



Occurrence and threats of the medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis* L.) in Poland (Annelida: Hirudinea)

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Abstract: The new data on the distribution of the medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis* L.) in Poland, collected in the years 1999–2007 during several hydrobiological and batrachological studies in many regions of Poland, are presented. In total, 87 new records were found, which doubled the number of contemporary known localities. Habitat preferences and protected status of this species in Poland are discussed.

Key words: *Hirudo medicinalis*, Poland, distribution, protected status

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis* L. 1758) is one of the 44 leech species recorded till now from Poland (Jażdżewska 2004), and the only species of Hirudinea protected by Polish law (Dz. U. 2004). It is also the most endangered leech in Poland, and presently it is classified in VU category (vulnerable species) both in the Polish Red List and the Polish Red Data Book (Jażdżewska & Wiedeńska 2002, 2004). Such situation is a result of habitat degradation and exploitation for medical purposes. Thus, further studies are necessary for planning an effective conservation strategy for this species.

Jażdżewska and Wiedeńska (2004) summarized number of localities of *Hirudo medicinalis* in Poland found in years 1975–2004. Some localities overlooked by these authors or records published after 2004 (including internet resources and angling literature) should be added to this number: Odra River in Szczecin (Rosińska et al. 2007); many water-bodies localized on

Szczecin Lowland, near: Babin, Ziemomyśl, Nowogard, Warchlino, Szczecin (1997) (Zawal & Dąbkowski 1999); peatbog of Baltic type: Warnie Bagno near Koszalin (Herbichowa et al. 2005); Wda River near Zimne Źdroje of Tuchola Forests (Motel 1997); forest inspectorate Borki, (RDLP 2006); surroundings of Latowicz near Mińsk Mazowiecki (Gajowniczek 2004); surroundings of Koczala near Miastko (Plan gospodarki 2004); Staw Florianiecki in Roztocze National Park (Łobocki 2006); oxbows of Wieprz River in Nadwieprzański Landscape Park, near villages: Milejów, Klarów, Kolonia Jaszczów (Marszał 2006); area of Przeczycko-Siewierski Dam Reservoir (Goszcz et al. 2004); pond near Daniec (2002) (Wyszyński 2006); flooded fields near Sworawa in central Poland (Kamiński 2006); oxbows of Skawinka in Skawina, 1986–1986 (Schimscheiner et al. 1987); small water-body in Staniatki near Cracow (Guzik & Schimscheiner 1984). *H. medicinalis* was also recorded from Oder River on the border between Poland and Germany (1992–1996), unfortunately no details about localities were given (Schöll 2003).

Medicinal leech can be determined in the field even by people not-specialising in Hirudinea (Utevsky & Trontelj 2005). Many data about its occurrence and distribution can be easily collected by biologists – specialising in hydrobiology, entomology, batrachology, herpetology, and anglers or fishermen. Unfortunately such data usually are not published. In present paper they are gathered and presented.

The main aim of this paper was to summarize knowledge about the distribution of medicinal leech and its habitats in Poland. We present many new localities for this species, especially in regions where *Hirudo medicinalis* was not collected until now, or in areas where it was recorded rarely or many years ago. Some comments about ecology and threats of this species are also given.

METHODS

The material was collected since 1999 to 2007, during various hydrobiological and batrachological projects in many regions of Poland – from lowlands to submontaneous areas. Leeches were collected using hydrobiological hand net and benthic dredge, some were also observed alive in different types of waters, or recorded on vertebrates. In some cases data were received from anglers and fishermen.

RESULTS

Medicinal leech was recorded from 87 new localities (Fig.1). The review of localities are ordered according to the physico-geographical division of Poland (Kondracki 2000).

Szczecin Sea Coast Region (Pobrzeże Szczecińskie)

1. Szczecin, 53°29' N, 14°28' E. Water body near Głębokie Lake. Bottom composed of sand and mud with detritus, banks of the pond overgrown by reeds. Material: VI 1997, observation of 1 ex.
2. Szczecin-Warszewo, 53°29' N, 14°31' E. Small water body with muddy bottom situated among agricultural fields. Banks overgrown by reeds and some trees. Material: 1999 and 2000 – several observations of usually few individuals.
3. West from the village Zakłodzie, 53°45' N, 15°01' E. Peatbog in forest. Material: 17 V 2005, 1 ex.
4. 1 km SW from the village Sikorki, 53°45' N, 15°01' E. Small water body near the road from Sikorki to Glicko. Reed bed. Material: 10 VII 2005, 1 ex.
5. 1 km SE from the village Sikorki, 53°46' N, 15°05' E. Eutrophicated small water body among agricultural fields, shallow, drying in summer. Well developed phytolittoral zone. The pond belongs to a complex of small natural reservoirs in a swampy bed. Material: 10 VII 2005, 7 exx.
6. 1 km S from the village Sikorki, 53°45' N, 15°05' E. Small water body with rich aquatic vegetation, surrounded by willow and reed beds. Material: 5 V 2005, 1 ex., 10 VII 2005, 3 exx.
7. S from the village Piasek, 52°60' N, 14°48' E. Small forest water body, shallow, surrounded by narrow reed zone. Material: 15 VII 2003, 1 ex.

