

THE TERRESTRIAL MALACOFAUNA OF THE VALLEY OF RIVER TISZA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

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Bába, K. (2006): The terrestrial malacofauna of the valley of river Tisza and its tributaries. – *Tiscia* 35, 27-35

Abstract: This work presents the results of the area-analytical zoogeographic analyses carried out by the author on the Mollusc fauna of river Tisza and its tributaries, on the basis of his own works and also utilizing data from other researchers, sampled at 18 sites along the rivers, with samples taken from the Romanian parts as well in case of three streams. 88 species have come to light from the Hungarian parts of the rivers along with 65 species collected at the Romanian side respectively. Factors like species distribution, the percentages of the Continental and Sub-Atlantic fauna circles are largely dependent on such components as the average annual precipitation, the stream velocity and the degree of vegetation cover (forestation) reflected in the proportion of shady and open areas. This is clearly reflected in the distributions of the 115 species examined.

Keywords: zoogeographic classification, Continental and Sub-Atlantic fauna circles, Tisza valley

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Introduction

Investigations have been continuously carried out on the river system of river Tisza and its tributaries ever since the foundation of the Tisza Research Working Group that was earlier supported by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. I started my research work in 1955. Sampling was usually carried out by using 25×25 cm quadrates in 10 cm soil depth. The number of sampling sites was over 800. Besides the gallery forests and willow-poplar woodlands of the Lower, Middle and Upper Tisza, those of the rivers Maros and Fekete-Körös have been considered for investigation. In this compilation besides my own research I have also summarized and evaluated data of other Hungarian malacologists working on the rivers Maros and the Köröses (Czögler and Rotarides 1938, Domokos 1993, 1997, Domokos et al. 2000, 2003, Juhász et al. 1998, 1999, Horváth 1962, Kovács 1974, 1980, 1997, Lennert and Répási 2000, Váncsa and Domokos 2003.)

Microclimatic measurements have also been made as part of our investigations (Andó and Bába 1960, 1962). The possible effects and influences of

the 1970 floods and water-regulation works have also been evaluated utilizing the work of Andó and Vágás (1972) (Bába 1980e). The possible climatic influences were evaluated in relation to the proportions of gastropods collected (Bába 1979b, 1983b, 1996). The possible transportation effects of the rivers have also been identified in several of my works as well (e.g. Bába 1970).

The possible effects of the vegetation have been discussed at length in my paper in relation to the proportion of the gastropods in case of the river Tisza and its tributaries (Bába 1992b). Details on the sub-associations of the mineralogic succession lines were given in the paper Bába (1995). I have dealt with the gallery forests of the same succession line in the following papers: Bába (1977, 1980c, 2000). The species of the succession line for the whole Tisza drainage area were described in the work of Bába (1992b).

The gastropod successions for the plant communities of the river Tisza and the Great Hungarian Plain have been discussed in several papers (Bába 1979a, 1980, 1985). The complete species list for the areas along the river Tisza has been given in the last publication mentioned.

Materials and methods

In my previous works I was dealing with the analysis of possible interdependence between the proportions of gastropods and several environmental factors like microclimate, climate, vegetation, and the transporting effect of the rivers. This paper deals with the analysis of the zoogeographic composition of gastropod species for three major parts of the valley of river Tisza and its tributaries, partly based on data derived from personal collections (Table 1) and on data of other researchers, investigating the possible relations between the patterns of zoogeographic distribution and such factors as the climate, geographical location and the faunal transport effect of the rivers. 18 units have been set up for the three major parts of the river Tisza and the remaining tributaries sampled (Table 1).

