

Naididae species (Annelida: Oligochaeta) associated with the sponge *Metania spinata* (Carter, 1881) (Porifera: Metaniidae) from a southeastern Brazilian reservoir

Espécies de Naidade (Annelida: Oligochaeta) associadas à esponja *Metania spinata* (Carter, 1881) (Porifera: Metaniidae) de um reservatório do sudeste brasileiro

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Abstract: Freshwater sponges serve as a favorable substratum for a number of metazoans, such as insects, crustaceans, annelids, nematodes and mollusks. The aim of this paper was to verify the presence of Naididae species associated with the sponge *Metania spinata* (Carter, 1881). Submerged macrophytes (*Mayaca* and *Najas*) were collected from a southeastern Brazilian reservoir during August and November 2003, and February 2004, in order to gather specimens of the sponge. We obtained a total of 108 Naididae organisms. *Pristina leidyi* and *Chaetogaster diastrophus* were the species with the greatest relative abundance (45% and 18% respectively). Results indicate that naidid organisms use the sponge *M. spinata* as one more available substratum in limnic environments, in which they find favorable conditions for colonization and establishment.

Keywords: Naididae, sponge, associated fauna, *Mayaca*, *Najas*.

Resumo: Esponjas de água doce oferecem substrato favorável a uma variedade de metazoários, incluindo insetos, crustáceos, anelídeos, nematóide e moluscos. O objetivo deste trabalho foi verificar a presença de espécies de Naididae associadas a esponjas *Metania spinata* (Carter, 1881). Macrófitas submersas (*Mayaca* e *Najas*) foram coletadas em agosto e novembro de 2003 e em fevereiro de 2004, em um reservatório do sudeste brasileiro, para a obtenção de exemplares da esponja. Um total de 108 organismos Naididae foram obtidos, sendo as que espécies *Pristina leidyi*, *Chaetogaster diastrophus* foram as de maior abundância relativa (45%, 18% respectivamente). Os resultados indicam que os organismos naidídeos utilizam as esponjas *M. spinata*, como mais um substrato disponível em ambientes límnicos, nos quais, encontram condições para a sua colonização e estabelecimento.

Palavras-chave: Naididae, esponjas, fauna associada, *Mayaca*, *Najas*.

1. Introduction

Numerous small invertebrates are associated with freshwater sponges. The irregular way in which these sponges develop serves as a favorable substratum for a number of metazoans, such as insects, crustaceans, annelids, nematodes and mollusks (Roback, 1968; Pennak, 1978; Kahl and Konopacka, 1981). Green sponges are, in a way, an extension of the periphyton that covers immersed substrata in illuminated areas, and provide a substratum for various invertebrates to feed on (Volkmer-Ribeiro and Pauls, 2000).

In Brazil, Melão and Rocha (1996) and Corbi et al. (2005) reported Oligochaeta organisms associated with freshwater sponges. Other than with sponges, it is known that Oligochaeta naidids also live in association with mollusks (Conn et al., 1996; Gorni and Alves, 2006), with

aquatic macrophytes (Glowacka et al., 1976; Mastrantuono, 1986; Alves and Gorni, 2007), with mosses and liverworts (Vlčková et al., 2002; Gorni and Alves, 2007) and with filamentous algae (Armendáriz-Laura, 2000). The aim of this paper was to verify the presence of Naididae species associated with the sponge *Metania spinata* (Carter, 1881).

2. Material and Methods

Qualitative samples of submerged *Mayaca fluviatilis* Aubl. (Mayacaceae) and *Najas* sp. L. (Najadaceae) macrophytes were collected through dives in the Lagoa Dourada, a small reservoir in the municipality of Itirapina, State of São Paulo, Brazil (22° 11' 33" S and 47° 55' 2" W), during August and November 2003, and February 2004, in order

to obtain specimens of the sponge *Metania spinata* Carter, 1881. The Naididae species obtained from the dissection of the sponges under a stereoscope microscope were fixed in 4% formalin. We followed the taxonomic criteria adopted by Brinkhurst and Jamieson (1971), Righi (1984) and Brinkhurst and Marchese (1989) in order to identify the Oligochaeta. The species identified were preserved in 70% alcohol.