8. S from the village Piasek, 52°59' N, 14°48' E. Two small water bodies with muddy bottoms surrounded by narrow reed zone and forest. Material: 15 VII 2003, 2 exx.

9. 1 km W from the village Karsk, 53°42' N, 14°58' E. Small dystrophic water body in the alder forest with small reed bed. Material: 18 VII 2005, 1 ex.

10. Near the village Karsk, 52°57' N, 15°13' E. Water body (surface of 1 ha, max depth 2 m, muddy bottom, rich aquatic vegetation) surrounded by peat beds and forest. Bank with rich plant cover. Material: 18 VIII 2003, 1 ex.

11. Area between villages Strzelewo and Czermnica, 53°42' N, 14°59' E. Shallow, small water body surrounded by willow and reed bed. Material: 20 V 2005, 3 exx.

12. Area between villages Strzelewo and Czermnica, 53°42' N, 14°59' E. Water body with rich aquatic vegetation, surrounded by moss covers, willow and reed beds. Material: 20 V 2005, 3 exx.

13. 0,5 km N from the village Trzechel, 53°45' N, 14°59' E. Eutrophicated dam reservoir on Trzechelska Struga river, with narrow reed beds, surrounded by meadows. One of the many local small ponds occurred in agricultural terrain. Material: 17 VII 2005, 1 ex.

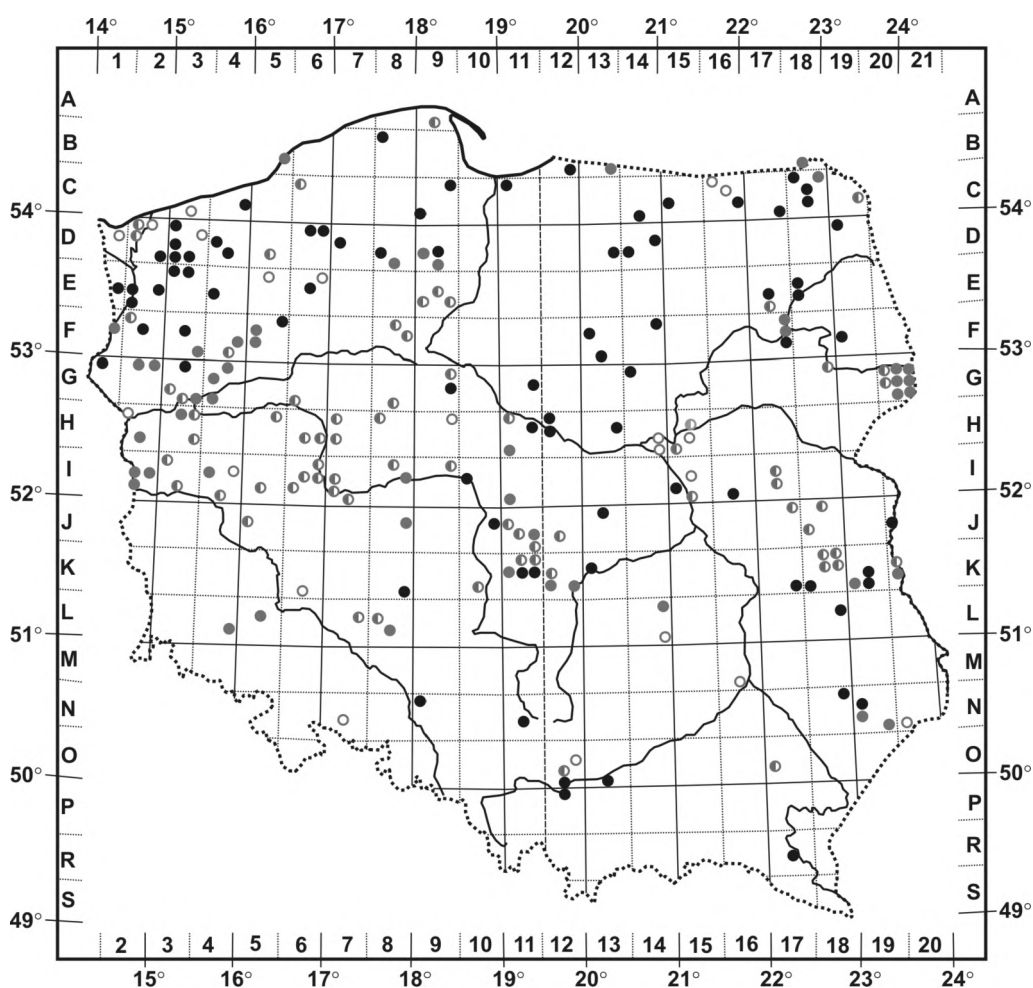


Fig. 1. Distribution of medicinal leech in Poland (COOR grid); empty circles – localities recorded till 1950, filled to the half – in 1951–1975, fully filled – after 1975; localities included in the Polish red data book (Jązdewska & Wiedeńska 2004) are given in grey; in black – original data, literature data overlooked by Jązdewska & Wiedeńska (2004) or data published after 2004.

14. 0,7 km N from the village Trzechel, 53°45' N, 14°59' E. Small water body with reed bed and rich aquatic vegetation. One of the many local small ponds occurred in agricultural landscape. Material: 17 VII 2005, 3 exx.
15. 2 km N from Czermnica, 53°45' N, 14°58' E. Small dystrophic lake with moss coverage, surrounded by narrow zone of reeds and forest. Rich aquatic vegetation. Material: 10 VII 2005, 1 ex.
16. 0,5 km W from Krasnołęka, 53°36' N, 15°07' E. Small water body among farmlands, with aquatic vegetation, surrounded by wide reed zone. Material: V–VII 2005, several observations 1–3 exx.
17. 0,5 km W from Krasnołęka, 53°36' N, 15°07' E. Small water body near site 12, between fields and forest with banks partly opened and overgrown with trees. Slightly dystrophic, subsequently eutrophicated. Phytolittoral zone poorly developed. Material: V–VII 2005, 1 ex.
18. 0,5 km W from Krasnołęka, 53°36' N, 15°07' E. Small dystrophic water body on the forest edge. Well developed phytolittoral zone and surrounded by reedsand, willows. Material: V–VII 2005, few observations of 9–18 exx.
19. 2 km NE from the village Unibórz, "Golczewskie Uroczysko" Natural Reserve, 15°04' E, 53°49' N. Żabie Lake (surface of 1 ha, max depth 1,5 m, largely drying in summer) surrounded by peat bed. Material: 2 V 2006, 3 exx.
20. 1 km W from Świerczewo, 53°41' N, 15°04' E. Water body among farmlands, surrounded by wide willow and reed beds with some trees. Material: 5 V 2005, 4 exx, 7 VII 2005, 3 exx.
21. 2 km N from the village Jarchlino, 53°41' N, 15°15' E. Dystrophic forest water body with well developed phytolittoral zone. The pond of a complex of small natural reservoirs in a swampy bed. Material: V–VII 2005, 1 ex.
22. N of Osowo, 53°38' N, 15°16' E. One of several small water bodies in an old park, with rich reed beds and aquatic vegetations. Material: 10 VII 2005, 1 ex.
23. N of Osowo, 53°38' N, 15°17' E. Another water body of the same complex, phytolittoral zone well developed. Material: 10 VII 2005, 1 ex.
24. 2 km SE from the village Słajsino, 53°39' N, 15°17' E. Small water body surrounded by wide willow bed. Material: 10 VII 2005, 2 exx.
25. 1 km SE from the village Słajsino, 53°39' N, 15°17' E. Small water body, eutrophicated, placed on the border of forest and farmland, with wide reed zone. Material: 10 VII 2005, 1 ex.
26. SE part of village Osowo, 53°38' N, 15°17' E. Fish pond surrounded by abandoned arable lands. Low water level, muddy bottom, rich aquatic vegetation, wide reed zone. Material: V–VII 2005, 1 ex.
27. Bienniczki, 53°38' N, 15°17' E. Small water body among farmlands with reeds and several trees. Material: 10 VII 2005, 1 ex.
28. 0,5 km N from villages Osowo and Bienniczki, 53°38' N, 15°17' E. Complex of small post-glacial water bodies with rich reed beds and peatbogs, surrounded by beech, alder and willow forest. Material: 10 VII 2005, 1 ex.
29. 1 km SE from the village Słajsino, 53°39' N, 15°14' E. Small water body among farmlands near the road Wierzbęcin – Słajsino. Rich reed bed. Material: 10 VI 2005, 1 ex.
30. Ząbrowo, 53°51' N, 15°37' E. Peatbog overgrown with reeds. Low water occurring in springs. Material: IV–VII 2006, 1 ex.

Koszalin Region (Pobrzeże Koszalińskie)

31. "Czarne Bagno" Nature Reserve near Lębork, 54°36' N, 17°38' E. Peatbog of Baltic type. Material: VII 2006, 1 ex.

Gdańsk Region (Pobrzeże Gdańskie)

32. Rybina, 54°17' N, 19°07' E. Szkarpawa canal in Vistula delta, in the village. Stagnant water, muddy bottom, rich aquatic vegetation, banks overgrown with grass. Material: V 2000, 1 ex.
33. 1,5 km NW from the village Świętochowo, 54°22'46" N, 19°53'03" E. Small temporary water body among meadows, bottom with sand and mud, rich bank vegetation. Material: 19 VI 2006, few individuals observed in water at the area of some 100 m².

West Pomeranian Lakeland (Pojezierze Zachodniopomorskie)

34. Ińsko, 53°26' N, 15°32' E. Ińsko Lake (surface 520.80 ha, max depth 41.7 m) – mesotrophic waterbody. Material: 7 VII 2006, 1 ex. observed at night in the border zone between sandy beach and reeds.
35. Cieszyn, 53°48' N, 15°45' E. Small, shallow water body among farmlands, eutrophicated with well developed phytolittoral zone. Material: IV–VII 2006, few observations of 2–3 exx.
36. Oparzno, 53°46' N, 15°42' E. Small, shallow water body among farmlands, with well developed phytolittoral zone. Material: IV–VII 2006, two observations of 2 exx.
37. 0,5 km S from Bobęcińskie Wielkie Lake, 53°59' N, 16°51' E. Small peatbog pond between Bobęcińskie Wielkie Lake and Oblica Lake, surrounded by old beech and swamp forests. Rich aquatic vegetation. Material: 14 VI 2002, on the area of some 1 m² about 20 exx. were observed.

East Pomeranian Lakeland (Pojezierze Wschodniopomorskie)

38. "Jar Reknicy" Nature Reserve near Lapino, 54°16' N, 18°26' E. Small water body among meadows, overgrown with vegetation. Material: 5 VIII 2004, 1 ex.

South Pomeranian Lakeland (Pojezierze Południowopomorskie)

39. 1 km S from village Sapólno Małe, 53°58' N, 16°44' E. Bog surrounded by mixed forest, with some open water surface. Material: 10 VI 2002, 1 ex.
40. N from the village Swomegacie, 53°53' N, 17°30' E. Zbrzyca River near Wytoczno Lake. Material: VII 2005, 1 ex.
41. Wałcz, 53°15' N, 16°30' E. Small water body in the suburbs, with muddy bottom and reeds. Material: VIII 2003, observation of few individuals.
42. 2 km E from Kniewo Lake, 53°34' N, 16°41' E. Two small peatbog water bodies with rich aquatic vegetation and reeds, surrounded by mixed forest. Material: 5 V 2001, in both ponds on the area about 1 m² a few individuals were noted.
43. 2 km N from the village Chojniczki, 53°45' N, 17°32' E. Niedźwiedzie Lake. Material: VII 2004, 1 ex.
44. Bory Tucholskie National Park, 53°50' N, 17°31' E. Struga Siedmiu Jezior River, between Ostrowite and Zielone lakes. Stagnant fragment of the river with muddy bottom and rich vegetation. Material: 2 VII 2004, 1 ex.

Chełmno-Dobrzyń Lakeland (Pojezierze Chełmińsko-Dobrzyńskie)

45. Janoszyce, 52°40' N, 19°31' E. Material: VI 2006, 2 exx.
46. Boguchwała, 52°50'07" N, 19°23'25" E. Drainage canals on meadows. Very shallow, peat bottom, partly overgrown, banks covered with reeds. Material: 12 VII 2006, 2 exx.

Toruń-Eberswald Glacial Valley (Pradolina Toruńsko-Eberswaldzka)

47. Nowy Duninów, 52°35' N, 19°28' E. Włocławski Reservoir. Material: 2003, 1 ex.
48. Murzynowo, 52°34' N, 19°31' E. Skrwa Prawa River at Włocławski Reservoir. Material: VI 2006, 1 ex.

South Greater Poland Lowland (Nizina Południowowielkopolska)

49. Dąbie, 52°05' N, 18°49' E. Bzura River. Material: VI 2006, 1 ex.
50. About 2 km N from the village Kościelec, 52°12' N, 18°34' E. Warta River valley, water bodies on drainage canals. Very rich habitats, depth up to 2 m, muddy bottom, rich aquatic vegetation. Material: 12 VI 2003, 2 exx. In this locality *Hirudo medicinalis* was often observed in different water bodies from early 90s.
51. Łask-Kolumna, 51°36' N, 19°12' E. Grabia River. Material: V 2006, 1 ex.
52. Łódź, 51°50' N, 19°28' E. Ponds in Łagiewniki Forest. Muddy bottom covered with alder leaves. Surrounded by mixed forest. Material: IV 2001, 4 exx., III–IV 2002, 3 exx., IV 2004, 3exx., III–IV 2005, 2 exx. The individuals were found attached to mating common toads (*Bufo bufo*).

Milicz-Głogów Depression (Obniżenie Milicko-Głogowskie)

53. Poręby near Goszcz, 51°26' N, 17°31' E. Complex of aquaculture ponds. Muddy bottom, overgrown with reeds. Material: 2 V 2002, 1 ex. attached to concrete construction.