The fauna lists for the given units (numbered) have been compiled on the basis of the following papers and works:

1. Lower Tisza: floodplain and dams: Czögler and Rotarides 1938, Horváth 1962, Bába 1965, 1966, 1972, 1973.
2. River Maros, Hungarian side: Bába 1958, Bába and Kondorossy 1995, Bába 2003,
3. River Maros, Romanian side: Váncsa and Domokos 2003.
4. Middle Tisza: floodplain, dams and cutoff channels: Bába 1972, 1985.
5. River Hármas Körös: flood-plain, cutoff channels, dams: Domokos 1993, Kovács 1974, 1997, 1980.
6. The Hortobágy channel and its surroundings: Pintér and Varga 1983 and perso-nal research;
7. River Berettyó: Domokos 1997, Domokos and Lennert 2000.
8. River Sebes-Körös: floodplain and cutoff channels: Kovács 1974, 1997, 1980, Bába 1980b, 1986b.
10. River Fekete-Körös: Bába and Domokos 2002, Domokos et al. 2003, Lennert and Répási 2000.
11. River Fehér-Körös: floodplain and cutoff channels: Kovács 1974, 1997, 1980, Bába 1992d.
12. River Zagyva: Bába 1979.
13. Érmellék, Romania: Domokos 1997. Cutoff channels along the rivers Körös: Juhász et al. 1999, Juhász et al. 1999.
14. Upper Tisza: Bába 1965, 1975, 1983d, 1992.
15. River Szamos: Bába 1996 and Bába and Sárkány-Kiss 1999a.
16. River Szamos, Romania: Bába and Sárkány-Kiss 1999a,b (till Szamosbázár and the warm Szamos).
17. River Kraszna: Bába 1959.
18. River Bodrog: Bába 1959, Bába et al. 1962.

The following units due to the low number of species found require further research: 7. Berettyó, 13. Érmellék, 15. River Szamos, Hungarian side, 17. River Kraszna, 18. River Bodrog (Table 1.)

The following papers discuss the area-analytical zoogeographic classification of the Hungarian

terrestrial malacofauna: Bába 1981, 1982. The papers Bába 1982-1983 I., 1986a II, 1994 discuss their possible influences and the interpretation of species area maps. Its possible utilizations for the Great Hungarian Plains are detailed in Bába 1983c, 1996.

Results

The zoogeographic classification embedded 9 Continental and 12 Sub-Atlantic fauna circles. Their origination is strictly climate-influenced (Table 2).

The total species number present in the table is 115. 68 of these occur along the river Tisza with 49 species appearing along the Lower Tisza, 42 along the Middle Tisza and 61 along the Upper Tisza respectively. The species numbers were the following for the river reaches: river Maros, Hungarian side 35, Romanian side 58, river Zagyva 48, river Berettyó 19, river Hármas-Körös 38, river Sebes-Körös 35, river Kettős-Körös 44, river Fekete-Körös 45, river Fehér-Körös 40, river Érmellék in Romania 15, channel Hortobágy 28, river Szamos, Hungarian side 15, Romanian side 63, river Kraszna 13, river Bodrog 9 (Table 2).

The distributions of species numbers are depicted on Fig.1. Numbers above 40 species are characteristic for the areas of the Lower Tisza, the Romanian side of the river Maros, the Middle Tisza, the rivers Kettős-Körös, Fekete-Körös, Zagyva, the Upper Tisza and the Romanian side of the Szamos. The possible reasons for this will be detailed later.

In total 27 species have come to light in Romania alone. 63 species were found along the three Romanian rivers with 88 species collected along the Hungarian rivers examined. 104 species are registered in the Great Hungarian Plain (Bába 1994). The number of Hungarian terrestrial species is 138 (Bába 1994).

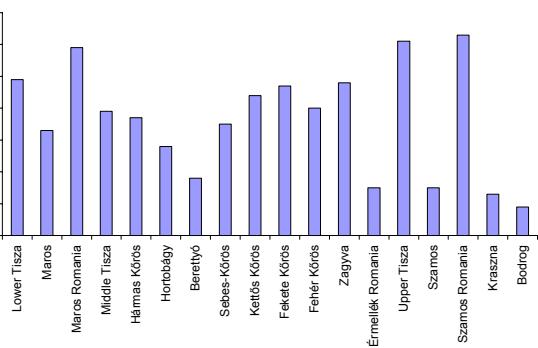


Fig. 1. The distributions of species numbers along the river Tisza and its tributaries under examination

