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BRADLEYCYPRIS OBLIQUA (BRADY, 1868) (OSTRACODA:CYPRIDIDAE:CYPRICERCINAE) A NEW RECORD WITH SOME ECOLOGICAL NOTS FROM PROVINCE OF HOLY KARBALA\IRAQ.

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Abstract:

Species is recorded for the first time from Iraq and is one of the few species prevalent in the region, where it is found largely in Africa, Europe, South America.The species collected from the province of Karbala Euphrates River (32°29'37.71"N 44°15'47.13"E). 1st Thoracopod: Respiratory plate with 3 filament, Both ends equally pointed.LV overlaps RV anteriorly, Triebel loop triangular.

Keywords: *Bradleycypris obliqua* , Ostracoda,Cyprididae,Cypricercinae,Iraq.

Introduction

Ostracodeas are distributed everywhere and have an extensive fossil record.(Fernandes .*et al* ,2010).Ostracoda is a small crustacean found in non-marine and semi-terrestrial environments. (Cohen & Morin 1990) (Holmes & Chivas 2002). They can be found from littoral zone to the depths of the ocean (Fricke et al., 1989), lakes, streams temporary and permanent freshwater bodies rivers, (Külköylüoğlu, 2013,Yavuzatmaca et al., 2015)

Non-marine ostracoda with diverse strategies of life history and reproductive modes(Chaplin et al. 1994; Butlin et al. 1998). Ostracoda is an important bioindicators for freshwater conditions (Külköylüoğlu 2004).The presence and distribution of the ostracoda depends on environmental factors: food supply, dissolved oxygen, temperature Order Podocopida include three superfamilies, Darwinuloidea, Cypridoidea and Cytheroidea.(Smithh&orne,2002).

Bradleycypris (type species : *Cypris obliqua*) is characterized by a furcal attachment with a triangular eyelet in the main branch.(Martens ,1994).This genus comprises about seven species. It is distributed throughout Africa, Europe and south America.(Meisch, 2000)The different species of ostracoda require a difference in environmental conditions such as temperature change, oxygen in order for the moulting process to take place for the purpose of growth in proportion to the temperature is very important for the stages of the life cycle of ostracoda (hatching eggs, growth and reproduction). (Forester etal 1994;Forester1991,1983;Forester *et.al*1989).

Methods and Materials

The species was collected during September(2020 \Karbala Governorate \Euphrates river (32°29'37.71"N 44°15'47.13"E). 16 females were collected by the zooPlankton Net. Some environmental observations were recorded in the field: temperature, water and air PH, electrical conductivity, salinity. The species were transported to the laboratory and kept in 70% ethanol

alcohol until dissection. Separation of the carapace and appendages for the purpose of drawing by Lucida camera. Taxonomic keys were used for diagnostic purposes.

Results and Discussion

Carapace: (Fig.1) Ovate. L 0.5mm. colour green . Both ends equally pointed.LV overlaps RV anteriorly. Covered with some hairs Eyes fused.**First Antenna: (Fig.1)**Seven-segmented, seventh segment with 4 setae ,2 long and 2 short.**Second Antenna: (Fig.1)** natatory setae extending beyond tips of terminal claws Endopod: first bearing basely swollen.second with 4 claws and 3 setae . **Mandible: (Fig.2)**Mandipular palp with4setae.setal group 1 bearing 2 setae,setal group 2 with 3 setae.**Maxilla: (Fig.2)**Vibratory plate with 12 setae. 3rd mastigatory process with two teeth bristles. **First Thoracopod: (Fig.2)**Respiratory plate with 3 filament .palp bearing 3 setae.**Second Thoracopod: (Fig.2)** second segment with 3 group of hairs **Third Thoracopod: (Fig.2)**Basel segment with 3 setae unequal in length.**Uropod: (Fig.2)**Trieble loop triangular.

ECOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Teamperature of Water:25
Teamperature of Air:30
Electricity conductivity:0.69
Salanity:0.04418
pH:7.42

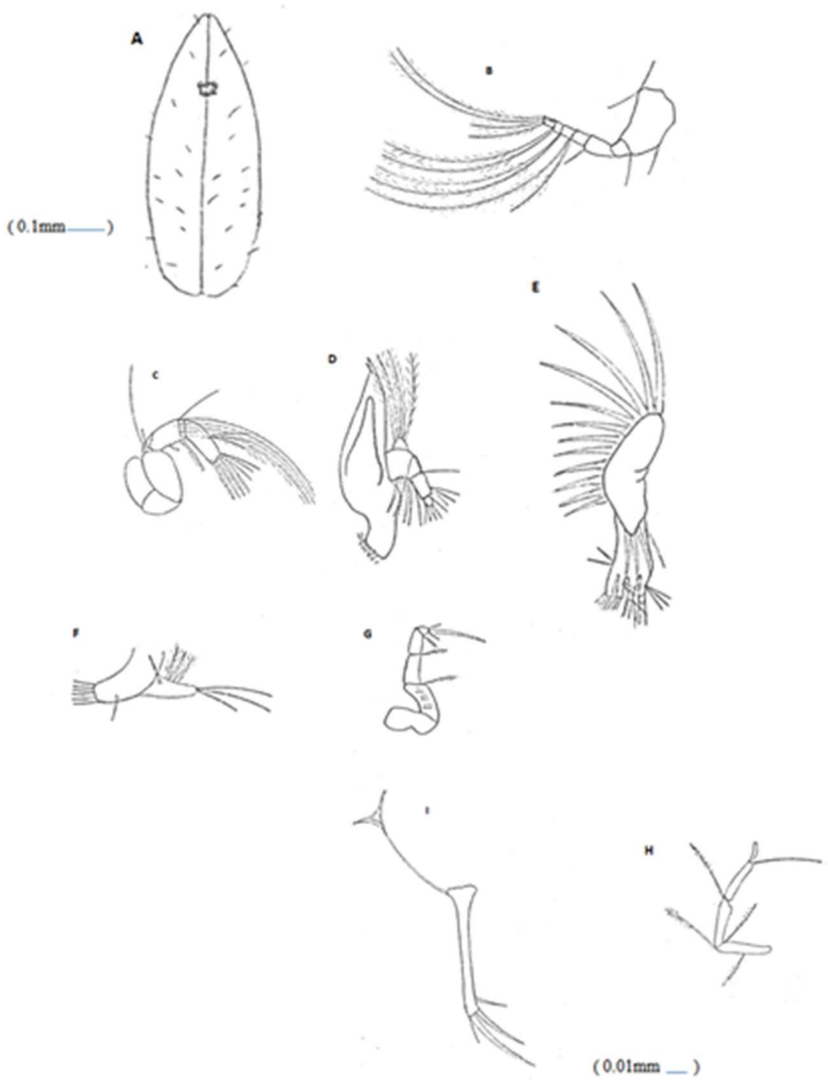

Figure (1 *) Bradleycypris obliqua* A; Adult female B; First Antenna C; Second Antenna D;. Mandible E; Maxilla F; 1st Thoracopod G; 2nd Tthoracopod H; 3rd Thoracopod I; Uropod.

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