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**ANOTHER ONE FINDING OF INVASIVE FRESHWATER
PULMONATE GASTROPOD *MICROMENETUS DILATATUS* (MOLLUSCA:
GASTROPODA: PLANORBIDAE) IN UKRAINE**

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The bugle sprite mollusk *Micromenetus dilatatus* (Gould, 1841) (Fig. 1) is widely distributed in the fresh water bodies of the eastern North America from Florida to Canada [1, 2]. It is an immigrant species in European waters.

It was discovered in Europe for the first time around 1869 near Manchester, Great Britain [3] in sewage canals and sludge reservoirs of the cotton and the paper mills. In the next century and a half, bugle sprite was found in Germany and in the Netherlands [4, 5, 6, 7], in France [8], in Poland [9, 10], and in the Czech Republic [11, 12, 13]. It is also found in the right-bank of the Dnieper River in Ukraine.

First record of bugle sprite in Ukraine was in samples collected in June, 1991 in Dobrotvir water reservoir at Western Bug river (Visla basin) [14]. Ten years later, it was found in Burtshytyn water reservoir at Gnyla Lypa River of the Dniester basin. Both water reservoirs are used for TPP water cooling.

Material (12 specimens of *M. dilatatus*) was collected mostly manually and in part with hydrobiological sieves, 12.08.2011 in five different biotopes of the Orikhove Lake, near Mezhisit' village, Volyn region (Fig. 2).

The mollusks were identified according to the keys provided by Piechocki (1979) and Glöer and Meier-Brook (1998). The crucial for identification qualitative and meristic conchological characteristics of *M. dilatatus* are highly stable. The material studied is partly stored in the State museum of natural history, NAS of Ukraine in Kyiv (Catalogue voucher №184).

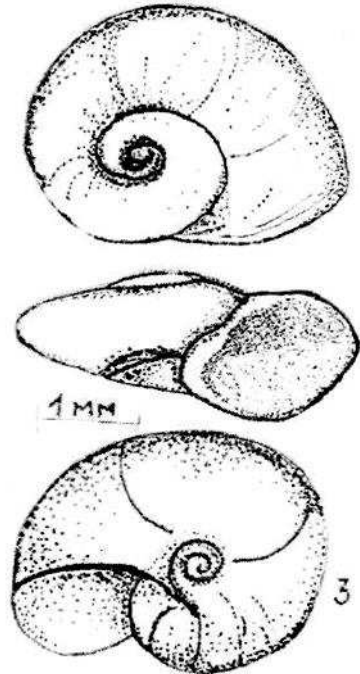


Fig. 1. *Micromenetus dilatatus* (Gould, 1841)

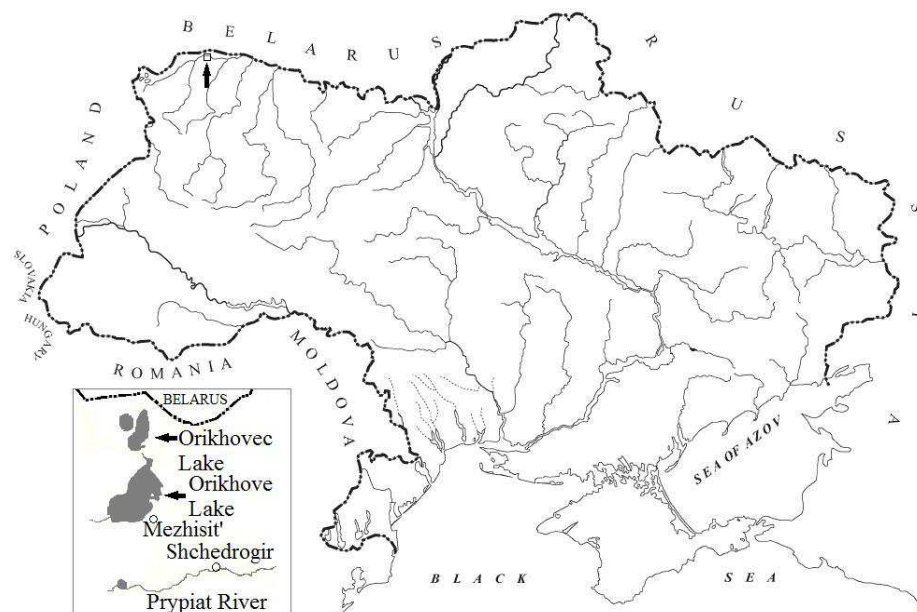


Fig. 2. Localities of finds of *M. dilatatus* in Ukraine

The Orikhove Lake (total area 3.9x2.1 km², depth up to 3.6 m) belongs to the Western Bug River basin. The lake shores are low; there is very thick sapropel layer at the lake bottom. The aquatic vegetation (both completely and semi-submerged) is

poorly represented herein quantitative and qualitative. *M. dilatatus* is found in five different biotopes: close to the shore at depth up to 0.6 m on various substrates (clayey sand, silt and sand with a lot of fine detritus), on aquatic vegetation, on rocks and on waterlogged wood. The incidence and density of the mollusk population are presented in Table.

Table

Incidence (%) and population density (specimens/m²) of *M. dilatatus* in Orikhove Lake

Biotope	n	Incidence	Population density
Sapropel	4	43.6	0.29
Coarse plant detritus	5	53.4	0.27
Alive submerged and semi-submerged vegetation	1	2.6	0.05
Wood (waterlogged)	1	0.2	0.005
Rocks	1	0.2	0.005

This species is found in a different types of freshwater biotopes of the Orikhove Lake, what demonstrates its wide ecological preferences.

The most likely reason for its invasion into the Orikhove Lake is the passive introduction from the Dobrotvir reservoir through the Dnipro-Bug canal.

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