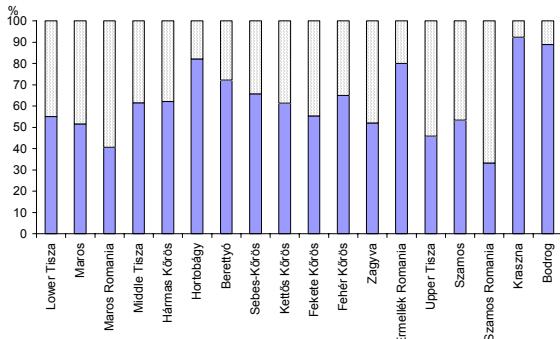


Fig. 2. The proportions of Continental and Sub-Atlantic fauna circles in the studied sites

The distribution of fauna circles according to the species numbers and their percentage distributions are depicted in Table 2. The percentage distributions of the fauna circles from the 18 sampling sites are present on Fig. 2.

The Continental fauna circles tend to be prevailing along the river Tisza and its tributaries, enjoying dominantly continental climatic influences. The most frequent types are the following: 1.1 East_Siberian, 1.4. Holarctic, 3. Caspian-Sarmatian, 5.3. Ponto-pannonian. The continental character of the Hortobágy is clearly observable, which might be related to its open-wide areas lacking any woody vegetation. The high rates of continentality gained for the areas of the rivers Kraszna and Bodrog must be accounted for the lack of sufficient research and data from these regions. The highest percentages of the Sub-Atlantic fauna circles were found at the following sites: 3. river Maros, Romanian side, 14. Upper Tisza, 16. river Szamos, Romanian side. These regions enjoy higher precipitation than any other lowland areas of the Tisza river valley. The proximity of the montane areas play a crucial role in case of the Romanian parts of the river regarding the composition of the fauna (Fig. 2). There the following fauna circles occur quite frequently: 5.22. Illyrian-moesian, 6. Adriato-Mediterranean, 8. Holomediterranean.

The percentage values depicted on Fig 2. seem to be closely related to the average total annual precipitation rates depicted on Fig.3. The white spots cover the areas of the Hortobágy-Hármas-Körös and the mouth of the Zagyva. According to this figure the percentages of the Continental fauna circles are above 55% in the areas enjoying lower precipitation (500-550 mm);i.e. the Lower Tisza, the Middle Tisza, the river Berettyó, and the rivers Sebes-Kettős-Fehér-Fekete Körös. Due to the lack of adequate research the areas of the river Kraszna and Bodrog could not have been considered for

evaluation. According to the figure the Romanian sides of the rivers Maros and the Szamos enjoy an annual precipitation of 700-1000 mm (Tufescu 1965). The Érmellék, which is less investigated, receives a rainfall of 600 mm.

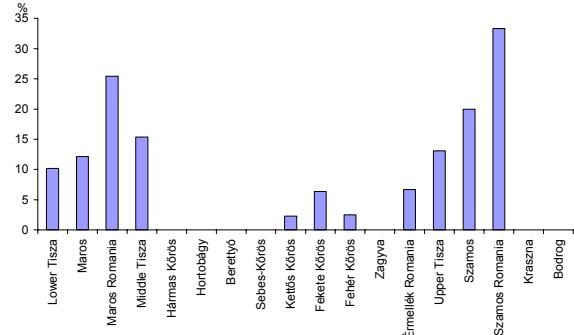


Fig. 3. The percentages of European montane endemics

The possible influences of the precipitation on the composition of the malacofauna is even better observable on the percentages of the European montane species transported by the rivers along the different rivers under examination (Fig. 3). These species belong to the 9.1-9.4 fauna circles (Table 2). There are no such species present in the areas characterized by low rates of annual precipitation; i.e. the sampling sites no 5-8 and 12 respectively. Along the near border regions of the rivers Kettős-Fekete-Fehér Körös, getting an annual precipitation of 550-600 mm, the percentage values of these montane species range between 2 to 6 %. On the contrary along the river Maros, characterized by more lush forest vegetation, higher flow velocity than the Körös and an annual precipitation of 550-600 mm, as well as in the gallery forests of the Lower and Middle Tisza the proportion of European montane elements is high. Furthermore, along the rivers of the Upper Tisza, the Hungarian side of the Szamos and the Romanian side flowing through hilly areas the percentages of the European montane species are outstanding. The climatic conditions and the degree of forest cover is clearly indicated by the higher species and individual number of the terrestrial molluscs (most of the gallery forests and hornbeam-oak woodlands occupy the floodplains of the Upper Tisza and the river Szamos) as seen on the percentage values of the European montane fauna circles (Fig. 3). The gastropod fauna seems to be classified according to the microclimatic conditions and the hydrology and flow rate of the rivers examined (Bába and Andó 1964, Bába 1983, Andó and Vágás 1972).

