

Review of heterobranch molluscs fauna in the Boka Kotorska Bay, Montenegro

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Heterobranch molluscs fauna in Montenegro has been poorly investigated so far. The aim of the present paper is to improve the knowledge about species diversity of these marine organisms in the Boka Kotorska Bay, specific fjord-like entity in the southern Adriatic Sea. New records of seven heterobranch species were obtained by field surveys in 2017, while three new records were provided by analysing underwater photographs from previous periods. The resulted checklist summarizes the knowledge of the diversity of heterobranchs in the Boka Kotorska Bay from the oldest record in 1967 to the present day, and consists of a total of 62 heterobranch species.

Key words: *heterobranch fauna, Boka Kotorska Bay, Montenegro*

INTRODUCTION

Contrary to the northern and central Adriatic Sea the heterobranch fauna of Montenegrin and Albanian coastal waters has been poorly investigated so far (ZENETOS *et al.*, 2016; LIPEJ *et al.*, 2018). Among few studies, important information on molluscs in Montenegro were provided for the Boka Kotorska Bay by STJEPČEVIĆ (1967) and STJEPČEVIĆ & PARENZAN (1980). Recently, ZENETOS *et al.* (2016) updated to 41 the number of heterobranch species recorded for Montenegro based on the observations carried out by SCUBA divers and underwater photographers. One year later, PETOVIĆ *et al.* (2017) published

an annotated checklist of all molluscs from Montenegro. Among the whole 354 taxa of molluscs listed, 198 are gastropods 49 of which are heterobranchs. Four new heterobranch species were added to this list of species. (PETOVIĆ, 2018; MAČIĆ *et al.*, 2018).

The aim of this work is to deepen the knowledge about the heterobranch fauna inhabiting the Boka Kotorska Bay. An exhaustive review of available published data, with new findings for species not previously reported and reports for new localities of already recorded species, is provided here for the Montenegrin coast.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area

The Montenegrin coast can be divided into two main parts, the Boka Kotorska Bay (BKB) and the open sea. The BKB, with a Mediterranean climate, is a specific fjord-like entity located in the southeastern Adriatic Sea. The bay is surrounded by Orjen and Lovćen mountains, and the coastline is 105 km long. The average depth is 27 m, while the bottom is mainly muddy with few smaller rocky and sandy areas (LEPETIĆ, 1965). The most important characteristic of the bay is the specific habitat named »vrulja« - a freshwater spring under the sea surface. As a result of the freshwater input from numerous sources, temperature, salinity and currents in the BKB are significantly different from those commonly ascribed to the open sea (BELLAFIORE *et al.*, 2011).

Data collection and fieldwork

Data about heterobranch species were collected on the base of different sampling methodologies, listed below:

1. Collection of previous data
 - (i) Analysis of published scientific and grey literature records
 - (ii) Analysis of underwater photographs (2011 - 2017)
2. Collection of new data by:
 - (i) Snorkeling
 - (ii) SCUBA diving

To prepare the present checklist, all published scientific and grey literature records of heterobranch in the study area were reviewed, as well as information available from the websites (previous www.seaslugforum.net and nowadays <https://opisthobranquis.info/en/guia>). Moreover, additional data were collected from unpublished underwater photos taken during the previous seven years period (2011 - 2017). Collection of new data was done by snorkeling and SCUBA diving at 24 randomly chosen locations. The list

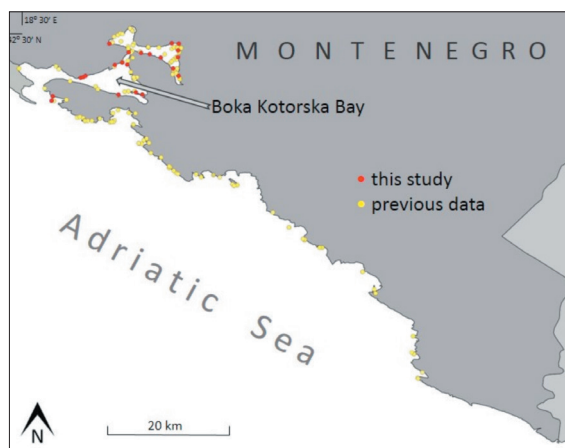


Fig.1. Distribution map of localities where heterobranch species were reported for the Montenegro and collected in the Boka Kotorska Bay (red circles are for this study, and yellow are for previous studies)

of all the sampling localities, highlighting both previous and our new heterobranch findings are reported in Fig. 1.

