

Animal life in the chemoautotrophic ecosystem of the hypogenic groundwater cave of Ayyalon (Israel): A summing up

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ABSTRACT

Seven years after the discovery of the chemoautotrophic sulfidic groundwater site of the Ayyalon cave, its macrofauna can be fully reviewed. It consists of six endemic stygobiont and trogliont crustaceans and other arthropods and two species still with unclear status. The taxonomic list is followed by brief discussions on the systematics of the species as well as by a few comments concerning the eventual broader zoogeographical and speleological implications of the Ayyalon faunistic findings, as they appeared in literature.

Keywords: Chemoautotrophy; Sulfidic Groundwaters; Hypogenic Pool; Ophel Biome; Extremophily; Anaerobism; Ayyalon Cave; Thermosbaenacea

1. INTRODUCTION

The first notice on the fauna discovered in the Ayyalon cave appeared as a news item in *Nature* 441 of 8 June 2006. This happened a couple of months after the accidental discovery near the bottom of a quarry, 21 km from the Mediterranean shore by Israel Naaman and a team of volunteers from the Israel Cave Research Center of a secluded karstic void with its hypogenic pool 110 m deep in soft Turonian limestone (**Figures 1-3**).

A more detailed faunistic publication by Por [1] followed, characterizing its pristine ecosystem as being sulfide-bacterial chemoautotrophy-based. In all the following zoological publications, the hydrochemical parameters mentioned, were those previously indicated for

the whole hypogenic-impacted portion of the surrounding Yarqon-Tanninim aquifer [2].

Naaman [3] presents a detailed description of the aggressive hypogenic sulfidic genesis of the Ayyalon cave and gives a historical presentation of the decadal anthropogenic drop in the level of the water table which exposed the present pool and its wet surroundings (**Figure 2**). Although the thesis is written in Hebrew, it presents the hydrographic data of four years of monitoring (2007-2010) in the attached tables and its English abstract. It results that the temperatures were in the range of 28.8°C - 29.6°C in the 5 m. deep pool, about 5°C above the average of the aquifer. Table 6 in [3] mentions presence of severe hypoxia with DO of 0.07 - 0.08 mg/l O₂, equipment being used in later measurements being unable, as it often happens, to detect already any traces of oxygen. The value of dissolved H₂S indicated is between 4.4 - 4.7 mg/l and of total dissolved solids of 1371 ± 395 mg/l. The comparative Carbon and Nitrogen isotope data of the Ayyalon biota will be published separately by Naaman.

Besides the preliminary identification as *Beggiatoa* of the mat-forming bacterium (by Prof. Aharon Oren, Jerusalem), there exists at the time of our writing no more information available relative to the microflora of the Ayyalon system. Neither is there any further clarification concerning the amoeboids and the other protozoans observed in one collected water sample and the *Stentor*-like ciliate observed (Ch. Dimentman in letteris). The identification and description of all the metazoans of Ayyalon with the exception of one problematic species, has been however concluded last year and therefore this aspect can be summed-up now. The list of the animal species will be followed by short faunistic comments on these species as well as some general speleological considerations which