Table 1. The zoogeographical species distribution for the malacofauna of the river Tisza and its tributaries

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Lower Tisza	Maros	Maros, Romania	Közép-Tisza	Hármas-Körös	Hortobágy channel	Betelyó	Sebes-Körös	Kettős Körös	Fekete Körös	Fehér Körös	Zagyva	Érmellék, Romania	Upper Tisza	Szaryas	Szamos, Romania	Kraszna	Bodrog
1.1. East-Siberian																		
<i>Carychium minimum</i> O.F. Müller 1774.	+																	
<i>Columella edentula</i> (Draparnaud 1805)	+																	
<i>Vertigo alpestris</i> Alder 1838																		
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (Linné 1758)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Succinea putris</i> (Linné 1758)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i> (Draparnaud 1801)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Discus ruderatus</i> (Ferussac 1821)																		
<i>Arion subfuscus</i> (Draparnaud 1805)	+																	
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i> (Ström 1765)																		
<i>Bradybaena fruticum</i> (O.F.Müller 1774)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Perforatella rubiginosa</i> (A.Schmidt 1853)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Number of species	8	4	9	8	6	4	3	7	7	7	8	7	2	9	4	7	3	2
1.2. West-Siberian																		
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> (Draparnaud 1801)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Succinea oblonga</i> (Draparnaud 1801)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Aegopinella pura</i> (Alder 1830)																		
Number of species	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	1		
1.3. Euro-Siberian																		
<i>Deroceras laeve</i> (O.F.Müller 1774)	+	+																
<i>Deroceras reticulatum</i> (O.F.Müller 1774)	+	+																
<i>Deroceras agreste</i> (Linné 1758)																		
Number of species	2	2		3	3			2	3	3	2				2	2	1	1
1.4. Holarctic																		
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (O.F. Müller 1774)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Vertigo antivertigo</i> (Draparnaud 1801)	+																	
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i> (O.F. Müller 1774)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (O.F. Müller 1774)	+																	
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i> (O.F. Müller 1774)	+																	
<i>Heliodiscus syngleyanus</i> (Pilsbry 1890)																		
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i> (O.F. Müller 1774)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Zonitoides nitidus</i> (O.F. Müller 1774)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Euconulus fulvus</i> (O.F. Müller 1774)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Number of species	8	4	6	7	7	8	5	7	8	8	7	9	5	8	1	4	3	3
2. West-Central-Asian																		
2.1. Turkestanian Xeromantian																		
<i>Pyramidula rupestris</i> (Draparnaud 1801)																		
<i>Phenicolimax annularis</i> (Studer 1820)																		
Number of species																2		
2.2. Turkestanian																		
<i>Cochlicopa lubricella</i> (Prro 1838)	+	+													+			
<i>Vallonia enniensis</i> (Gredler 1856)	+	+																
Number of species	1	2		2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1		1		
3. Caspian-Sarmatian																		
<i>Vertigo angustior</i> Jeffreys 1830																		
<i>Euomphalia strigella</i> (Draparnaud 1801)	+	+	+															
<i>Cepaea vindobonensis</i> (Ferussac 1821)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Number of species	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1			
5.3. Ponto-pannonian																		
<i>Helicella obvia</i> (Menke 1828)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					
<i>Helicopsis striata</i> (O.F. Müller 1774)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					
<i>Helix pomatia</i> Linné 1758	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					
<i>Helix lutescens</i> Rossmässler 1837	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					
Number of species	3	3	4	4	2	3	1	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	1		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10.1. Boreo-alpine																		
Arianta arbustorum (Linné 1758)	+			+												+		
Discus ruderatus (Terussac 1821)																+		
Number of species	1			1												2		
5.1. Illyrian (Ponto mediterranean)																		
Acicula banatica (Rossmässler 1842)																	+	
Phenacolimax annularis (Studer 1820)																+		
Macrogastra ventricosa (Draparnaud 1801)																+		
Clausilia dubia (Draparnaud 1805)																		
NUMBER OF SPECIES				1												1		2
5.2.1. Trazian																		
Granaria frumentum (Draparnaud 1801)	+	+	+		+			+	+	+								