Monographies published by TRAINITO & DONNEDU (2014) and LIPEJ *et al.* (2018) and the web site www.seaslugforum.net, have been used as a reference to identify observed taxa. The taxonomy and nomenclature here adopted follow the World Register of Marine Species - WoRMS (www.marinespecies.org). For the family Flabellinidae we decided to follow the taxonomy proposed by FURFARO *et al.* (2018).

The habitat preferences of heterobranch species in the study area were surveyed using non-destructive visual census methods, conducted by snorkeling and SCUBA diving. Therefore, a number of environmental variables were recorded at locations where heterobranch species were found, at different scales. The term "macrohabitat" has been used to define extensive areas, characterized by comparable ecological features, such as seagrass meadow or rocky bottom, supporting a large and complex flora and fauna. "Microhabitat" refers to conditions and/or organisms in the immediate vicinity of heterobranchs, even a single algal (e.g. *Cystoseira* sp.) or animal (e.g. *Petrosia* sp.) species. In this study the following microhabitat variables were a priori selected, as suggested by COPP & GARNER (1995) and examined, adapted from Larsonneur, 1977 (in UNEP, 1998): bottom substrate composition

[pebbles (10 – 2 cm), sand (2 – 0.05 mm), mud (< 0.05 mm) and detritus], and the abundance of physical structures like: macrophytes (*Posidonia oceanica* (L.) Delile, 1813, *Cymodocea nodosa* (Ucria) Ascherson, 1870, Zosteraceae Dumortier, *Cystoseira* C. Agardh, 1820, *Sargassum* C. Agardh, 1820, *Ulva* L., 1753, *Acetabularia acetabulum* (L.) P.C.Silva, 1952, *Halimeda tuna* (J.Ellis & Solander) J.V.Lamouroux, 1816, *Flabellia petiolata* (Turra) Nizamuddin, 1987, calcified algae, and algal turf), sponges (*Petrosia* (*Petrosia*) *ficiformis* (Poiret, 1789), *Aplysina* Nardo, 1834, *Axinella* Schmidt, 1862 and *Dysidea avara* (Schmidt, 1862)), corals (*Leplogorgia sarmentosa* (Esper, 1789), *Spirastella cunctatrix* Schmidt, 1868, *Cladocora caespitosa* (Linnaeus, 1767) and *Savalia savaglia* (Bertoloni, 1819)), ascidians (*Phallusia mamillata* (Cuvier, 1815)), hydrozoa and mussels. For every environmental variable, presence/absence were recorded, within each microhabitat.

Statistical data analyses

In order to test for interspecific differences in microhabitat use, data were subjected to canonical correspondence analysis (CCA) (TER BRAAK, 1986), using the package CANOCO version 4.5

(TER BRAAK & SMILAUER, 2002). The CCA method operates on abundances of species and data on environmental variables at sites, and extracts from the environmental variables synthetic gradients (ordination axes) that maximize the niche separation among species (TER BRAAK & VERDONSCHOT, 1995). In preparation for direct gradient analysis of microhabitat use, data were arranged in two matrices: samples by species, and samples by environmental variables. From the original samples by species matrix rarer species (less than 3% of occurrence) were eliminated. Subsequently, some abiotic environmental variables were eliminated, because the correlation with some biotic variables was too high (more than 0.50). Prior to the CCA, the statistical significance of the effect of each variable was tested by a Monte Carlo permutation test (TER BRAAK & VERDONSCHOT, 1995). Finally,

the two reduced matrices were subsequently subjected to CCA.

For spatial data analysis we used Quantu-mGIS 2.18.11. tools. All heterobranchs were photographed and fixed in 90% alcohol solution, catalogued and deposited in the collection of the Institute of Marine Biology, University of Montenegro.

RESULTS

Thirtyeight heterobranch species were recorded during sampling surveys in the BKB in the summer 2017 (Table 1). Records for 7 new heterobranch species were provided by field surveys in 2017, while records for 3 new species were provided by analysing underwater photographs from previous periods (Table 2). Details concerning only those species never recorded before in the studied area are provided below.

Order ANASPIDEA

Family Aplysiidae

1. *Aplysia parvula* Mørch, 1863

The small anaspidean was reported for the first time for the Montenegrin heterobranch fauna in July 2017 on rocky bottom with turf. *A. parvula* specimens were found at the entrance of BKB (cape Debeli and island Mamula) and in open waters as well (Dobra Luka). It was observed in shallow marine waters, approximately at 5 m depth. This species has a cosmopolitan distribution. According to the new knowledge recently published by GOLESTANI *et al.* (2019) this species should be attributed to the taxon *Aplysia punctata*.