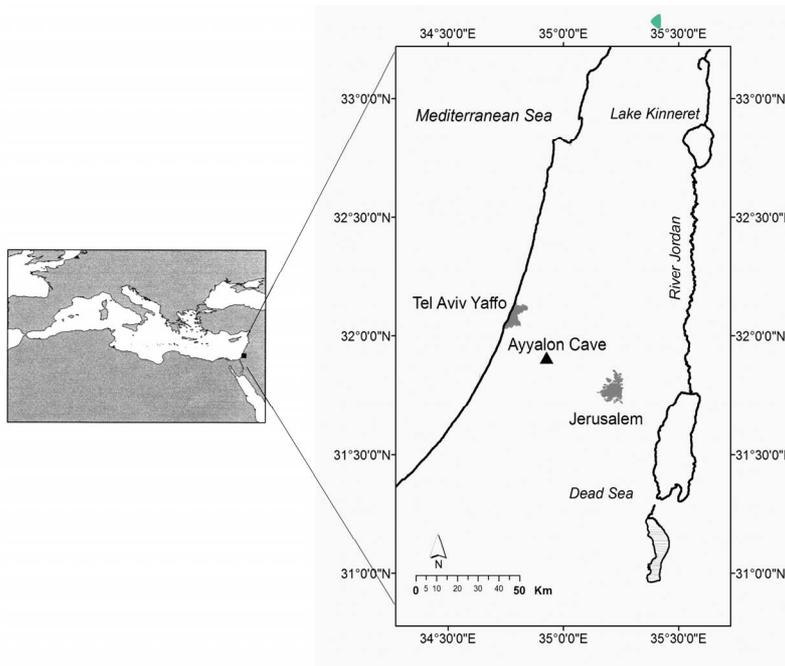


Figure 1. Location map of the Ayyalon cave (Israel).

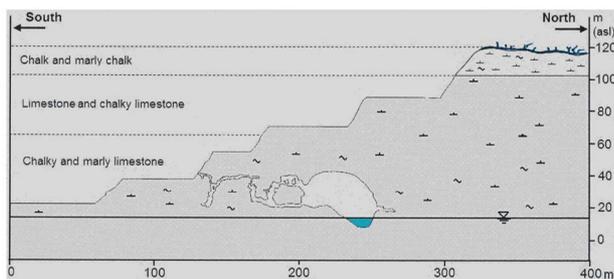


Figure 2. Schematic cross section of the Neshar quarry showing the Ayyalon cave (at approximate aquifer level in May 2008) modified after Naaman, 2011).



Figure 3. The hypogenic pool in the lower storey of the Ayyalon cave by the time of its discovery in 2006, at relatively high water table stand (photo I. Naaman).

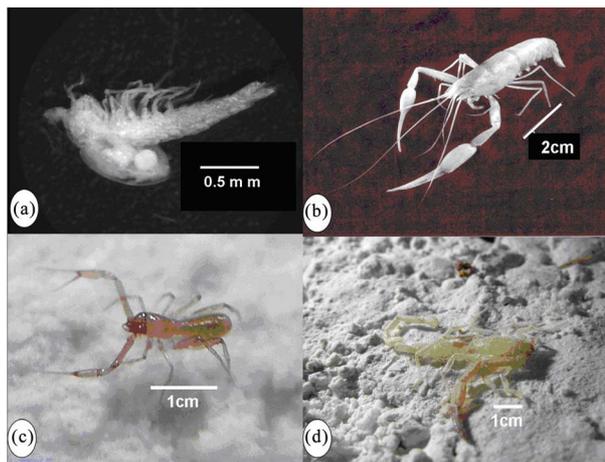


Figure 4. Inhabitants of the Ayyalon cave. (a) *Tethysbaena ophelicola* (Photo N. Ben Eliahu); (b) *Typhlocaris ayyaloni* (Photo D. Darom); (c) *Ayyalonia dimentmani* (Photo I. Naaman); (d) *Akraav israchanani* (Photo I. Naaman).

have been formulated on the basis of this material.

2. SPECIES LIST

Stygobiont species

Metacyclops longimaxillis Defaye & Por, 2010 (Crustacea: Copepoda)

Metacyclops subdolos Kiefer, 1938 *auctorum* (Crustacea: Copepoda)

Tethysbaena ophelicola Wagner, 2012 (Crustacea: Thermosbaenacea) (**Figure 4(a)**).

Typhlocaris ayyaloni Tsumamal, 2008 (Crustacea: De-

capoda) (**Figure 4(b)**).

Troglobiont species

Akrav israchanani Levy, 2007 (Arachnida: Scorpiones) (**Figure 4(d)**)

Ayyalonia dimentmani Čurčić, 2010 (Arachnida: Pseudoscorpiones) (**Figure 4(c)**)

Troglopedetes sp. (Collembola: Paronellidae)

Lepidospira (L.) *ayyalonica* Mendes *et al.*, 2011 (Insecta: Zygentoma)

As indicated by the year of their description, 6 of the 8 species on the list are new and presently restricted to the aquifer of Ayyalon. The taxonomic position of the other two, though most probably new species too, is presented below.