North Mazovian Lowland (Nizina Północnomazowiecka)

54. Księży Dwór, 53°12' 35" N, 20°03'33" E. Drainage canals on meadow at the right bank of Działdówka River. Muddy bottom, with patchy aquatic vegetation. Material: 12 VII 2006, 1 ex.
55. Proszkowo, 53°01'55" N, 20°11'12" E. Regulated section of Mławka River. Sandy bottom with some detritus, rich aquatic vegetation, surrounded by meadows. Material: 18 VII 2006, 1 ex. and observation of 2 other individuals attached to sluice.
56. Krośnice, 52°58'03" N, 20°29'57" E. Łydnia River. Very slow current, muddy bottom. Overgrown banks. Material: 15 VII 2006, 1 ex.
57. Baranowo 53°18'28" N, 20°51'16" N. Drainage canals on meadows, very shallow, covered by *Lemna*, partly dried, with peat bottom. Material: 15 VII 2006, 1 ex.
58. About 2 km S from Bogusławice, 52°33'53" N, 20°24'07" E. Small (ca. 400 m²) meadow water body in the Naruszewka River valley. Depth to 0,5 m, muddy bottom, almost completely overgrown with reeds. Material: 22 V 2006, 1 ex.

Central Mazovian Lowland (Nizina Środkowomazowiecka)

59. Warszawa-Ursynów, 52°07' N, 21°02' E. Small water body near crossroad of Stryjeńska and Wąwozowa streets. Depth up to 1 m, drying in hot summers. Material: V 2002, 1 ex.
60. Budy Grabskie, "Rawka" Nature Reserve, 51°43' N, 21°56' E. Rawka River. Material: VI 2005, 2 exx.

South Mazovian Heights (Wzniesienia Południowomazowieckie)

61. Spała, 51°32' N, 20°08' E. Old river beds of Pilica River. Material: 4 VI 2007, 1 ex.

Lublin Upland (Wyżyna Lubelska)

62. Garbów, 51°29'05" N, 22°19'59" E. Eutrophic pond in a park. Bottom of mud, shore zone with very rich cattail community. Material: 18 VII 2007, very numerous exx. observed in the cattail community and found in the nest material of the Eurasian coot (*Fulica atra*).

Roztochia (Roztocze)

63. Roztochia National Park, 1.2 km SE from Zwierzyniec, 50°35'55" N, 22°58'21" E. Echo ponds, surface less than 1 ha, bottom with sand and mud. Very rich reed community. Material: 14 VII 2003, 2 exx.

Cracow Gate (Brama Krakowska)

64. Kraków (Cracow) – 8th District, 50°01'24" N, 19°49'42" E. Vistula old river bed "Kolo Tynieckie". Banks overgrown with reeds, rich aquatic vegetation. Deep to 1.5 m, muddy bottom. Material: VII 2001, 1 ex.

Central Beskid Upland (Pogórze Środkowobeskidzkie)

65. Lesko, 49°27' N, 22°19' E. San River. Material: VI 2006, 1 individual attached to angler (A. Baranowski pers. comm.).

Lithuanian Lakeland (Pojezierze Litewskie)

66. Boczki, 54°18'52" N, 22°30'53" E. Small permanent water body on the edge of a meadow and dry alder forest. Dystrophic, very shallow, bottom of dry sediments. Shore zone with rich vegetation of *Carex*. Material: 31 V 2007, 2 exx.

67. Siedlińska, 54°11'25" N, 22°43'59" E. Small permanent water body on a meadow. Dystrophic, very shallow. Shore zone with rich vegetation. Material: 14 VIII 2007, numerous exx. collected by the use of a hydrobiological net and observed in a shallow water.

68. Skazdub Nowy, 54°06'58" N, 22°41'45" E. Moderately eutrophic Skadubek Lake, surface of ca. 20 ha. Bottom in the shore zone of sand and detritus, rich reed community. Material: 14 VIII 2007, 3 exx.

69. Kopanica, 53°58' N, 23°07' E. Southern bay of Tobołów Lake, very shallow with rich aquatic vegetation, surrounded by forest. Material: 3 VIII 2005, 1 ex.

Masurian Lakeland (Pojezierze Mazurskie)

70. Modliny, 54°01' N, 20°42' E. Small stream with overgrown banks, in the deep gorge with numerous small ponds. Material: 18 VII 2003, 1 ex.

71. Żegoty, 54°02' N, 20°41' E. Small water body on the forest margin, banks overgrown. Material: 4 VIII 2004, 2 exx.

72. Trzeciaki, 54°06' 56" N, 21°06' 35" E. Water body in swampy trough, used by anglers, surrounded by zones of reeds and alders. Water surface covered with *Lemna*. Material: 22 VI 2006, 1 ex.