2. *Aplysia punctata* (Cuvier, 1803)

It was found on several locations in the BKB (Sv. Stasija, Orahovac and Opatovo), mostly in seagrass meadows. *A. punctata* was abundant during late summer months in 2017.

Order NUDIBRANCHIA

Family Discodorididae

3. *Paradoris indecora* (Bergh, 1881)

This dorida nudibranch was recorded near Mamula island in July 2017. The only specimen

Table 1. Checklist of the heterobranch species found so far in the Montenegro and in present study for the Boka Kotorska Bay (+ already published, NR-new record)

	SPECIES	ORDER	PREVIOUS DATA (MONTENEGRO)	PRESENT STUDY BOKA KOTORSKA BAY
1	<i>Acteon tornatilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INCERTAE SEDIS	+	
2	<i>Ringicula auriculata</i> (Ménard de la Groye, 1811)	INCERTAE SEDIS	+	
3	<i>Ringicula conformis</i> Monterosato, 1877	INCERTAE SEDIS	+	
4	<i>Ringicula gianninii</i> F. Nordsieck, 1974	INCERTAE SEDIS	+	
5	<i>Rissoella diaphana</i> (Alder, 1848)	INCERTAE SEDIS	+	
6	<i>Bulla striata</i> (Bruguière, 1792)	CEPHALASPIDA	+	
7	<i>Haminoea hydatis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CEPHALASPIDA	+	
8	<i>Haminoea navicula</i> (da Costa, 1778)	CEPHALASPIDA	+	
9	<i>Weinkauffia turgidula</i> (Forbes, 1844)	CEPHALASPIDA	+	
10	<i>Philine quadripartita</i> Ascanius, 1772	CEPHALASPIDA	+	
11	<i>Hermania scabra</i> (O. F. Müller, 1784)	CEPHALASPIDA	+	
12	<i>Cylichna cylindracea</i> (Pennant, 1777)	CEPHALASPIDA	+	
13	<i>Volvulella acuminata</i> (Bruguière, 1792)	CEPHALASPIDA	+	
14	<i>Heliconoides inflatus</i> (d'Orbigny, 1835)	THECOSOMATA	+	
15	<i>Limacina bulimoides</i> (d'Orbigny, 1835)	THECOSOMATA	+	
16	<i>Limacina trochiformis</i> (d'Orbigny, 1835)	THECOSOMATA	+	
17	<i>Atlanta helicinoidea</i> J.E.Gray, 1850	THECOSOMATA	+	
18	<i>Creseis acicula</i> (Rang , 1828)	THECOSOMATA	+	
19	<i>Creseis virgula</i> (Rang , 1828)	THECOSOMATA	+	
20	<i>Cymbulia peronii</i> Blainville, 1818	THECOSOMATA	+	
21	<i>Pneumodermopsis canephora</i> Pruvot-Fol, 1924	THECOSOMATA	+	
22	<i>Elysia timida</i> Risso, 1818	SACCOGLOSSA	+	+
23	<i>Elysia viridis</i> Montagu, 1804	SACCOGLOSSA		NR
24	<i>Thuridilla hopei</i> (Vérany, 1853)	SACCOGLOSSA	+	+
25	<i>Bosellia mimetica</i> Trinchese, 1891	SACCOGLOSSA	+	+
26	<i>Umbraculum umbraculum</i> Lightfoot, 1786	NOTASPIDEA	+	
27	<i>Tylodina perversa</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	NOTASPIDEA	+	+
28	<i>Akera bullata</i> O. F. Müller, 1776	ANASPIDA	+	+
29	<i>Aplysia dactyomela</i> Rang, 1828	ANASPIDA	+	+
30	<i>Aplysia fasciata</i> Poiret, 1789	ANASPIDA	+	+
31	<i>Aplysia parvula</i> Mörch, 1863	ANASPIDA		NR
32	<i>Aplysia punctata</i> (Cuvier, 1803)	ANASPIDA		NR
33	<i>Bursatella leachii</i> Blainville, 1817	ANASPIDA	+	+
34	<i>Doris bertheloti</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	
35	<i>Atagema rugosa</i> Pruvot-Fol, 1951	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	
36	<i>Baptodoris cinnabarina</i> Bergh, 1884	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	
37	<i>Geitodoris portmanni</i> (Schmekel, 1972)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	

