

## NOTES

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**Finding of a New to the Crimea Woodlouse Species — *Chaetophiloscia sicula* (Isopoda, Oniscidea, Philosciidae) [Находка нового для фауны Крыма вида мокрицы — *Chaetophiloscia sicula* (Isopoda, Oniscidea, Philosciidae)].** — Only one woodlice species of the genus *Chaetophiloscia* Verhoeff, 1908 has been reported for the Crimea (Chersonesos Taurica). It was *Chaetophiloscia elongata* (Dollfus, 1884) named by Budde-Lund (1885) as a junior synonym of *Philoscia pulchella* Budde-Lund, 1885. The authors of this communication discovered another species of this genus in the Crimea, *Chaetophiloscia sicula* Verhoeff, 1908. Material: 14 individuals, “SW Crimea, Heracleon Peninsula close to Sevastopol, upper stream of Monastyrskaya (Georgievskaya) valley in front of Cape Fiolent, ruderal petrophytic steppe, under stones, 12.08.2013, Turbanov, Gongalsky leg.”, 44°31.13' N, 33°30.61' E. Material is deposited in Zoological Museum of Moscow University (8 individuals) and Kovalevsky Institute of Biology of Southern Seas (Sevastopol). *C. sicula* is distributed on Canary Islands and on the Mediterranean coast of Europe (France, Italy, Greece) (Schmalfuss, 2003). It was also introduced to North America (Baltimore, USA) (Hornung, Szlavecz, 2003). The discovery of a typically Mediterranean species in the Crimea extensively widens its distribution towards NE, and highlights poor knowledge of the woodlice fauna of the Crimea. The authors are grateful to Dr. S. Taiti (Florence, Italy) for the help with species identification. — **I. S. Turbanov** (The A. O. Kovalevsky Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas, Sevastopol), **K. B. Gongalsky** (Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Moscow).

**On the Contemporary Mysid (Mysidacea) Fauna in Water Bodies of the Steppe Trans-Dnieper Region (Ukraine) [О современной фауне мизид (Mysidacea) в водоёмах степного Приднепровья (Украина)].** — In the period 1980–1990 the mysid fauna received little attention in the steppe Trans-Dnieper Region, and scientific publications reported no more than two mysid species. For example, N. I. Zagubizhenko pointed *Limnomysis benedeni* (Czerniavsky, 1882) and *Paramysis lacustris* (Czerniavsky, 1882) for the benthic fauna of the Dnieper WR in the collective monograph “Zaporozhskoe Vodohranilishche” (2000: 70). The later hydrobiological investigations mentioned only *L. benedeni* in the zoobenthos of the Dnieper (Zaporozhskoye) WR, and the mysid *P. lacustris* was registered in the Orel’ Canal (? = the Dnieper-Donbass Canal, auth.) (Ekologichny stan..., 2009: 84, 92). In summer–autumn period (2012–2014) on the water area of the Dnieper (Zaporozhskoye) water reservoir and the Dnieper-Donbass Cannel the hydrobiological expeditions aimed at clarifying the composition of the mysids fauna took place. These researches revealed 5 mysid species: *L. benedeni*, *Katamysis warpachowskyi* Sars, 1893, *Paramysis intermedia* (Czerniavsky, 1882), *Paramysis baeri bispinosa* Martynov, 1924 and *P. lacustris*. *L. benedeni* was the only mysid species recorded in the Dnieper-Donbass Canal. In the Dnieper WR, the shallow littoral zone with < 1.5 m depths was usually inhabited by *L. benedeni* and *P. intermedia*, while *K. warpachowskyi* Sars, 1893 (in the Red Book of Ukraine (2009) prevailed on stony bottoms. The mysid *P. lacustris* occurred at greater depths (2–8 m) and was the most abundant mysid species in some places. At the similar depths, the single specimens of *P. baeri bispinosa* were also recorded. Therefore we can conclude that the contemporary mysid fauna in water bodies of the steppe Dnieper region, with *H. anomala* occurring in lower reaches of the Dnieper WR and in the Karachunovskoye WR, and *P. ullskyi* inhabiting the Kakhovskoye WR and its tributary the Ingulets River, consists of 7 mysid species. — **K. Arbačiauskas** (Nature Research Centre, Vilnius, Lithuania), **R. A. Novitskiy** (Oles’ Gonchar Dnipropetrovsk National University, Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine).