

# HISTORIA NATURALIS BULGARICA

ISSN 2603-3186 (online) · ISSN 0205-3640 (print)

Volume **44** · Issue **1**



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Published online **3 February 2022** by:  
National Museum of Natural History, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences  
1 Tsar Osvoboditel Blvd, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria  
<https://www.nmnh.com/historia-naturalis-bulgarica/>

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## New records of Psocoptera species from Bulgaria

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**Abstract:** Four Psocoptera species are reported as new records for Bulgaria: *Valenzuela corsicus* (Kolbe, 1882) (Ihtimanska Sredna Gora Mts), *Reuterella helvimacula* (Enderlein, 1901) (Rila Mts), *Mesopsocus helveticus* Lienhard, 1977 and *Hyalopsocus contrarius* (Reuter, 1893) (both from Sakar Mts). After this article there are a total of 71 psocid species known from the country.

**Keywords:** Balkan Peninsula, Insecta, new records, Psocoptera

### Introduction

Till now a total of 67 species of Psocoptera have been known to inhabit the territory of Bulgaria (Georgiev, 2021). Here I add four more species collected from various regions to the country check list.

### Material and methods

The study was carried out during the period 2020–2021. All the material was collected by beating the vegetation by a small wooden stick above white plastic container – an empty yogurt box with a size of 16.5×16.5×6 cm. Specimens were then stored in ethanol and after processing, deposited in the collection of the author. Species identifications and taxonomy are based on Lienhard (1998).

### Results

From all the collected materials, four species represent new records for Bulgaria, as follows:

#### Caeciliusidae

*Valenzuela corsicus* (Kolbe, 1882). Material examined: 02.12.2021, Ihtimanska Sredna Gora Mts, W of Akandzhievo Village, a meadow with single bushes, near *Pinus nigra* forest, N42 15 17.3 E24 02 21.5, 336 m a.s.l., 1 ♀, from *Juniperus* sp. (Fig. 1, C).

#### Elipsocidae

*Reuterella helvimacula* (Enderlein, 1901). Material examined: 26.09.2020, Rila Mts, above Chakar Voyvoda Hut, *Pinus peuce* and *P. mugo* forest near the alpine grassland zone, N42 13 36.0 E23 37 54.5, 2013 m a.s.l., 1 ♀, from pine tree branches overgrown by lichens (Fig. 1, D).

#### Mesopsocidae

*Mesopsocus helveticus* Lienhard, 1977. Material examined: 14.11.2021, Sakar Mts, E of Shtit Village, bushes near farmland, N41 49 37.7 E26 22 10.0, 220 m a.s.l., 1 ♀, from dry leaves of *Sambucus ebulus*; 14.11.2021, Sakar Mts, N of Mladinovo Village,