73. Olsztyn, 53°47' N, 20°28' E. Eutrophic water body near Parkowa Street. Vegetation composed of flooded grasses and *Potamogeton*. Material: 9 V 2002, 1 ex.

74. Olsztyn, 53°45' N, 20°32' E. Peatbog pond on the forest margin with overgrown banks, near Skanda Lake. Material: 2 V 2000, 3 exx.

75. Olsztyn, 53°46' N, 20°27' E. Kortówka River flowing from the Krzywe Lake – concrete banks, bottom with stones and mud, slow current. Material: 12 VII 2003, 3 individuals observed in water.

76. Olsztyn, 53°46' N, 20°29' E. Water body at Żołnierska Street near hotel "Relaks" (old spring area). No vegetation, solid banks, trash. Material: 9 V 2006, 1 ex. on *Triturus vulgaris*.

77. Najdymowo, 53°52' N, 20°55' E. Clay-pit (surface 0.5 ha, max depth 2 m) near road Reszelski – Bartoszyce, surrounded by forest. It was used as a drinking place for cattle. Material: years 1997–1999, noted every month and during all vegetation seasons, always numerous individuals observed in water.

78. About 1 km N from the village Dziewiszewo, 54°02' N, 22°25' E. Dobskie Lake. Material: VII 2002, 2 individuals attached to floating old reed pieces.

North Podlasie Lowland (Nizina Północnopodlaska)

79. About 1 km S from Ławsk, 53°29'03" N; 22°19'23" E. Site placed in the complex of aquaculture ponds, overgrown with reeds, shallow (to 1 m), muddy bottom. Material: 23 V 2006, few individuals attached to reeds.

80. Near the village Brzozowa, 53°30'11" N, 23°04'11" E. Drying old river bed, very shallow, overgrown with reeds, depth to 0.7 m, muddy bottom. Material: 24 V 2006, 1 ex.

81. Near the village Osowiec-Twierdza, 53°27' N, 22°37' E. Biebrza bogs, small water body near Carska Droga. Material: 1990, 1 ex.

82. Near villages Grądy and Woniecko, 53°09'42" N, 22°22'48" E. Dead arm of Narew River, shallow, muddy bottom, rich vegetation, surrounded by meadows. Material: 23 V 2006, 2 exx.

83. Near the village Radulin, 53°09'58" N, 23°35'46" E. Forest water body (surface 5 ha) on Radulinka River, used by anglers. No aquatic vegetation, muddy bottom, depth up to 1.5 meters, banks overgrown with reed beds. Material: 24 V 2006, 1 ex.

Western Polesie (Polesie Zachodnie)

84. Jabłeczna, 51°48'26" N, 23°38'12" E. Eutrophic river bed of Bug River, on periodically flooded meadow. Bottom with sand and mud, very rich reed vegetation. Material: 25 VIII 2005, some individuals observed in littoral zone.

85. 1,5 km S-SE from village Lubowież, 51°25' N, 23°18' E. Lubowież Lake, eutrophicated pitbog lake, surrounded by moss coverage and willow beds. Material: V–IX 2003, few observations of numerous individuals swimming in littoral zone.

86. 2 km SE from the village Lubowież, 51°25' N, 23°18' E. Lubowieżek Lake, peatbog lake, surrounded by moss coverage and reed beds. Material: V–IX 2003, few observations of few individuals swimming in littoral zone.

87. Sęków, 51°22' N, 23°15' E. Permanent small dystrophic water body on the edge of Bagno Bubnów bog, overgrown with *Carex*. Material: 19 VII 2006, few individuals swimming in littoral zone.

Small water bodies group most of new localities of *H. medicinalis* (39%), followed by fish aquacultures (16%) and lakes (11%). This species were also noted from 8 different types of aquatic habitats (Fig. 2).