38	<i>Paradoris indecora</i> (Bergh, 1881)	NUDIBRANCHIA		NR
39	<i>Peltodoris atromaculata</i> Bergh, 1880	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
40	<i>Platydoris argo</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
41	<i>Felimare orsinii</i> (Vérany, 1846)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	
42	<i>Felimare picta</i> (Philippi, 1836)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
43	<i>Felimare tricolor</i> (Cantraine, 1835)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
44	<i>Felimare fontandraui</i> (Pruvot-Fol, 1951)	NUDIBRANCHIA		NR
45	<i>Felimida krohni</i> (Vérany, 1846)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	
46	<i>Felimida luteorosea</i> (Rapp, 1827)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
47	<i>Phyllidia flava</i> Aradas, 1847	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
48	<i>Doriopsilla areolata</i> Bergh, 1880	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
49	<i>Diaphorodoris papillata</i> Portmann & Sandmeier, 1960	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	
50	<i>Melibe viridis</i> Kelaart, 1858	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
51	<i>Tethys fimbria</i> Linnaeus, 1767	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
52	<i>Antiopella cristata</i> Delle Chiaje, 1841	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
53	<i>Cratena peregrina</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
54	<i>Dicata odhneri</i> Schmekel, 1967	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
55	<i>Dondice banyulensis</i> Portmann & Sandmeier, 1960	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
56	<i>Facelina fusca</i> Schmekel, 1966	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
57	<i>Facelina quatrefagesi</i> (Vayssière, 1888)	NUDIBRANCHIA		NR
58	<i>Favorinus branchialis</i> (Rathke, 1806)	NUDIBRANCHIA		NR
59	<i>Flabellina affinis</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
60	<i>Luisella babai</i> (Schmekel, 1972)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
61	<i>Paraflabellina ischitana</i> (Hirano & T. E. Thompson, 1990)	NUDIBRANCHIA		NR
62	<i>Edmundsella pedata</i> (Montagu, 1816)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
63	<i>Flabellinopsis iodinea</i> (J. G. Cooper, 1863)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	
64	<i>Rubramoena amoena</i> (Alder & Hancock, 1845)	NUDIBRANCHIA		NR
65	<i>Trinchesia genovae</i> (O'Donoghue, 1926)	NUDIBRANCHIA		NR
66	<i>Tritonia nilsodhneri</i> Marcus Ev., 1983	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
67	<i>Thecacera pennigera</i> (Montagu, 1813)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
68	<i>Marionia blainvillea</i> (Risso, 1818)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	+
69	<i>Discodoris rosi</i> Ortea, 1979	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	
70	<i>Polycera elegans</i> (Bergh, 1894)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	
71	<i>Calmella cavolini</i> (Bergh, 1894)	NUDIBRANCHIA	+	
	TOTAL:			38

was found on the rocky bottom, at approximately 7 m depth.

Family Chromodorididae

4. *Felimare fontandraui* (Pruvot-Fol, 1951)

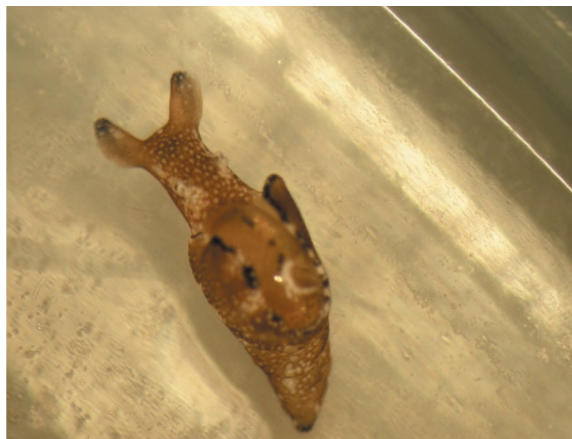
The only specimen was found in Dražin vrt in August 2013. It was photographed in »vrulja« habitat, on rocky bottom with turf and identified following FURFARO *et al.* (2016b).

Family Facelinidae

5. *Facelina quatrefagesi* (Vayssière, 1888)

It was firstly recorded in "vrulja" habitat, on the coral *Leptogorgia sarmentosa* in Strp, in August 2015. After this, it was observed also in November 2016, in Porto Montenegro marina on artificial hard bottom. Identification was done following Furfaro *et al.* (2016a).