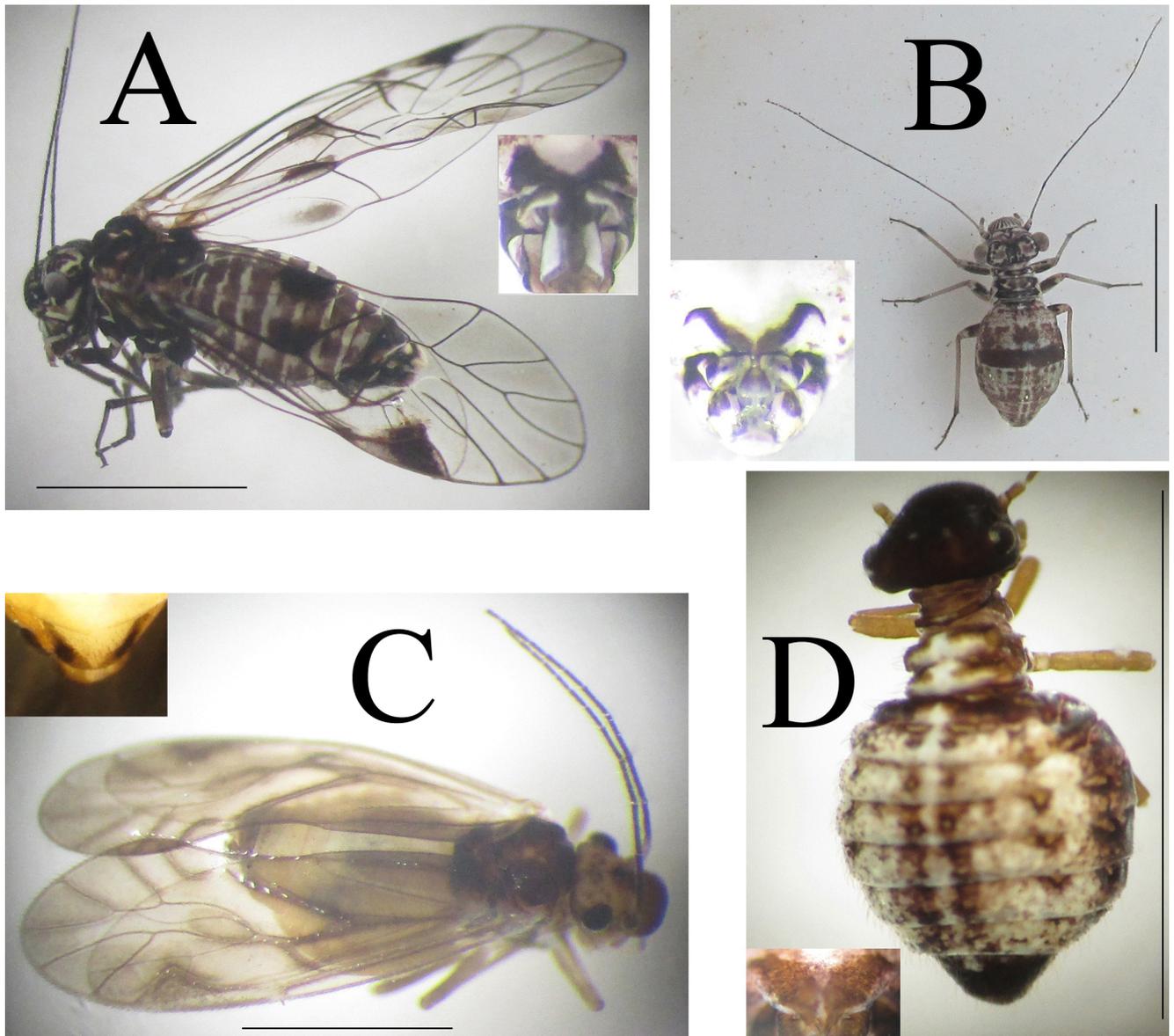


Fig. 1. External views and subgenital plates of the newly recorded Psocoptera species: A – *Hyalopsocus contrarius* (in glycerin), B – *Mesopsocus helveticus* (living specimen from the area of Mladinovo Village, subgenital plate of a specimen from the area of Shtit Village), C – *Valenzuela corsicus* (in glycerin), *Reuterella helvimacula* (in glycerin). Scale bar approximately 2 mm, related to the whole body of the specimens.

bushes near a road, N41 57 07.5 E26 13 53.6, 360 m a.s.l., 1 ♀, from branches of bushes overgrown by lichens (Fig. 1, B).

#### Psocidae

*Hyalopsocus contrarius* (Reuter, 1893). Material examined: 14.11.2021, Sakar Mts, N of Mladinovo Village, bushes near a road, N41 57 07.5 E26 13 53.6,

360 m a.s.l., 1 ♀, from branches of bushes overgrown by lichens (Fig. 1, A).

#### Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude to Dr Charles Lienhard for the discussions about the species identifications.