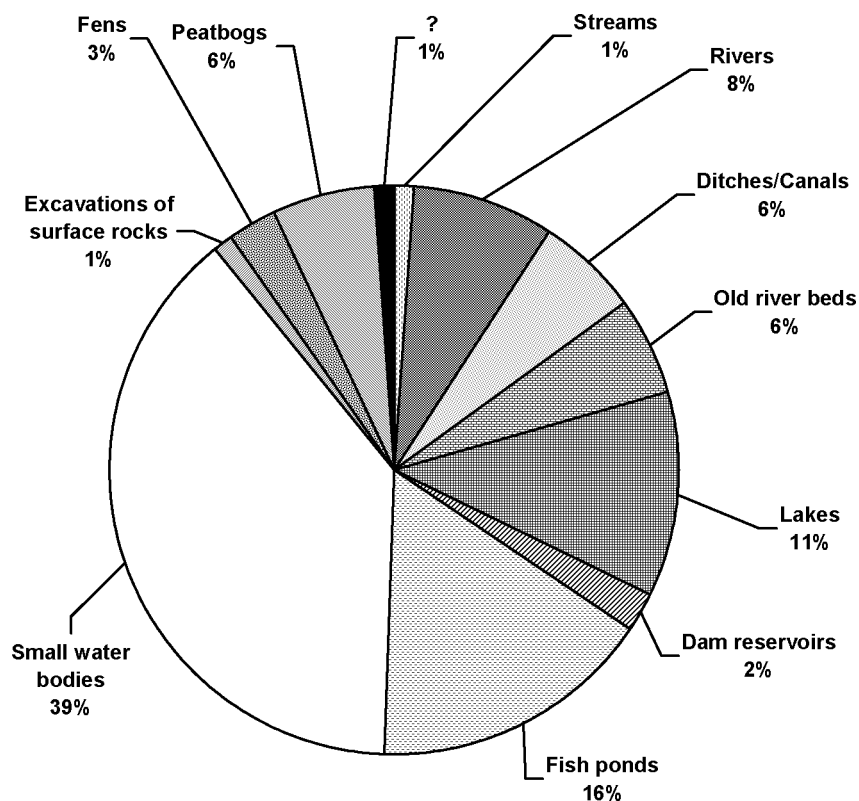


Fig. 2. Habitats represented by new localities of Medicinal Leech (N=83). ? – no data.

Among 87 new records given in present paper, for 66 the data on basin trophicity were available. Most of new localities can be characterized to be of eutrophic (60%), and dystrophic (35%) conditions. Oligotrophic and mesotrophic reservoirs grouped only 5% of localities (Fig. 3).

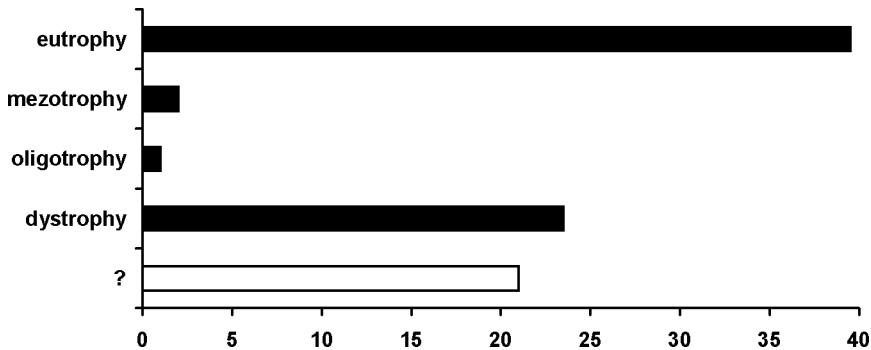


Fig. 3. Water trophicity on new localities of medicinal leech (N=83), ? – no data.

DISCUSSION

Summarizing all the literature data and our new records, ca 160 localities of *Hirudo medicinalis* from Poland are known. If we note that the real number of localities where the species occurs is probably higher, the territory of Poland becomes an important refuge of this leech species for Central and Central-East Europe.

Records reported in this paper comprise over a half of all contemporary known localities of the medicinal leech in Poland. Particularly important are rich data from the Szczecin region and from north-eastern Poland – there were either no or very scarce or old data from these areas (e.g. Buczyński 2003, Buczyński et al. 2001). Also, interesting records come from central Poland, where the environment is highly altered due to human activity.

New records are located in many different regions of Poland. Most of the new data comes from northern part of Poland, including Littoral Szczecin Region, Masurian Lakeland and Suwalki Region. Numerous records are given also for central Poland, while the smallest number of information come from uplands and submontaneous areas. The highest elevation characterizing locality from San River near Lesko is about 430 m a.s.l. Next records from Cracow and Zwierzyniec village are placed on some 220–230 m a.s.l.

Jażdżewska and Wiedeńska (2004), based on very limited data, hypothesised that *Hirudo medicinalis* is widely distributed over the country, excluding the Carpathian and Sudety Mts. Our records compiled with older data support this statement (Fig. 1). The species is probably absent in most of the submontaneous and montaneous areas, however in lower localities is rather common. Generally *H. medicinalis* is widely distributed in Palearctic and was also introduced to North America (Minelli 2004, Pawłowski 1968). Thus we may expect presence of this species in various parts of Poland, apart of those with altitudes exceeding 300–400 m a.s.l.

The locality no. 80 (Bug River) is interesting from the zoogeographical point of view, because Minelli (2004) recognizes records of the medicinal leech in Belarus as doubtful. Concerning our record and rich data on the occurrence of *H. medicinalis* in the Polish part of the Białowieża Primeval Forest, we can assume that its presence in Belarus is almost certain.

Pawłowski (1968) discussed the human influence on the species distribution and abundance. From one hand its populations were exploited for medical reasons what could lead even to its extinction in some areas, from the other, used leeches were released to environment which could enhance its spread. Nowadays, threat from pathogens carried by the leeches limits its exploitation from natural sources, instead cultured animals are used (Thearle 1998, Whitaker et al. 2004).