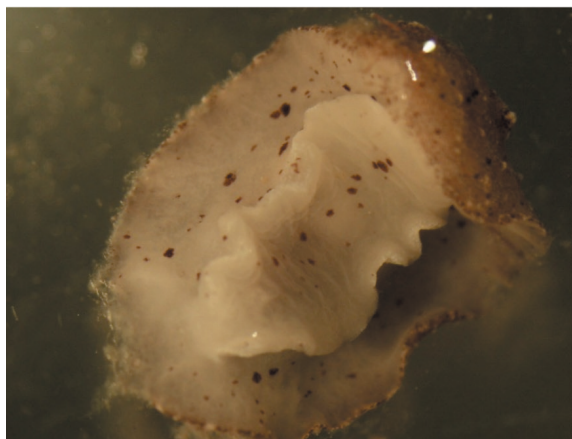
Table 2: *Heterobranch molluscs* recorded in the Boka Kotorska Bay as new records - NR. (Photo by: Milica Jovanović – 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10 and Vesna Mačić - 2, 4, 5, 7).



1) *Aplysia parvula*



2) *Aplysia punctata*



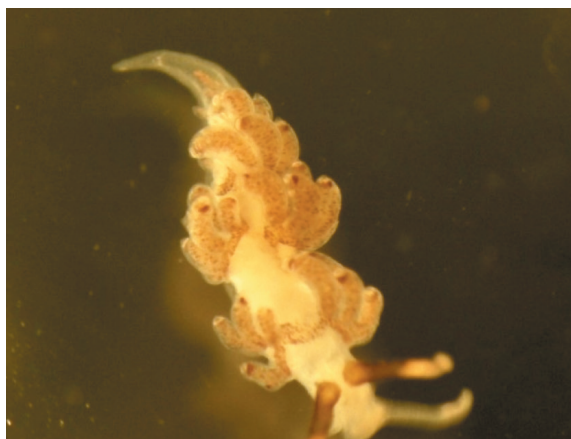
3) *Paradoris indecora*



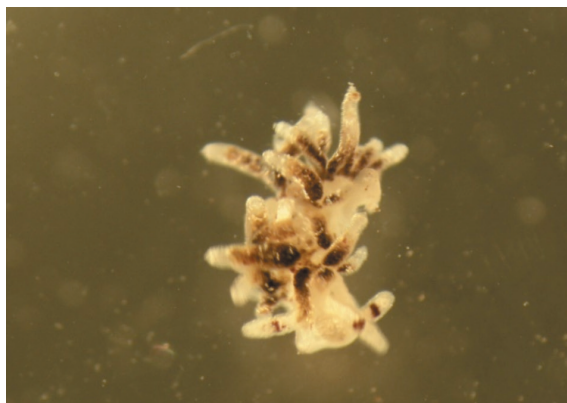
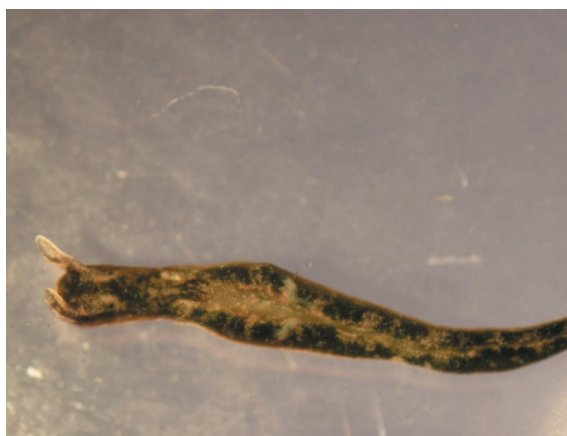
4) *Felimare fontandraui*



5) *Facelina quatrefagesi*



6) *Favorinus branchialis*

7) *Flabellina ischitana*8) *Rubramoena amoena*9) *Trinchesia genovae*10) *Elysia viridis*

6. *Favorinus branchialis* (Rathke, 1806)

Two specimens were found in July 2017 on turf at 9 m depth, near the island Sv. Nedelja. In the same month, one specimen was found in the locality Markov Rt on rocky bottom with turf, at 7 m depth.

7. *Flabellina ischitana* Hirano & Thompson, 1990

The presence of this species in the study area was confirmed by the analysis of underwater photographs from Verige and Dražin Vrt in April 2013 and Porto Montenegro marina in April 2014. Additionally, it was recorded at Dražin Vrt in February, 2017. It was recorded on »vrulja« habitat as well as on detritic and rocky bottom.