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# First discovery of a *Devetakia* species (Gastropoda: Hydrobiidae) from the Rhodopes Mountains, Bulgaria

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<http://zoobank.org/8FB98C93-F707-4643-BD6A-4FD0EAC8F7F8> 

**Abstract:** A new species of the genus *Devetakia*, *Devetakia apostoloui* n. sp., is described from Vucha River, South Bulgaria. The new species is the first member of the genus and the first species from ancient hydrobiid clade from the region of Western Rhodopes.

**Keywords:** ancient origin, identification key, new species

## Introduction

Bulgaria is well known as a hot spot of species diversity of the spring dwelling and stygobiotic snails of the superfamily Hydrobioidea (Georgiev & Hubenov, 2013). On its territory there is unique ancient clade of stygobiotic snails including and some endemic genera (Osikowski et al., 2017). Even the hydrobiid fauna of Bulgaria is relatively well known there are and some still uninvestigated water caves and karstic springs which can hold some new species to science.

Till now the only stygobiotic species known from the Rhodopes Mts were these from the genus *Bythinella* which are “young species” of Pleistocene origin (Osikowski et al., 2015). In this paper we describe the first known stygobiotic species of the “ancient clade” (according Osikowski et al., 2017) from this area.

## Materials and methods

The new species was collected in Vucha River (N42.03674° E024.46834°, 250 m). The sample was

collected with standard hydrobiological hand net with 500 µm mesh size (according to ISO 10870:2012: International Organization for Standardization, 2012). The sampling followed the “multi-habitat” procedure of Cheshmedjiev et al. (2011), which is an adapted version of AQEM/STAR methodology (AQEM Consortium, 2002) for local conditions. Three empty shells of the new species were collected. The measurements of shells of the new species were taken under a stereo microscope with an ocular scale and transformed to millimetres.

Material was deposited in the mollusc collection of the Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia (IBER-ID). Used abbreviations: AD – aperture diameter, AH – aperture height, Nw – number of whorls, SD – shell diameter, SH – shell height.