Bulgarica vetusta (Rossmässler 1836)																		
Aegopinella minor (Stabile 1864)	+	+	+		+			+	+	+								
Oxylitus glaber (Rossmässler 1838)																		
Oxylitus inopinatus (Ulicny 1887)																		
Number of species	3	2	3		2			1	3	3	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	
5.2.2. Illirian-moesian																		
Orcula doliolum (Draparnaud 1801)																		
Chondrina clienta (Westerlund 1883)																		
Clausilia pumila C.Pfeiffer 1828																		
Lacinaria plicata (Draparnaud 1801)																		
Balea biplicata (Montagu 1803)																		
Discus perspectivus (Megerle von Mühlfeld 1816)																		
Vitre a diaphana (Studer 1820)																		
Dandebardia rufa (Draparnaud 1805)																		
Tandonia budapestiensis (Hazay 1881)																		
Malacolimax tenellus (O.F.Müller 1774)																		
Deroceras sturanyi (Sünroth 1894)																		
Perforatella incarnata (O.F.Müller 1774)																		
Trichia hispida (Linné 1758)																		
Number of species	3	2	4	2	1	1				2	3	1	9		5	1	6	
6. Adriato-mediterranean																		
Cochlodina laminata (Montagu 1803)																		
Arion hortensis Ferussac 1819																		
Vitre a crystallina (O.F.Müller 1774)																		
Limax cinereoniger Wolf 1803																		
Lehmania marginata (O.F.Müller 1774)																		
Number of species	1	4	3	2	3					1	1	3		1	5	1	3	
7. Atlanto-mediterranean																		
Arion circumscriptus Johnston 1828																		
Arion fasciatus (Nilsson 1822)																		
Arion ater (Linné 1758)																		
Arion sylvaticus Lohmander 1937																		
Semilimax semilimax (Ferussac 1802)																		
Cepaea hortensis (O.F.Müller 1774) Rossmässler																		
Number of species	1		1		2	1				1	1	1			2		3	
8. Holo-mediterranean																		
Corychium tridentatum (Risso 1826)																		
Trancatellina cylindrica (Ferussac 1807)																		
Vertigo pusilla (O.F.Müller 1774)																		
Vertigo moulinsiana (Dupuy 1849)																		
Chondrula tridens (O.F.Müller 1774)																		
Ena obscura (O.F.Müller 1774)																		
Oxyloma elegans (Risso 1826)																		
Cecilioides acicula (O.F.Müller 1774)																		
Vitre a subrimata (Reinhardt 1871)																		
Vitre a contracta (Westerlund 1871)																		
Oxylitus draparnaudi (Beck 1837)																		
Oxylitus hydatinus (Rossmässler 1838)																		
Lehmania nyctelia (Bourguignat 1861)																		
Limax maximus Linné 1758																		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Limax flavus Linné 1758	+						+	+	+	+								
Monacha carthusiana (O.F.Müller 1774)	+	+	+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+				+	+	
Number of species	8	4	7	4	7	3	4	8	9	10	8	9	1	11	1	5	1	1
9.1. Transilvanian																		
Argna bielzi Rossmässler 1859															+	+		
Pupilla sterri carpathica Kimakowicz 1890	+															+		
Vitea transsylva Clessin 1877																+		
Oxychilus orientalis Clessin 1887															+			
Carpathica calophana Westerlund 1881															+			
Cochlodina marisii A.Schmidt 1857															+			
Macrogaster tumida (Rossmässler 1836)																+		
Balea fallax Rossmässler 1836																+		
Balea stabilis (Pfeiffer 1847)																+		
Vestia elata Rossmässler 1836																+		
Hygromia transsylvaniaica (Westerlund 1876)	+	+													+			
Hygromia kovácsi Varga et Pintér 1972	+	+													+			
Perforatella dybothryon (M.v.,Kimakowicz 1884)															+			
Chilostoma banaticum (Rossmässler 1838)	+	+	+	+											+			
Number of species	3	3	6	3							1	2	1		1	5	1	10
9.2. Carpathian-Sudethan																		
Vestia turgida (Rossmässler 1836)																		
Vestia gulo (E.A. Bielz 1859)																+		
Bielzia coeruleans (M.Bielz 1851)															+			
Perforatella vicina (Rossmässler 1842)		+	+	+											+			
Trichia bielzi (A.Schmidt 1860)															+			
Number of species	1	4	2												2	1	4	
9.3. Carpathian-Baltic																		
Ruthenica filigrana (Rossmässler 1836)																+		
Macrogaster latestriata (A.Schmidt 1857)															+			
Bulgarica cana (Held 1836)															+			
Perforatella bidentata (Gmelin 1788)	+														+			
Chilostoma faustum (Rossmässler 1835)															+			
Number of species	1	4	1												1	5		
9.4. Alpine-Carpathian																		
Deroceras rodnae Grossu et Lupu 1965																+		
Isognomostoma isognomostoma (Schröter 1784)	+		+												+			
Number of species	1	1													1	2		
10.2. Boreo-Montane																		
Ena montana (Draparnaud 1801)																+		
Number of species																1		
Total Number of species	49	35	58	42	38	28	19	35	44	45	40	48	15	61	15	63	13	9