Family Trinchesiidae

8. *Rubramoena amoena* (Alder & Hancock, 1845)

Two specimens were found in Stoliv, on

Cystoseira foeniculacea f. *latiramosa* (Ercegovic) A.Gómez Garreta, M.C.Barceló, M.A.Ribera & J.R.Lluch, 2001, at 7-8 m depth, in July and September 2017.

9. *Trinchesia genovae* (O'Donoghue, 1926)

Two specimens were found in the location Markov Rt, at approximately 8 m depth, in July 2017.

Order SACOGLOSSA

Family Plakobranchidae

10. *Elysia viridis* (Montagu, 1804)

This sacoglossan was abundant during warmer periods in 2017. It was found on thalli of numerous algae, such as *Ulva*, *Cystoseira*, *Flabellia* and other species.

Summarizing all findings, 62 heterobranchs species has been recorded to date in BKB area. Almost half of the recorded species were

observed in more than one macrohabitat. The rocky substrata was the richest in species, with an amount of 23 taxa (almost 44%) (Fig. 2). Seagrass meadows and sandy-muddy bottom appeared to be poorly inhabited macrohabitats by seaslugs, even less than artificial hard bottom (Fig. 2). Only 14 heterobranchs were observed on sandy bottom, but their abundance was rather high (Fig. 3). On the sandy bottom the highest proportion (59.2%) of detected specimens (516) was recorded. Among species inhabiting this macrohabitat type, the greatest number of individuals belongs to cephalaspideans, *Ringicula conformis* Monterosato, 1877 and *Acteon tornatilis* (Linnaeus, 1758). Moreover, 95.7% of *A. tornatilis* specimens were found in this macrohabitat, while *R. conformis* individuals found on sandy bottom represent 89.2% of all observations for this particular cephalaspidean.

Considering 42 surveyed microhabitats, all heterobranch species are considered as infrequent (appearing in 1-25% of microhabitats). Only few species occurred in more than 10% of all microhabitats, and the most frequent was *Felimare picta* (SCHULTZ IN PHILIPPI, 1836) presents in 23.8% of all microhabitats.

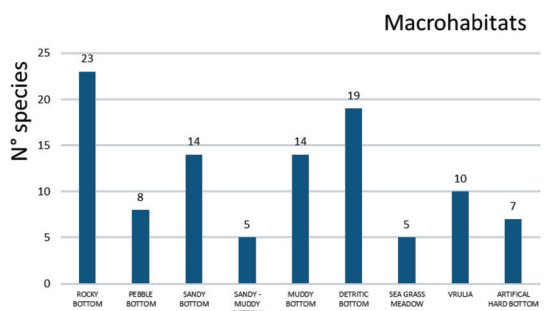


Fig. 2. Number of recorded heterobranch species per different macrohabitats in the BKB

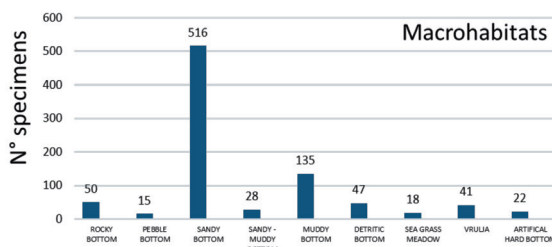


Fig. 3. Number of recorded heterobranch specimens per different macrohabitats in the BKB

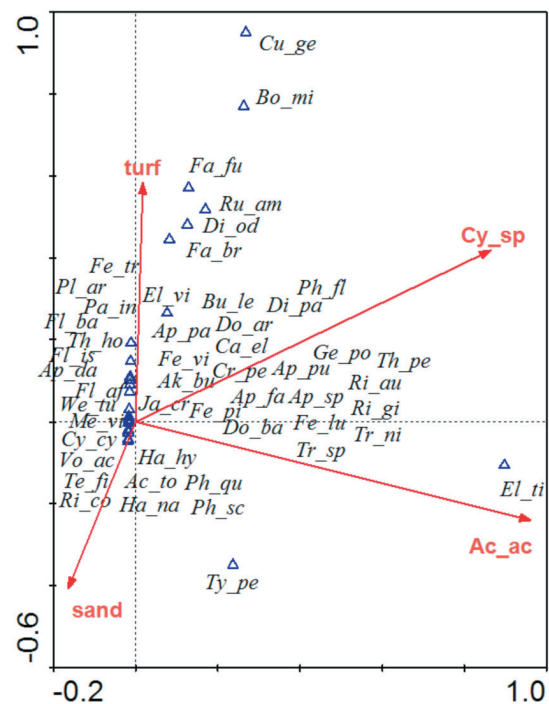


Fig. 4. CCA ordination diagram showing the main pattern of variation in heterobranch assemblages, accounted by four microhabitat variables: turf, sand, *Acetabularia acetabularia* (*Ac_ac*) and *Cystoseira* species (*Cy_sp*), for species recorded in the period from 1967 until 2017

