MIENIS, H.K.:

A new record of <u>Melanoides tuberculata</u> from Malta - A <u>Melanoides tuberculata</u> uj előfordulása Máltán

ABSTRACT: The presence of <u>Melanoides tuberculata</u> in Maltese waters has been confirmed after 120 years! The problem whether the species is autochthonous or introduced is discussed.

In 1868 ISSEL recorded the freshwater gestropod Melanoides tuberculata /MÜLLER,1774/,/Fam.Thiaridae/for the first time from the Central Mediterranean island Malta. He had encountered it in a streamlet together with Hydrobia musaensis /FRAUENFELD,1855/, a rather unlikely identification, since the latter: Semisalsa musaensis, seems to be confined to Sinai, Egypt /TCHERNOV, 1971/ and Jordan /SCHÜTT,1983/.

In spite of several follow-up studies of the land and freshwater molluscs of Malta /FEILDEN,1879; BECHER,1884: FONSOKBY, 1885; SOÓS, 1933/, no additional records of Melanoides have ever turned up, although ISSEL'S Hydrobiid species turned up in myriads in a stream near Grand Harbour /BECHER,1884, as Paluding melitensis/. So the occurrence of Melanoides tuberculata on malta remained rather doubtful.

Recently, however, I received several interesting shipments of land and freshwater molluses from Malta and among them was also a sample of Melanoides tuberculata. HENRY J. THAKE had collected the specimens in brackish water near reeds in the Salina. October 1986 /HUJ 36545/2/.

The question is how we have to interpret this new record, which seems to confirm the 120 year old record by ISSEL.

In my opinion the recent find of <u>Helanoides tuberculata</u> in Maltese waters can be explained at least in two ways:

a./ It has always been a part of the local freshwater fauna. However, if true, it is very difficult to explain why it has always been overlooked by other students of the Maltese fauna since ISSEL's record in 1868. Especially if we take in consideration the fact that populations of M. tuberculata consist always of thousands and thousands of extremely, prolific specimens. Even after the population becomes extinct, their remains, i.e., the shells, are still

easily collected over long periods.
b./ It has been /re/introduced recently. This explanation seems to me much more likely. Lelanoides tuberculate is a well-known, almost cosmopolitan

acuarium snail. When populations are becoming too dense, acuarium owners have often the bad habit in releasing their superfluous material /fishes, waterplants, snails/ in nearby ponds, streams, etc. In this way populations of <u>M. tuberculata</u> have recently turned up among others in Florida and Texas /CLE.CI., 1969/, Spain /GASULL,1975/, Austria /LIDNER,1973/, and Turkey /BILGIN, 1973/.

From both the faunistic and medical point of view such liberations have to be condemned. In Austria, for example, introduced molluscs are endangering the existence of several endemic opecies /REISCHUTZ - SEIDL jun., 1982/, while in Turkey, M. tuberculata is feared for its reputation as being an intermediate host of Paragonimiasis, a fluke which can cause a dangerous lung disease in human beings /EILGIN,

Whether M.tuberculata is a rediscovered autochthonous species or a recent introduction, it will be interesting to know whether we have to wait another 120 years for the next

record of this species from Malta.

I am grateful to Mr. HENRY J. THAKE /Zejtun, Malta/ for sending the interesting material.

## ÖSSZEFOGLALÁS

A Melanoides tuberculata előfordulását a máltai vizekben 12c év elteltével sikerült megerősiteni. A cikk megvizszálja, hogy ez a faj bennszülöttnek vagy inkább behurcoltnak tekinthető-e.

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