3. Results and Discussion

We found 105 Naididae organisms (14 different species) in the sponge fragments. Thirty organisms were found in August 2003, being *Chaetogaster diastrophus* Gruithuisen, 1828 the most abundant species. The other species were in smaller number (Table 1). Sixty-five organisms were found in the samples collected in November 2003. The most abundant species was *Pristina leidy* Smith, 1896, followed by *Dero (Aulophorus) costatus* Marcus, 1944 (Table 1). Of the five species identified in February 2004, *Allonais inaequalis* Stephenson, 1911 was the most abundant (Table 1).

Oligochaeta species that inhabit sponge colonies are not specific, nor are they strongly connected with the host organism (Kahl and Konopacka, 1981). Taking the two species with greater relative abundance as examples, *Pristina leidy* (46.67%) have been found before in the sediment of aquatic environments in caves (Wetzel and Taylor, 2001) and lakes (Ohtaka and Nishino, 1999), in aquatic macrophyte (Strayer et al., 2003) and inhabiting bivalve mollusks (Darrigran et al., 1998), while *Chaetogaster diastrophus* (18.10%) have already been found on the back of Odonata larvae (Corbi et al., 2004), in sediments of lakes

(Collado and Schmelz, 2001), and in salty water environments (Erséus et al., 1999). Of the species of Naididae which inhabit *Spongilla lacustris* (L., 1758) sponge colonies in the River Gac, in Poland (Kahl and Konopacka, 1981), only *Chaetogaster diaphanus* Gruithuisen, 1828 and *Chaetogaster diastrophus* Gruithuisen, 1828 were also present in our study's samples of *Metania spinata*. Rota and Manconi (2004) recorded the presence of Enchytraeidae associated with the sponge *Heterorotula* from deep regions of the Lake Taupo, in New Zeland.

The way in which these invertebrates associate with sponges seems to be varied. Trichoptera Leptoceridae larvae (Heiman and Knight, 1969) and Neuroptera Sisyridae larvae (Pennak, 1978) use the sponges as a source of food. The study of Volkmer-Ribeiro and De Rosa-Barbosa (1974) indicated a possibly harmonic association between the bivalve mollusk Sphaeriidae and the freshwater sponge. Sponges seem to provide a favorable habitat for the Oligochaeta, and are capable of offering shelter (mainly for small organisms, which is the case of most naidids) and food such as green algae and diatoms, as well as minute invertebrates (Kahl and Konopacka, 1981). Naididae may also be beneficial to sponges, which is the case of *Chaetogaster spongillae* Annandale 1906, which by means of its movements helps the liberation of many gemmules in dead or decadent colonies, contributing to the dispersion of sponges in freshwater environments (Annandale 1911 in Marcus 1943).

Naidids probably use the sponge *M. spinata* as one more available substratum in limnic environments, in which they find favorable conditions for colonization and establishment.

Table 1. Absolute and relative abundance of Naididae associated at *Metania spinata*.

Taxa/Species	July/2003	November/2003	February/2004	Total	(%)
NAIDIDAE					
<i>Allonais inaequalis</i> (Stephenson, 1911)	2	-	3	5	4,76
<i>Chaetogaster diaphanus</i> (Gruithuisen, 1828)	1	-	-	1	0,95
<i>Chaetogaster diastrophus</i> (Gruithuisen, 1828)	19	-	-	19	18,1
<i>Dero (Aulophorus) costatus</i> (Marcus, 1944)	-	9	2	11	10,48
<i>Dero (Dero) nivea</i> Aiyer, 1929	-	4	2	6	5,71
<i>Dero (Dero) obtusa</i> d'Udekem, 1885	2	-	-	2	1,9
<i>Dero (Dero) raviensis</i> (Stephenson, 1914)	-	-	1	1	0,95
<i>Dero (Dero) sawayai</i> Marcus, 1943	-	1	-	1	0,95
<i>Nais communis</i> Pigué, 1906	2	1	-	3	2,86
<i>Pristina aequisetata</i> Bourne, 1891	1	-	-	1	0,95
<i>Pristina biserrata</i> Chen, 1940	1	1	-	2	1,9
<i>Pristina leidy</i> Smith, 1896	-	47	2	49	46,67
<i>Pristina macrochaeta</i> Stephenson, 1931	1	-	-	1	0,95
<i>Pristina proboscidea</i> Beddard, 1896	1	2	-	3	2,86
Total of organisms	30	65	10	105	-
Total of taxa	9	8	5	-	-

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