Legend: *Ac_to* = *Acteon tornatilis*, *Ak_bu* = *Akera bullata*, *Ap_da* = *Aplysia dactyomela*, *Ap_fa* = *Aplysia fasciata*, *Ap_pa* = *Aplysia parvula*, *Ap_pu* = *Aplysia punctata*, *Ap_sp* = *Aplysia* sp., *Bo_mi* = *Bosellia mimetica*, *Bu_le* = *Bursatella leachii*, *Ca_el* = *Facelina quatrefagesi*, *Cr_pe* = *Cratena peregrina*, *Cu_ge* = *Trinchesia genovae*, *Cy_cy* = *Cylichna cylindracea*, *Di_pa* = *Diaphorodoris papillata*, *Di_od* = *Dicata odhneri*, *Do_ba* = *Dondice banyulensis*, *Do_ar* = *Doriopsilla areolata*, *El_ti* = *Elysia timida*, *El_vi* = *Elysia viridis*, *Fa_fu* = *Facelina fusca*, *Fa_br* = *Favorinus branchialis*, *Fe_pi* = *Felimare picta*, *Fe_vi* = *Felimare fontandraui*, *Fe_tr* = *Felimare tricolor*, *Fe_lu* = *Felimida luteorosea*, *Fl_af* = *Flabellina affinis*, *Fl_ba* = *Flabellina babai*, *Fl_is* = *Flabellina ischitana*, *Fl_pe* = *Flabellina pedata*, *Ge_po* = *Geitodoris portmanii*, *Ha_hy* = *Haminoea hydatis*, *Ha_na* = *Haminoea navicula*, *Ja_cr* = *Janolus cristatus*, *Me_vi* = *Melibe viridis*, *Pa_in* = *Paradoris indecora*, *Pe_at* = *Peltodoris atromaculata*, *Ph_qu* = *Philine quadripartita*, *Ph_sc* = *Hermania scabra*, *Ph_fl* = *Phylida flava*, *Pl_ar* = *Platydorid argo*, *Ri_au* = *Ringicula auriculata*, *Ri_gi* = *Ringicula gianini*, *Ri_co* = *Ringicula conformis*, *Ru_am* = *Rubroamoena amoena*, *Te_fi* = *Tethys fimbria*, *Th_pe* = *Thecacera penigera*, *Th_ho* = *Thuridila hopei*, *Tr_ni* = *Tritonia nilsodhneri*, *Tr_sp* = *Tritonia* sp., *Ty_pe* = *Tyrodina perversa*, *Vo_ac* = *Volvulella acuminata*, *We_tu* = *Weinkauffia turgidula*.

The highest number of species in a single microhabitat was recorded for hard bottom with turf (18), much more than in any other microhabitat. Nine species were detected on muddy bottom, followed by sandy-muddy, detritus and a combination of sand and mud (all with 7 species).

The CCA diagram shows the main pattern of variation in heterobranch assemblages, accounted by the microhabitat variables (Fig. 4). Additionally, it represents the distribution of single species along each microhabitat variable. Statistically significant correlation ($p < 0.05$) was found between 52 heterobranch species and four environmental variables: turf, sand, *Acetabularia acetabularia* and *Cystoseira* spp. species. Even though the majority of the species are close to the centre of the diagram, and do not show any major preference for a particular variable, some main groups can be distinguished. The first group shows a preference for microhabitats with dominant turf, especially *Facelina fusca* Schmekel, 1966, *Favorinus branchialis* (Rathke, 1806), *Dicata odhneri* Schmekel, 1967 and *Rubramoena amoena* (Alder & Hancock, 1845). Flabellinids were also observed grazing on turf (in many cases together with hydrozoans), as well as sacoglossans like *Thuridilla hopei* (Vérany, 1853) and *Elysia viridis* (Montagu, 1804). *Bosellia mimetica* Trichese, 1891 and *Trinchesia genovae* (O'Donoghue, 1926) are the species with the highest correlation with algae belonging to *Cystoseira* genus, while *E. timida* (Risso, 1818) specimens were found mostly on thalli of *A. acetabularia*. The highest preference for microhabitats dominated by sand was shown by cephalaspideans including *R. conformis*, *Haminoea hydatis* (Linnaeus, 1758), *H. navicula* (da Costa, 1778), *A. tornatilis*, *Hermania scabra* (O.F. Müller, 1784) and *Philine quadripartita* Ascanius, 1772.