## Results

Genus *Devetakia* Georgiev & Glöer 2011

Type species: *Devetakia krushunica* Georgiev & Glöer 2011

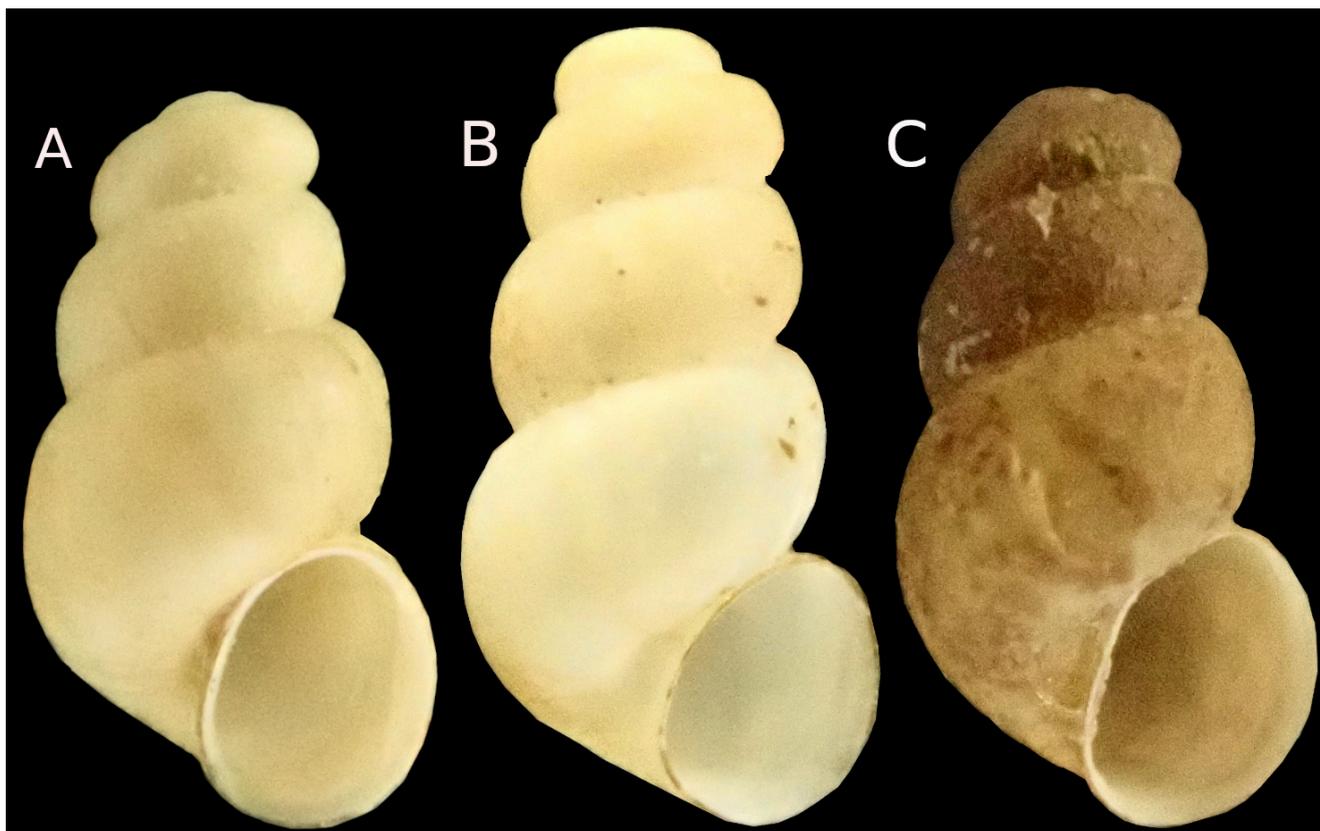


Fig. 1. *Devetakia apostoloui* n. sp. – holotype (A) and paratypes (B, C).

The shell is dextral, conical, very small (around 2 mm in height) with an obtuse apex. The shell surface is shining and has fine irregular growth lines. It has regularly growing convex whorls. The aperture has a regular round shape and a simple outer lip. The umbilicus is open and narrow (Georgiev & Glöer, 2011).

Additional data: Shell: could be conical to almost cylindrical, translucent, fragile, with a translucent and thin operculum. Soft body: The animal is entirely pigmentless, the tentacles are short, slightly passing over the snout length, and are without any eyes. Penis morphology: The penis is short, situated far behind the neck. It has a broad, cylindrical base, and a flat leaflike distal part with sharply pointed apex (Georgiev, 2012; Georgiev & Glöer, 2015).

The genus is well defined anatomically and genetically (see Georgiev et al., 2017) and is most closely related to the genera *Balkanica* Georgiev 2017 and *Balkanospeum* Georgiev 2017, known from the cave system of Machanov Trap-Yantra (Osikowski et al., 2017).

Four species known: *D. krushunica*, *Devetakia pandurskii* Georgiev & Glöer 2011, *Devetakia mandricica* Georgiev 2012, *Devetakia veselinae* Georgiev & Glöer 2015.

*Devetakia apostoloui* n. sp.

Material examined: 3 shells, from the type locality, leg. M. Taseva.

Holotype: ID-2060, Paratypes: 2 specimens (ID-2060/2; ID-2060/3)

Locus typicus: Bulgaria, Vucha River, in the Krichim Town, under WEC Krichim, after HPS, 10.IX.2019, N42.03674 E024.46834, 250 m.

Etymology: Named after Dr Apostolos Apostolou, ichthyologist at the Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, who show us the collecting spot.

Description: The shell is very small, elongate-conical to almost cylindrical with 3.5-4 rounded whorls

Tab. 1. *Devetakia apostoloui* n. sp. – specimens dimensions.

