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FAUNA COPEPODA OF MEDITERRANEAN, REPLANISHMENT OF THE NEW SPECIES

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The beginning of the Mediterranean Sea plankton study was marked by work of Austria Science Academy expedition on the vessel "Pola". During 1890 – 1894 several cruises to the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea – Adriatic, Ionian and Aegean Seas – were made (Steuer, 1895, Pesta, 1911). Great input into these investigations was done by W. Giesbrecht (1892).

By 1957 nearly 200 Copepoda species were known (Tregouboff, Rose, 1957). By 1967 their number grew up to 260 species because of the IBSS zooplankton laboratory and A.A. Shmeleva in particularly investigations (1964 – 1966). During the following 10 years their number became 300 (Furnestin, 1979).

In 1980 there were 425 known species (Kovalev, Shmeleva, 1982). C. Razouls (1982) gave known by that time Copepoda list – 469 points. Later (1991) he noted 435 species. F. Vives, J. Jansa, A. Shmeleva (in press) pointed out the 582 Copepoda species existence in the Western Mediterranean.

As the main formation source of the Mediterranean Sea plankton fauna is the Atlantic Ocean fauna, the open Mediterranean Sea region Copepoda content is characterized by the relative similarity, which is proved by the list of organisms from the various sea regions (Kovalev, Shmeleva, 1982).

The number of the common for all the basin region Copepoda species made 22%.

However, the difference between Copepoda content of the Western Mediterranean Sea part and that of the Eastern part is rather considerable. According to our data (Kovalev, Shmeleva, 1982) there were 465 of species common for these regions. That can be explained by the fact that many "aliens" from the Atlantic do not reach the eastern part of the sea and also that there are comparatively many "alien" species from the Red Sea.

During the last tree years the plankton investigations along the Turkey coasts. There were found 35 species new for the science, 20 from which were already described (in press). They are the representatives of the genres: *Scaphocalanus* – one species, *Acartia* – 10 species, *Calanopia* – 4 species, *Candacia* – 2 species, *Prodisco* – 2 species, *Pontoeciella* – 1 species. The rest species from *Saphirella* and *Lubbockia* genres are ready for the publication.

Many species found during the last time Lessepsian alien migrants from the Red Sea. Here belong the typical indo – pacific forms such as *Parvocalanus gracilis* Andronov, 1972; *Ctenocalanus longicornis* Mori, 1937; *Ct. companeri* A. Prado – Por, 1982; *Euchaeta indica* Wolfenden, 1905; *Calanopia emine* Uysal, Shmeleva, in press; *Undinula vulgaris* (Dana, 1849); 1903; *Scolecitrichcella ctenopus* (Giesbrecht, 1988); *Saphirella sp. sp.*; *Pontellina sobrina* Fleminger, Hulsemann, 1974; *Oncaea clevei* Fruchtl, 1925; *Lubbockia wilsonae*, Heron, Damkaer, 1969 and some other forms.

In order to estimate the role of migration through the Suez Canal on the Eastern Mediterranean fauna formation the literature data and our materials on the Red Sea zooplankton were analyzed. The total number of Copepoda species in the Red Sea makes 390 species (43 species of them were noticed by us the first time) (in press).