

Short note

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## The carnivorous semi-slug *Daudebardia brevipes* (Gastropoda: Oxychilidae) in Belgium: an overlooked native species?

Louis Bronne<sup>1,\*</sup> & Tom Van den Neucker<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Natagora (NPO), Traverse des Muses 1, 5000 Namur, Belgium.

<sup>2</sup>University of Antwerp, Department of Biology, Ecosystem Management Research Group, Universiteitsplein 1C, 2160 Wilrijk, Belgium.

<sup>3</sup>Biodiversity Inventory for Conservation NPO (BINCO), Walmersumstraat 44, 3380 Glabbeek, Belgium.

\* Corresponding author: [louis.bronne@natagora.be](mailto:louis.bronne@natagora.be)

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In this note we report the first record of the semi-slug *Daudebardia brevipes* (Draparnaud, 1805) from a natural environment in Belgium. On May 26<sup>th</sup> 2020, the first author found three adult individuals of *D. brevipes* on the premises of the Carrière de Trooz (50.5677° N, 5.7024° E), situated in the centre of the Province of Liège, Belgium. The survey of the quarry aimed at monitoring reptile and amphibian populations and was carried out in the context of the Life in Quarries project (Wallonia, 2015–2021; LIFE14 NAT/BE/000364). Carefully placed rubber mats and other objects that could serve as shelter for reptiles and amphibians were regularly lifted and checked. All three specimens of *D. brevipes* were found underneath a conveyor belt that was temporarily stored at the site and were partly hidden under a decaying tuft of grass. Other gastropods found underneath the same conveyor belt included *Oxychilus navarricus helveticus* (Blum, 1881), *Arion vulgaris* Moquin-Tandon, 1855 and *Boettgerilla pallens* Simroth, 1912. The conveyor belt was stored at about two meters from the tree line of a riparian woodland mainly composed of *Salix alba*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Alnus glutinosus* and *Betula pendula* (Fig. 1). The woodland floor was littered with dead branches and the undergrowth consisted of *Rubus* sp., *Clematis vitalba* and a variety of herbs. The woodland is mainly situated on level ground, about three meters above the river Vesdre, on its north side. The steep banks of the Vesdre are mainly covered with *Fallopia japonica*. The following plants were found within a 3 meter radius around the conveyor belt: *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Calamagrostis epigejos*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Epilobium parviflorum*, *Equisetum arvense*, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Geum urbanum*, *Hypericum hirsutum*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Origanum vulgare*, *Picris hieracioides*, *Rosa* sp., *Rubus* sp. and *Solanum dulcamara*. No rocks are present on the ground in the direct vicinity of the conveyor belt.



Fig. 1 – The site where the three individuals of *Daudebardia brevipes* (Draparnaud, 1805) were found.

All three specimens found at Trooz fit the description of *Daudebardia brevipes* [1][2][3][4]. The stretched body of the largest specimen (Fig. 2) measured approximately 21 mm and its shell about 4.5 mm, which are both within the ranges of measurements given in literature [1][2][3][4]. Other external characteristics of the three specimens found at Trooz were also in accordance with the descriptions given in the literature. The body was not retractable into the much smaller shell. The shell colour was yellowish, whereas the body colour was bluish-grey on the dorsal side and faded to off-white on the flanks and foot. The last whorl of the shell had a convex outer margin, giving it a more oval outline than the shell of its strongly resembling congener *D. rufa* (Draparnaud, 1805). The apical whorls were more closely coiled than in *D. rufa* and comprised a relatively smaller portion of the shell [1][2][3][4].

The known distribution of *D. brevipes* is scattered. The species occurs in parts of Central and Southern Europe. Its Central European range includes the east of France [5], parts of Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland [3], Liechtenstein [6], Austria [7], Poland and the Ukraine close to the Polish border [8], the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania [9], Bulgaria [10], Macedonia, Slovenia and Serbia [4]. In Southern Europe it is found in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia [11], Montenegro, Greece and Italy [4]. The species is also mentioned from Turkey and Algeria [4]. Within its known range, *D. brevipes* prefers undisturbed primeval forests or scrubland in mountainous regions [2][4][9][12][13]. In Central Europe, *D. brevipes* occurs in forests that mainly consist of *Alnus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Abies* or a combination of these genera [13][14][15], but predominantly in *Alnus* forests [4]. In southern Europe the species is mentioned from *Pinus* and *Q. ilex* forests [12]. *Daudebardia brevipes* requires deep soils, because it has a largely subterranean lifestyle [4]. It is considered to be a trogloxenic,



Fig. 2 – One of the three adults of *Daudebardia brevipes* (Draparnaud, 1805) found in Trooz. Scale bar is in cm.

(meso)hygrophilous and cold-resistant species [16]. The species is found in leaf litter and under stones in humid areas [2][9][13], sometimes in the vicinity of rock walls [12][17], where it feeds on earthworms, insect larvae and snails [4].

Interestingly, *D. brevipes* has recently been found in a greenhouse in Belgium, where it was likely introduced with foreign plant material [18]. However, the find of the three adult specimens in habitat that corresponds to habitats described in the literature for Central Europe may indicate that *D. brevipes* is a previously overlooked native species in Belgium. The following observations lead us to assume that a human-aided introduction is unlikely in Trooz. First, no vegetation seems to have been planted within the premises of the quarry on the side of the river where *D. brevipes* was found. Second, only little forestry activity has occurred in the vicinity of the quarry. Although the 400 meter stretch of the riparian woodland, where the individuals of *D. brevipes* were found, was sparsely covered by trees in 1971 [19], the deciduous tree forests on both sides of the woodland exist at least since the 1770s [20][21][22]. Hence, these forests could have served as refugia for a population of *D. brevipes*. Third, although huge quantities of soil are moved by the quarry activity, no foreign soil is imported into the area. Furthermore, Trooz is situated only about 50 km to the west of a known population of this rare – or largely overlooked – species in the Eifel (Germany). Fresh shells of *D. brevipes* (together with shells of the morphologically similar *D. rufa*) have been found in 2017 in the Eifel in a semi-natural floodplain forest and in a *Fagus sylvatica* forest near a wet clearcut of *Picea abies* (Pardey, pers. comm.). Still, it cannot be ruled out with absolute certainty that *D. brevipes* was introduced in Trooz by forestry operations further upstream along the Vesdre, considering the presence of the invasive *Fallopia japonica* on the river banks. Also, there are no fossil records of *Daudebardia* species from Belgium. Nonetheless, fossils of *D. brevipes* found in Dordogne (France), dated from 42 000–33 000 BP, show that the past range of the species reached further west than at present [23].

*Daudebardia brevipes* is considered a rare species throughout its range. On the Polish Red List it is categorized as vulnerable [24] and on the Red Lists of the Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria and Germany it is categorized as endangered or critically endangered [3][17][25][26]. However, because of their hidden lifestyle, *D. brevipes* and other species of *Daudebardia* may easily be overlooked during surveys. For instance, a population of *D. rufa* has only recently been found in the UK, in 2016 [27], although the authors did express some uncertainty about whether it is an overlooked native species or an introduced species.

Further research should be undertaken – at least in the potentially suitable habitats of east Belgium – to assess the status of *D. brevipes*. Meanwhile, the woodlands along the Vesdre should be cautiously considered as a unique refugium for the species in Belgium and as such should benefit from appropriate conservation measures to ensure its long-term survival.

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