As is seen in our records and in the literature data, medicinal leech prefers mostly small and warm basins. However it can be found also in almost all types of waterbodies, including post-industrial reservoirs (Jażdżewska & Wiedeńska 2004, Pawłowski 1968, Wood & Barker 2000). *H. medicinalis* avoids only springs, what may be related to its thermal demands. Also, the species inhabits water bodies with various sediments and trophic characteristics. It tolerates also low concentrations of oxygen. The spectrum of parasitized vertebrates is wide, with amphibians being important hosts (Merilä & Sterner 2002, and own data).

It seems that the number and quality of small water-bodies in Poland is still sufficient for maintaining population of medicinal leech, and in the nearest future we should not expect any negative changes. Additionally, presence of this species in some heavily polluted waters (Odra River in Szczecin, see Rosińska et al. 2007) shows, that the species may be quite tolerant for altered environmental conditions.

Hirudo medicinalis was placed in the Red List of the IUCN in NT category (“near threatened”) (IUCN 2004). However the data on its threats in neighbouring countries are very limited. In German federal states Saxony-Anhalt and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania the species was ascribed to category 2 (“stark gefährdet”) (Grosser 2004, Jueg 1999), equal to IUCN category EN (“endangered”). In Czech Republic it was classified as “critically endangered” (CR category) (Schenkova & Košel 2005), while in Lithuania as “vulnerable” (VU category) (Wikipedia Contributors 2007). Thus we may conclude that the species is endangered in Central and Western Europe, on the other hand taking into account our recent findings we may doubt whether its category VU (“vulnerable”), in Poland giving to this species by Jażdżewska & Wiedeńska (2004) is not too high for Polish population (Jażdżewska & Wiedeńska 2004).

According to IUCN criteria used in Polish Red Data Book (Głowaciński & Nowacki 2004) VU category includes species which is likely to become endangered unless the circumstances (habitat loss, overexploitation) threatening its survival and reproduction improve. Lower categories are reserved for species with relatively large and stable populations of no direct threat, but still demanding attention due to factors present that could possibly endanger its survival. Based on the recent data we are of the opinion that medicinal leech in Poland should be ascribed at most to similar category as in the IUCN list – Lr/NT (“lower risk/near threatened”).

In the future, the expansion of *Hirudo verbana* Carena, 1820 can be a problem associated with the protection of *Hirudo medicinalis*. This species is also used in medicine (Kutschera 2006) and sometimes set at large into the environment. *H. verbana*, clearly different from *H. medicinalis* by the plain green colouration of a ventral site of the body, has not been recorded in Poland so far, however, its wild populations are known from the Ukraine and Germany, with Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania land bordering on Poland among others (Grosser 2004, Jueg 1999, Minelli 2004). Moreover, the taxonomic status of this species has been unsure until recently – it has been regarded as the form or subspecies of *H. medicinalis* (Kutschera 2007, Kutschera & Roth 2006). Siddal et al. (2007) proved, based on the molecular studies that *Hirudo verbana* is a separate species. Therefore, it is impossible to exclude certainly, that the part of old data about the occurrence of *H. medicinalis* in Poland actually refers to *H. verbana*, at least in case of the western part of the country.

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STRESZCZENIE

[Występowanie i zagrożenie pijawki lekarskiej (*Hirudo medicinalis* L.) w Polsce]

W oparciu o materiał zebrany podczas badań hydrobiologicznych i batrachologicznych realizowanych w różnych regionach Polski, podano 87 nowych stanowisk pijawki lekarskiej (*Hirudo medicinalis* L.). Pozwoliło to podwoić liczbę znanych współcześnie miejsc występowania tego zagrożonego gatunku w kraju. Wiele nowych stanowisk leży w regionach, w których pijawki lekarskiej nie wykazywano w ogóle lub od długiego czasu. Nowe stanowiska reprezentowały 8 rodzajów środowisk wodnych, dominowały: drobne zbiorniki, stawy rybne i jeziora. Większość zbiorników była eutroficzna lub dystroficzna. Znacząco uzupełniono mapę rozmieszczenia gatunku przedstawioną w „Polskiej czerwonej księdze zwierząt”. Nowe dane potwierdzają wcześniejsze hipotezy, że pijawka lekarska jest w Polsce znacznie częstsza, niż wynikało to z dotychczasowych publikacji, i że występuje – nieraz stosunkowo często – w regionach, które stanowią „białe plamy” na mapach jej rozmieszczenia. Unika jedynie obszarów górskich. Jednocześnie zaproponowano obniżenie jej kategorii zagrożenia w Polsce z kategorii wysokiego ryzyka – ‘vulnerable’ na kategorię niższego ryzyka – ‘near threatened’.

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