Recent Data on the Occurrence of Species of the *Paramecium aurelia* Complex in Europe

Ewa Przyboś

Accepted January 25, 2005

PRZYBOŚ E. 2005. Recent data on the occurrence of species of the *Paramecium aurelia* complex in Europe. Folia biol. (Kraków) **53**: 61-63.

Among 15 species of the *Paramecium aurelia* complex known world-wide, 10 have been found in Europe, namely: *P. primaurelia, P. biaurelia, P. triaurelia, P. tetraurelia, P. pentaurelia, P. sexaurelia, P. septaurelia, P. novaurelia, P. dodecaurelia,* and *P. tredecaurelia.* Recent data on the frequency of occurrence of the species in Europe are given in the paper.

Key words: *Paramecium aurelia* species complex, geographical distribution, frequency of species occurrence.

Ewa PRZYBOŚ, Department of Experimental Zoology, Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Slawkowska 17, 31-016 Kraków, Poland. E-mail: przybos@isez.pan.krakow.pl

A paper on the frequency of species occurrence of the Paramecium aurelia complex in Europe was published in 1998 (PRZYBOS 1998). Conclusions were based on 376 studied habitats. Later, some new data on the subject were presented (PRZYBOŚ & FOKIN 2000). However, recently new species for Europe, i.e. P. septaurelia (PRZYBOŚ et al. 2004) in Russia and P. dodecaurelia in Italy and Germany (PRZYBOŚ & FOKIN 2003) were recorded . New data on the occurrence of other species of the complex in European countries were also published, concerning e.g.: P. primaurelia in Greece (PRZYBOŚ & FOKIN 2002), P. sexaurelia in Croatia (PRZYBOŚ 2003), P. biaurelia in Italy (PRZYBOŚ & FOKIN 2001), P. biaurelia and P. novaurelia in Ukraine (PRZYBOŚ 2001, 2002), P. biaurelia, P. tetraurelia, P. novaurelia in Poland (KOMALA 2000, 2001; KOMALA & PRZYBOŚ 2001; PRZYBOŚ & KOMALA 2000), P. primaurelia, P. biaurelia, P. triaurelia, P. pentaurelia, P. sexaurelia, P. septaurelia, P. novaurelia in Russia (PRZYBOŚ et al. 2004, and unpublished data), and P. tetraurelia in France (unpublished data).

The information presented above justify the publication of a brief review on the occurrence of species of the *P. aurelia* complex in Europe.

Species of *P. aurelia* were identified by mating the investigated clones with the mating types of standard strains of known species (according to SONNEBORN 1970). The paramecia were cultivated on a lettuce medium inoculated with *Entero*- *bacter aerogenes.* The number of investigated habitats and the ratio value (r.v.), i.e. the number of habitats for a defined species to the total number of habitats of the area (zone) were taken into consideration when the frequency of species occurrence was estimated.

Conclusions concerning the occurrence of species of the complex are based at present on a larger number of studied habitats (474 recently, 376 previously). Also, new species for Europe have been discovered.

At present 15 species of the complex are known world-wide (SONNEBORN 1975; AUFDERHEIDE *et al.* 1983), among them 10 from Europe, namely *P. primaurelia, P. biaurelia, P. triaurelia, P. tetraurelia, P. pentaurelia P. sexaurelia, P. novaurelia* and *P. tredecaurelia* (cf PRZYBOŚ 1998; FOKIN & OSSIPOV 1986), and the recently discovered in Europe *P. dodecaurelia* (PRZYBOŚ & FOKIN 2003) and *P. septaurelia* (PRZYBOŚ *et al.* 2004). Data concerning the frequency of occurrence of species of the *P. aurelia* complex in Europe are given in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

The most intensive investigations among European countries have been conducted in Poland over many years (since 1959). Some conclusions on the frequency of occurrence of particular species of the complex in Europe, especially in the central part of the continent, can be based on data from Poland where 254 habitats were studied among the total number of 474 habitats studied in