Table 2. The percentage distributions of fauna circles according to the species numbers

Fauna circles	Lower Tisza																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1.1. East-Siberian	8	4	9	4	6	4	3	7	7	7	8	7	2	9	4	7	3	2	
1.2. West-Siberian	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	-	
1.3. Euro-Siberian	2	-	-	3	3	3	-	2	3	3	2	2	-	2	1	1	1	2	
1.4. Holarctic	8	4	6	7	7	8	5	7	8	8	7	9	5	8	1	4	3	3	
2.1. W;Central-Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
2.2. Turkestanian	1	2	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	
3. Caspian Sarmata	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	-	-	2	1	
5.3. Ponto-pannonian	3	3	4	4	2	3	1	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	-	2	1	-	
10.1. Boreo-alpine	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Continental	27	17	24	24	23	23	13	23	27	26	26	25	12	28	8	21	12	8	
5.1. Illyric	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	
5.2.1 Traziaian	3	2	3	-	2	-	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	
5.2.2. Illyric-moesian	3	2	4	2	1	1	-	-	2	3	1	9	-	5	1	6	-	-	
6. Adriato-mediterranean	1	4	4	3	2	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	5	1	3	-	-	
7. Atlanto-mediterranean	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	
8. Holomediterranean	9	4	7	4	7	3	4	8	9	10	8	9	1	11	1	5	1	1	
9.1. Transylvanian	3	3	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	5	1	10	-	-	
9.2. Carpathian-Sudeten	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	
9.3. Carpathian-Baltic	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	
9.4. Alpian-Carpathian	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	
10.2. Boreo-montane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Sub-Atlantic	22	16	35	15	14	5	5	12	17	21	14	23	3	33	7	42	1	1	
TOTAL species number	49	33	59	39	37	28	18	35	44	40	48	6.7	20.0	80.0	15	61	15	63	13
<i>Continental %</i>		44.9	55.1	51.5	40.7	37.8	62.2	82.7	61.4	55.3	65.0	47.9	52.1	20.0	80.0	6.7	20.0	80.0	6.7
<i>Sub-Atlantic %</i>		10.2	48.5	59.3	25.4	15.4	38.5	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	44.7	6.4	47.9	52.1	13.1
<i>Sum proportion of 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4. species (%)</i>		9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.10	9.11	9.12	9.13	9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17	9.18

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