

First record of *Pisidium globulare* Clessin, 1873 (Mollusca: Bivalvia: Sphaeriidae) from Kosovo

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Received 2 November 2014 | Accepted 14 November 2014 | Published online 16 November 2014.

Pisidium globulare Clessin, 1873 was treated as synonym of the euryoecious *P. casertanum* (Poli, 1791) for a long time. This species is widely distributed from Europe to Central Asia, but could not be found in the Mediterranean area (Koniushin 1988). Conchologically, *P. globulare* differs from *P. casertanum* by a more globose shell (Figs.1A-B), a short lateral teeth and a dense porosity of the shells (see Fig. 1D). This species prefers swamps and other types of wetlands, i.e. wet meadows, forest pools, littoral zone of small ponds and lakes (Koniushin 1988, Greeke and Kalnins 2002, Glöer and Diercking 2010). Horsák and Neumanová (2004) based on an extensive survey on this species in the Czech Republic and Slovakia concluded that *P. globulare* seems to be a rare species inhabiting a natural wetlands with no or low impact factor.



Figure 1. *Pisidium globulare*, specimen from Peje/Peć, Kosovo: A, B = shell; C = hinge; D = shell pores.

During a recent field work done by the third author in the region of Peje/Peć, Kosovo, several specimens of the pill clam *Pisidium globulare* Clessin, 1873 were collected. The specimens were collected from two sampling sites: 1) spring in village Siga, 42°42'35"N, 20°18'14"E, alt. 587 m asl.; 2) spring Topla in village Lebuš near Dečane, 42°34'19"N, 20°17'26"E, alt. 632 m asl. This is the first particular record of *Pisidium globulare* Clessin, 1873, in Kosovo. In the Balkan Peninsula this species was reported by Horsák (2006) from the Rhodope Mountains, Bulgaria, from an acidic fen (pH 5.7) at the higher altitude (1549 m asl.). In the study area this species was found in a small outflow with a muddy bottom, below the captured water

source (Fig. 2A) and in an rheopsammocrene spring in deciduous forests dominated by common beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.) (Fig. 2B). These findings bring new data in the autecology of *P. globulare*. Usually, two *Pisidium* species, *P. personatum* (Malm, 1855) and *P. casertanum* inhabit mountain springs. *Pisidium globulare* in our study was collected within an altitudinal range from 580 to 630 m, and possibly its vertical distribution ranges to the upper-most edge of the oak belt. Additional field work is highly needed for an appropriate evaluation of the extant distribution of this species in Kosovo.



Figure 2. Photographs of the sampling localities. **A** = captured spring in village Siga. **B** = rheopsammocrene spring in village Lebuš.

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