Table 1

Region (tempera- ture zone)	Country	Number of habitats of the particular species of the complex studied in the following countries									Total	
		P. prim- aurelia	P. bi- aurelia	P. tri- aurelia	P. tetr- aurelia	P. pent- aurelia	P. sex- aurelia	P. sept- aurelia	P. nov- aurelia	P. dodec- aurelia	P. tredec- aurelia	1 Otal
Northern	Sweden		2						2			3*
	Norway		1									1
	Finland		2		1				2			5
	Russia**	14	7	5		7	4	11	10			51*
	Great Britain	1	3		1				2			7
	Poland	56	61	3	11				123			254*
	Ukraine	2	4	5					10			21*
	Czech Repub- lic	-	13	2	1				9			21*
Central	Slovakia	3			6							7*
Connun	Germany		7	1			2		7	1		18*
	France	1	1		1				1		1	5
	Holland				1							1
	Switzerland	1										1
	Hungary	13	5			1			9			27*
Southern	Croatia						2					2
	Italy	4	4		1					1		10
	Greece	2					1					1
	Bulgaria	2	3		1				1			5*
	Romania	2	4	2		1			4			12*
	Spain	11	7	3	4	1	2		4			22*
Total		112	124	21	28	10	10	11	184	2	1	474

Recent data on the occurrence of species of the Paramecium aurelia complex in Europe

* some species appear together in one habitat.

** habitats studied in Russia are situated in northern and central regions of Europe.

Table 2

Occurrence of species of the P. aurelia complex in different zones in Europe

Zone	Number of studied habitats of species										
	P. prim- aurelia	P. bi- aurelia	P. tri- aurelia	P. tetr- aurelia	P. pent- aurelia	P. sex- aurelia	P. sept- aurelia	P. nov- aurelia	P. dodec- aurelia	P. tredec- aurelia	Total
Northern	14	12	5	1	7	4	11	14	_	_	60
Central	77	94	11	21	1	2	_	161		1	362
Southern	21	18	5	6	2	5	_	9	1	_	52
Total	112	124	21	28	10	11	11	184	2	1	474

Table 3

Frequency of occurrence of species of the *P. aurelia* complex in different zones in Europe

	Ratio value of particular species										
Zone	P. prim- aurelia	P. bi- aurelia	P. tri- aurelia	P. tetr- aurelia	P. pent- aurelia	P. sex- aurelia	P. sept- aurelia	P. nov- aurelia	P. dodec- aurelia	P. tridec- aurelia	number of
											studied
											habitats
Northern	0.23	0.20	0.08	0.016	0.117	0.07	0.18	0.23	_	_	60
Central	0.21	0.26	0.03	0.06	0.002	0.005	_	0.44	0.003	0.003	362
Southern	0.40	0.35	0.09	0.12	0.04	0.09	_	0.17	0.019	_	52
Total ratio value	0.24	0.26	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.39	0.004	0.002	474

Europe, and 362 in its central zone. However, different numbers of habitats were studied in particular zones, the most numerous were from the central zone (Table 2).

Among species of the P. aurelia complex present in Europe, P. novaurelia dominates over other species (found in 184 habitats, r.v. 0.39); P. biaurelia was found also in numerous habitats (124, r.v. 0.26); P. primaurelia is very characteristic, being found in 112 habitats, (r.v. 0.24). Other species are relatively rare, P. tetraurelia was found in 28 (r.v. 0.06) and P. triaurelia in 21 habitats (r.v. 0.04). P. pentaurelia and P. sexaurelia are very rare species, detected in 10 and 11 habitats, respectively (r.v. for both 0.02). A separate group comprises species discovered in single localities, such as P. dodecaurelia found in two habitats (Italy, Elba Island and Germany, Münster; r.v. 0.004), and species found in one region only, e.g. P. septaurelia (Russia, Lower Volga Basin; 11 habitats, r.v. 0.02) and in one locality only as P. tredecaurelia (France, Paris; r.v. 0.002).

