

**The role of Melanopsidae (Mollusca:
Gastropoda: Pectinibranchia)
in the European epidemiological situation**

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According to a recent taxonomic revision of European/Asian Melanopsidae (Starobogatov, *et al.*, 1992), Ukrainian waterbodies yield *Fagotia dneprensis* Star., Alex. & Lev., 1992; *F. danubialis* Bgt., 1884; *F. berlani* Bgt., 1884 [all usually as *F. esperi* (Férussac, 1823)], *Microcolpia potamoctebia* (Bgt., 1870); *M. canaliculata* Bgt., 1884; *M. ucrainica* Star., Alex. & Lev., 1992 [all as *F. acicularis* (Férussac, 1823)].

According to our data, all Ukrainian Melanopsidae play important roles in epidemiology of trematodosis of freshwater fishes and in the transmission of sanguinicolosis of water birds. All species of *Fagotia* and *Microcolpia* act as intermediate hosts for larval stages of parasites. *F. dneprensis* (from river Dnestr) had parthenites and cercariae of *Sanguinicola* sp.; the extent of infection (EI) = 33.3%. *F. danubialis* (from rivers Styr and Goryn) had parthenites and cercariae of *Cercaria pulsans* Zdun, *C. myzura* Pagenst., and *S. inermis* Plehn.; EI = 12.3%. *F. berlani* (from river Dnestr) had cercariae of *C. pulsans*, *C. curta* Zdun, and *Sanguinicola* sp.; EI = 17.2%. *M. potamoctebia* (from rivers Styr and Goryn) had parthenites and cercariae of *C. pulsans*, *Sanguinicola* sp., and *Notocotylus attenuatus* (Rud.); EI = 32.1%. *M. canaliculata* (from rivers Dnestr and South Bug) had parthenites of *C. curta*, *C. subulo* Pagenst., *C. alia* Zdun, *S. inermis*, and *N. attenuatus*; EI = 15.5%. *M. ucrainica* (from river Dnestr) had parthenites and cercariae of *C. pulsans*, *Sanguinicola* sp., and *N. attenuatus*; EI = 54.5%. [poster]