3. FAUNISTIC COMMENTS ON THE SPECIES

About *Metacyclops longimaxillis*, Defaye & Por [4] mention especially the remarkable size of its maxillae and the long setation of the mouthparts which might be related to its filtrating feeding. This feature among others might have granted a special generic status, but this should wait for a revision of the very large genus *Metacyclops* which counts today 61 species and subspecies. The new species is close to *Metacyclops stammeri* Kiefer, 1938 from Italy and from Dalmatia. *M. longimaxillis* lives in the Ayyalon pool in large reproducing populations. The small, compact-shaped, 0.74 mm females bear a pair of sacs with three large eggs each.

Metacyclops subdolosus Kiefer, 1938, is a species originally described from Southern Italy and specimens under this name have been reported from groundwaters from many localities along the Northern Mediterranean shores. The Ayyalon specimens correspond to the main diagnosis of this species. In Israel cyclopoids identified under the same name were reported by Dimentman & Por [5] from a Dead Sea shore spring and by Defaye & Dussart [6] from wells in the Negev and both differ among them and from the Ayyalon specimens. The lack of a good description of the Italian type species adds new dimensions to the complicated *Metacyclops subdolosus* problem. Defaye & Por [4] present a detailed description of the aquifer of the Ayyalon cave specimens, as a contribution to a future revision. This species is rare in the Ayyalon pool and better represented in a bore hole nearby. The elongate-shaped females of average 0.91 mm bear sacs containing 6 medium-sized eggs each.

Tethysbaena ophelicola was submitted by Wagner [7] to the same cladistic analysis he used in his monograph of the order Thermosbaenacea [8] and it results that the new species connects nearest to *Tethysbaena relictata* (Por) from the Dead-Sea Jordan Rift Valley and to *Tethysbaena somala* (Chelazzi & Massana) from Somalia. Very numerous in the pool in all its reproductive stages, Wagner

[7] considers the new species as typical for the sulfide bacteria feeding and microaeroby-adapted Thermosbaenacea. Por [1] found the digestive tube of *T. ophelicola* filled with bacterial cells and Wagner (*op.cit.*) confirmed it.

The blind prawn *Typhlocaris ayyaloni* Tsumamal of Ayyalon is the fourth species of its genus. The first species, *Typhlocaris galilea* Calman, 1909 was described from the Tabgha springs in the Jordan Valley of Israel, the second from Southern Italy and the third, from Cyrenaica in Libya. Tsumamal [9] emphasizes that the Ayyalon species eventually differs morphologically from the rest of the three congeners even at a generic level, but genetic techniques would be needed in order to explain this phylogeographic situation. Though hundreds of prawns seem to inhabit the pool no juveniles of less than 12 mm or egg-bearing females were found and Tsumamal supposes that they reproduce in the fresh and cool aquifer. Remarkable is the observation by Naaman [3], that the *T. ayyaloni* prawns swim upside-down when in the open water, presumably feeding on the bacterial crust.

Some 30 carcasses of the scorpion *Akrav israchanani* were found on the rock expanses in the Ayyalon cave by Naaman [3] using UV reflection, but no live specimens. The extremely still atmosphere of the pristine accessed void preserved several complete but very friable carcasses enabled Levy [10] to recompose and describe the scorpion species as belonging to a new genus *Akrav* and to establish for it a new family, the Akravidae. Examining the same material after Gershom Levy's untimely death with more advanced means, Fet, *et al.* [11] questioned the new family status. A previously supposed mite specimen (Dimentman, in. litt.; Por [1]) found inside one of the carcasses, was identified by these authors as a scorpion embryo. Fet *et al.* [11] speculate that the unusual beak-shaped tips of the pedipalps of *Akrav* might serve to spear-catch prawns in the pool, their unique available adequate prey. The causes for the collective demise of the scorpions in the surrounding of the Ayyalon pool gave rise to much discussion among the researchers. Naaman [3] is probably right when he relates the distribution of the scorpion carcasses in the cavern with the shrinking of the pool, like it occurred during his research. According to him, a fall of about 12 m in the water table between 1960 and 1991, as a result of over-pumping caused the extermination of the scorpions.

The false scorpion *Ayyalonia dimentmani* described by Čurčić [12] is a more straightforward case. The new species is also classified as a new genus and a new tribe (Ayyaloniini) of the family Chthoniidae, but its author does not present the diagnostic differences for his decision.

