, 18. 5. 2009, 28. 6. 2011 a 8. 7. 2011. Študované živočíchy boli získané individuálnym zberom z pokrývko-
vého humusu, povrchu pôdy, z najvrchnejšej minerálnej pôdnej vrstvy (do hĺbky cca 5 cm), spod ležiaceho dreva, či kameňov, z machu, prízemnej vegetácie a pod.

Na jar v roku 2007 sme vykonali viacero kvalitatívnych zberov z mlák v lese a okolo lesa. Z rybníka sme v apríli 2007 odoberali kvalitatívne vzorky zooplanktónu, z ktorých sme vyhodnotili výskyt perloočiek a veslonôžok. Vzorky sme získali planktónovou sieťkou a boli konzervované 4% formalínom.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

V rámci materiálu, ktorý bolo možné determinovať až na druhovú úroveň bolo na študovanom území získaných spolu ...

Siphonophanes grubii (Dybowski, 1860) – Tento druh žiabronôžiek obýva hlavne, jarné periodické mláky a plytké stojaté vody, takmer výhradne južných nížinných oblastí Slovenska. Veľkosť druhu sa pohybuje od 13 až do 22 mm (samec) a sfarbenie jedincov býva svetločervené. Charakteristickým znakom druhu je „hrebeňovitý“ tvar tykadiel.

Zaznamenané lokality: Malé Karpaty: 75. Sv. Jur – heleokrenný prameň

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Figure 2. *Eubranchipus grubii* (Dybowski, 1860) from vernal pools of Malé Karpaty Mts, Slovakia.

