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POSTER

A NEW LOOK TO STYGOFAUNA MUNDI: DATASET FOR AQUATIC FAUNA IN SUBTERRANEAN ENVIRONMENTS USEFUL TO UNDERSTAND DIVERSITY IN ANCHIALINE ECOSYSTEMS.

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The potential of subterranean environments as models to address major evolutionary and ecological questions has been highlighted in the literature. They represent partially isolated, discrete units offering several replicates of the same evolutionary processes. Amongst them, anchialine habitats are represented by tidally influenced subterranean estuaries hosting particular assemblages of species with diverse origins and kinships. Species occurrence data of these environments is abundant, although sparse in the literature or gathered in databases established according to regional, taxonomical, or ecological criteria. We here present our efforts to assemble a new dataset consisting of records of aquatic animals in all types of caves or wells from all over the world. Literature sources were gathered from Google Scholar by independently searching for each metazoan phylum/arthropod order, as well as the key words “cave”, “groundwater”, “well”, or “stygobite”, in English, Galician, Spanish, Portuguese, Catalanian, French, Italian, Hungarian, Greek, German, Polish, Russian, and Serbo-Croatian. The relevance of each source was confirmed after checking the title and the abstract. For each selected source, we examined its reference list in order to identify studies that were not published in journals indexed in the databases we searched. From the 6886 selected references, we manually extracted all records that concerned either (1) occurrence of a species in a given geographical area or (2) occurrence of any taxon in a particular cave or well. Records were classified as primary or secondary, depending on whether they provided new information or referred to already published records, allowing us to identify redundant information in posterior analyses. Information for each access point was organized in as a gazetteer, including synonym names, geographical, ecological, and geological information. Following this strategy, we have obtained 52,485 records (23,513, primary) from 2020 references checked so far. Most records are amongst fish and crustaceans. In contrast, few data exist for other groups that are comparatively diverse outside caves, such as Nematoda. Relevant information will be included in World Register of Marine Cave Species.