The justification is that there are gaps in the knowledge about eventual intermediate species and genera of

the larger species group to which *Ayyalonia* belongs. Nevertheless Čurčić [12] considers the new species to be a geographically isolated tropical occurrence which he tries to explain as being the relic of a Mesozoic or late Miocene circum-tropical distribution. The false scorpion is fairly frequent on the wet rock around the Ayyalon pool.

The springtail of Ayyalon has been preliminarily identified as *Troglopedetes* sp. by W. Weiner (Krakow) and by L. Deharveng (Paris) (*in letteris* to Dimentman). Collembola are an extremely important component of the hygropetric fauna of Ayyalon and we attributed much importance to see them identified properly. Unfortunately the most updated situation is as follows: "...the species seems to be new to science and differs from the ones from Syria and Lebanon, by at least much more pronounced troglomorphy (thin claw and elongate mucro). The difficulty to replace it in the large genus *Troglopedetes* is that we have not the chaetotaxy of the species described so far in the Mediterranean region..." (Louis Deharveng to Chanan Dimentman, June 2011). This being the case, we decided not to wait anymore with our faunistic summary.

The new species of silverfish *Lepidospora* (L.) *ayyalonica* n.sp. has been described by Mendes *et al.* [13] only from a single collected male specimen. The authors consider if their specimen is a true troglobite, or a deep soil species that arrived in the cave accidentally after its opening. The authors mention however, that the Ayyalon species is much larger and has longer and thinner appendages than most of the species of its Eastern Mediterranean subgenus *Lepidospora* s.str. [13]. It is worth mentioning that the family of the Nicoletiidae, to which *L. ayyalonica* belongs, is primarily subterranean, some species of them inhabiting the deepest caves in the world.

4. SOME GENERAL COMMENTS

Engel [14] presented a first summary of the faunal diversity in the sulfidic karst habitats of the world. Since then, perhaps the most important addition was the discovery of the diversified niphargid fauna of the Frasassi pools [15,16]. In the Ayyalon pool system both aquatic and hygropetric species are accompanying the active hypogenic-sulfidic formations. The comparative importance of the two components depends on the position of the sulfidic pool relative to the water table. The terrestrial species predominate when the system is open and above the water table and the aquatic species belong to originally vadose taxa or are even stygoxenae. The novelty of Ayyalon resides in the fact that hygropetric terrestrial arthropods accompany in the sulfidic systems a typical stygobiont groundwater fauna even deep in the secluded confined aquifers.

Remarkable is the predominantly upside-down swim-

ming posture of *Tethysbaena* (Por, 2008) and the occasional back-down swimming at the pool surface of the prawn *Typhlocaris* (an observation by Naaman, mentioned by Tsumamal [9]). This corresponds to the report of the amphipod *Niphargus ictus* that is swimming upside-down on the surface of a sulfurous lake in Frasassi cave [15]. This seems to be therefore a general adaptive trait of life for oxygen replenishing.

Chemoautotrophy was assumed in the complete isolation and pristine conditions of the karstic void encountered at Ayyalon following the visual observation of the ample bacterial mats as well as of the *Tethysbaena* specimens feeding on the bacteria [1]. Carbon isotope analysis on the *Akrav* carcasses by Dr. Boaretto [10,11] indicated local origin of the organic matter and excluded allochthonous origin. Later data confirmed the chemoautotrophic base of the ecosystem.

Wagner [7] made an attempt to draw a food-chain for Ayyalon. He considered his *Tethysbaena ophelicola* to be a "prime consumer" in this chemoautotrophic system. Por [17], in more general terms, separated an aquatic from a terrestrial food chain. Within the aquatic food chain he distinguished what are called permanent residents of the sulfidic pool from visitor species. Permanent residents are *Metacyclops longimaxillis* and *Tethysbaena ophelicola*, both crustaceans, mass-developing and reproducing in the near-anaerobic, sulfidic and hot water of the pool. Visitor species are *Metacyclops subdulus* and *Typhlocaris ayyaloni* which are thought to be more frequent outside the pool and only or mainly coming to feed on the abundant bacterial resources in the pool [17]. The prawn is sought by Tsumamal to reproduce only outside the thermohaline waters, like its congener, the prawn of the Galilee *Typhlocaris galilea* Calman, where this has been proven under laboratory conditions [18,19]. The dense populations of resident species in the Ayyalon chemoautotrophic system as well as of many of the Movile species (Sârbu personal communication) and of *Niphargus ictus* G.Karaman in Frasassi [15] do not correspond to the reigning idea that subterranean species are K-selected [20,21].