The most common is *P. novaurelia* followed by *P. biaurelia* and *P. primaurelia* (Tables 1, 2, and 3) in all of Europe. *P. pentaurelia* seems to be rather limited to the warm zone of Europe (Russia, Lower Volga Basin; Hungary; Romania; Spain) as well as *P. sexaurelia* (Russia. Lower Volga Basin; Germany; Croatia; Greece; Spain).

It seems that future investigations, especially in zones other than the central one, may bring more data on the frequency of occurrence of the *P. aurelia* species complex in Europe.

References

AUFDERHEIDE K. J., DAGGETT P.-M., NERAD T. A. 1983. Paramecium sonneborni n.sp., a new member of the P. aurelia species-complex. J. Protozool. **30**: 128-131.

- FOKIN S., OSSIPOV D. V. 1986. *Pseudocaedibacter glomeratus* sp.n. – a cytoplasmic symbiont of the ciliate *Paramecium pentaurelia*. Cytologiya (Leningrad) **28**: 1000-10004. (In Russian).
- KOMALA Z. 2000. *Paramecium aurelia* species complex in the River Raba (Southern Poland). Folia biol. (Kraków) **48**: 43-45.
- KOMALA Z. 2001. *Paramecium aurelia* species complex in the catchment area of the River Raba mountain course (the Carpathians). Folia biol. (Kraków) **49**: 235-237.
- KOMALA Z., PRZYBOŚ E. 2001. Zooplankton in the ponds with tropical plants in the greenhouses of the Botanical Garden of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków. Folia biol. (Kraków) **49**: 225-228.
- PRZYBOŚ E. 1998. Frequency of occurrence of species of the *Paramecium aurelia* complex in Europe. Folia biol. (Kraków) **46**: 83-86.
- PRZYBOŚ E. 2001. The *Paramecium aurelia* species complex in Ukraine. Folia biol. (Kraków) **49**: 229-233.
- PRZYBOŚ E. 2002. Paramecium novaurelia in the Gorgany Mts (Eastern Carpathians) in Ukraine. Folia biol. (Kraków) 50: 41-43.
- PRZYBOŚ E. 2003. *Paramecium sexaurelia* in Croatia. Folia biol. (Kraków) **51**: 133-134.
- PRZYBOŚ E., FOKIN S. 2000. Data on the occurrence of species of the *Paramecium aurelia* complex world-wide. Protistology 1: 179-184.
- PRZYBOŚ E., FOKIN S. 2001. Habitat of *Paramecium biaurelia* in Italy, the Island of Elba. Folia biol. (Kraków) **49**: 103-104.
- PRZYBOŚ E., FOKIN S. 2002. Further studies on the *Paramecium aurelia* species complex in Greece. Folia biol. (Kraków) 50: 179-180.
- PRZYBOŚ E., FOKIN S. 2003. Habitats of *Paramecium dodecaurelia* in Europe. Protistology **3**: 136-137.
- PRZYBOŚ E., KOMALA Z. 2000. Paramecium aurelia species complex in a natural but newly reconstructed pond of the Botanical Garden of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków. Folia biol. (Kraków) 48: 149-150.
- PRZYBOŚ E., RAUTIAN M., POTEKHIN A. 2004. First European record of *P. septaurelia* and the discovery of new European habitats of *P. pentaurelia* and *P. sexaurelia* In Russia (Astrakhan and Volgograd region). Folia biol. (Kraków) 52: 87-90.
- SONNEBORN T. M. 1970. Methods in *Paramecium* research. (In: Methods in Cell Physiology, vol. 4, D.M. Prescott ed. Academic Press, New York, London): 241-339.
- SONNEBORN T. M. 1975. The *Paramecium aurelia* complex of fourteen sibling species. Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc. **94**: 155-178.