DISCUSSION

In the present work are reported data for 38 heterobranch species recorded in the summer 2017 in the BKB, and 10 species previously not reported for Montenegrin waters. Records

of *Facelina quatrofagesi*, *Felimare fontandraui* and *Flabellina ischitana* were identified by the analysis of underwater photographs from previous periods, while *Aplysia parvula*, *A. punctata*, *Elysia viridis*, *Paradoris indecora*, *Favorinus branchialis*, *Rubramoena amoena* and *Trinchesia genovae* were recorded during the fieldwork in 2017. For other species already known for Montenegrin waters, data on additional localities were provided.

Summarizing all available data, a total of 62 heterobranch species was up to date recorded for BKB and 71 for Montenegro. Majority of the species belongs to Nudibranchia. Mediterranean Sea hosts around 363 species of Opisthobranchia (TRAINITO & DONEDDU, 2014), but increased research effort resulted in an increasing trend of the number of registered species. The obtained data for the Montenegrin part of the Adriatic Sea suggest that only a small portion (19%) of Mediterranean heterobranchs inhabits this area. However, the number of species of heterobranch recovered for BKB increases at every sampling survey and it is far from being considered as complete, consequently, more intensive studies are needed in the future that could result in many new records and significantly improve the present checklist.

Interestingly some of the species recovered for the BKB site (*Dicata odhneri*, *Marionia blainvillea* and *Geitodoris portmanni*) are considered as rare in Mediterranean basin, highlighting the ecological value of the Montenegrin Adriatic waters (DESCO, 2009; LIPEJ *et al.*, 2018). Between our findings and those from previous studies by STJEPČEVIĆ (1967) and STJEPČEVIĆ & PARENZAN (1980; 1982) there is a huge discrepancy. The possible reason has to be assessed to differences in methodological sampling since we have used mainly SCUBA diving techniques compared to the dredging methods used by other authors and to the different macrohabitats explored, hard bottom in the present study and soft bottoms in previous expeditions. For examples, Cephalaspideans inhabit mainly sandy and muddy bottom, and it is quite difficult to observe them without a sampling with a dredge or a grab. Because of that, for comparisons with old stud-

ies, new surveys should be performed using the same sampling methodology.

An important indirect result of this study is the investigation and monitoring of non-indigenous species (NIS) that are confirmed to occur also in BKB area. In particular, four NIS are reported for the studied area: *Bursatella leachii*, *Melibe viridis*, *Aplysia dactylomela* and *A. parvula*. Apart from the latter species that was observed for the first time during our survey in 2017 near the entrance of BKB, all other NIS have been already reported from Montenegro. Since *B. leachii* and *M. viridis* were recorded

with their spawning several times and they are considered as established alien species (MAČIĆ, 2013; MANDIĆ *et al.*, 2016). Species *A. dactylomela* was previously recorded only twice in the Herceg Novi bay in autumn 2011 and winter 2012 (KLJAJIĆ & MAČIĆ in THESSALOU-LEGAKI *et al.*, 2012).

Further research focused on this group of molluscs needs to be carried out in order to deepen the knowledge about these organisms and their ecological features along the BKB coast.

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Pregled puževa golaća u Bokokotorskom zaljevu, Crna Gora

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SAŽETAK

Fauna puževa golaća (Heterobranchia) u Crnoj Gori je do sada slabo istražena. Cilj ovog rada je bio unaprijediti saznanja o ovim morskim organizmima u zalivu Boka Kotorska, specifičnom, nalik fjordu zalivu južnog Jadrana. Novi nalazi za sedam vrsta heterobranchia su pronađeni tijekom naših terenskih istraživanja u 2017. godini, dok su podaci za tri nova nalaza dobijeni analizom podvodnih fotografija iz prethodnih razdoblja.

Ažurirana lista sumira saznanja o raznolikosti puževa golaća u Bokokotorskom zaljevu od najstarijeg zapisa iz 1967.g. do danas, a obuhvaća ukupno 62 vrste.

Ključne riječi: puževi golaći; Boka Kotorska; Crna Gora