	Nw	Hs	Ds	Ha	Da
holotype (A)	3.5	1.98	1.08	0.72	0.57
paratype (B)	4	2.07	1.08	0.66	0.6
paratype (C)	3.5	1.95	1.05	0.69	0.54

that have shining surface (Fig. 1A–C). The apex is rounded, the umbilicus is open. The aperture is slightly ovoid with a simple lip. The operculum and the soft body are unknown. SH = 1.95–2.07 mm, SD = 1.05–1.08 mm (Tab. 1).

Diagnosis: *Devetakia apostoloui* n. sp. differs from *D. veselinae* and *D. mandrica* by its more conical shell. From *D. krushunica* it differs by its larger size. The new species is most similar to *D. pandurskii* by its external view and size but its shell is with lower whorl number (4.5 in *D. pandurskii*).

Ecology and distribution: Known only from the type locality – deposits of Vucha River at Krichim Town. Knowing that the *Devetakia* species are strictly stygobiotic it can be supposed that *D. apostoloui* n. sp. inhabits underground waters at this area, and some empty shells were driven out at the surface waters by a spring somewhere upland the locality of finding.

As a result of our study we propose an identification key to the species of the genus *Devetakia*:

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. The shell is conical                               | 2                           |
| – The shell is slightly conical to almost cylindrical | 3                           |
| 2. Shell height < 1.9 mm                              | <i>D. krushunica</i>        |
| – Shell height > 1.9 mm                               | 4                           |
| 3. Shell height < 1.7 mm                              | <i>D. veselinae</i>         |
| – Shell height > 1.7 mm                               | <i>D. mandrica</i>          |
| 4. Whorls 4.5   | <i>D. pandurskii</i>        |
| – Whorls 3.5-4  | <i>D. apostoloui</i> n. sp. |

## Discussion

It is considered that the endemic Balkan Hydrobioidea are with an ancient marine origin. It is proposed that their ancestors lived in the Eocene and Miocene salt-water seas located on the territory of the current Balkan Peninsula (Radoman, 1985).

It is evident that the genus *Devetakia* has a disjunct distribution. All known species were found in hilly, semi-mountain areas: three species of north Bulgaria at the foothills of Stara Planina Mts (so called “Pre-

Balkan area”) (*D. pandurskii*, *D. krushunica*, *D. mandrica*), one in west side of the country near the Serbian border (*D. veselinae*), and one at north slopes of the Rhodopes (*D. apostoloui* n. sp.). All these are separated by some geographic barriers as high mountains and/or plane large lowlands.

If we accept the theory of the marine origin of the genus, the first isolation of the populations of the predecessor of the *Devetakia* species possibly occurred during the late Eocene, when a large part of Bulgaria was already a dry land and north and south Bulgaria was divided by the Stara Planina Mts ridge. During the Miocene, lakes of various sizes existed in the areas of the species known south of this mountain chain (Krstić et al., 2012). However exchange of genetic materials between these population cannot be excluded because of some passive dispersal of individuals by migrating birds, which is common for the recent saltwater *Hydrobia ulvae* (van Leeuwen, 2012).

Osikowski et al. (2017) estimated the origin of the Bulgarian subterranean hydrobiid clade by using molecular clock for COI at approximately 7–6.75 Mya. Then, probably after the disappearance not only of the large lakes and the sea, but also of many small surface waters, such as rivers, the current stygobionts entered into the ground waters through springs in the karstic areas. After extinction of the ancestral surface population, subterranean populations evolved in allopatry. According same authors, this event was most probably caused by the climatic draught shift associated with the Messinian Salinity Crisis (5.96–5.33 Mya).

Our finding of an isolated population of a new species from the Bulgarian ancient hydrobiid clade at the northern slope of the Rhodopes is in accordance of the ancient lakes theories and the “climatic-relict” hypothesis for the speciation of these taxa (Radoman, 1985; Krstić et al., 2012; Osikowski et al., 2017).

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