The intestinal tract of many of the specimens of *Tethysbaena ophelicola* of Ayyalon, even of young free stages, were seen as completely filled-up with bacterial cells (see **Figure 5**) [1,7]. This could be an instance of endosymbiotic relationship, keeping in mind the example of the recent well-described ectosymbiotic relationship between *Niphargus ictus* and filamentous *Thiothrix* bacteria in the sulfurous pools of Frasassi [22]. A possibly ectosymbiotic bacterial cover on the specimens of the prawn *Typhlocaris ayyaloni* is mentioned by Tsumamal [9], as being renewed after each molt.

The visitor species are seen as distributing the rich bioproduction of sulfidic chemosynthetic centers of the

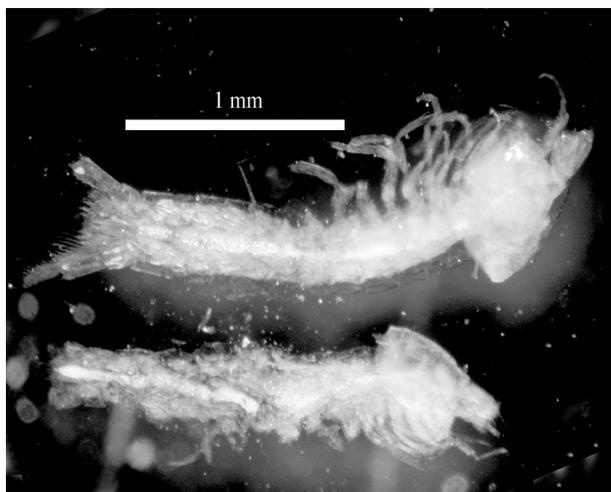


Figure 5. Sub-adults of *Tethysbaena ophelicola* with digestive tract filled with bacteria (photo N. Ben Eliahu).

Ayyalon type over whole aquifers. This centrifugal scheme is assumed by Por [17] as the basis for the existence of an energetically autonomous world-wide subterranean biome, called Ophel, which does not depend, or does not depend exclusively, on import of photosynthetates from the epigean world, as generally accepted till now [23].

Some parallels and comparisons were seen with other chemosynthesis-based aquatic biomes, especially with the mid-oceanic hot vents and their extremophilic faunas [17,21]. The life of the sulfidophilic *Tethysbaena* under microaerobic and anaerobic conditions relates to the basic issue of the biochemical and physiological adaptations to anoxia of the whole crustacean order of the Thermostracoda [24,25,21] and of the Metazoa in general [26,27].

Under the zoogeographic aspect, three of the crustaceans of the Ayyalon fauna representing, or partly representing the Israeli Mountain Aquifer or Yarqon-Tanninim Aquifer [2], have their vicariants in the Dead Sea-Jordan Aquifers. These are *Typhlocaris galilea* Calman, *Tethysbaena relicta* (Por) and another type of *Metacyclops subdolosus* (see above p. 5) [5]. This pattern can be explained by the prevailing tropical marine relict hypothesis of which one of us was a proponent in the past [28], assuming separate stranding events occurring in the watershed areas of the two aquifers. There is seemingly more likelihood for an originally common aquifer in the sense of Danielopol and Rouch [29] in which the parent species spread actively, only to be split in two at a later date, by the rising Judean mountain range and/or the rifting of the Jordan-Dead Sea graben.

The existence of an energetically independent chemosynthesis-based subterranean biome, as stated by Por's Ophel hypothesis, supports this dispersalist view. Accordingly [17] there would exist even an entire world-encompassing groundwater zoogeographic system in par-

allel with the epigeic aquatic one (see also Negrea[30]; Humphreys *et al.*, [31]). Porter and Culver's [32] preliminary data also suggest that the prevailing historical zoogeographic paradigm of the origin of the stygobionts as stranded Tethyan marine relicts should be replaced.

Typhlocaris galilea, which is morphologically very different from *T. ayyaloni* has been compared to it by molecular divergence methodology (Prof. Y. Achituv, pers. comm.). If the same could be done also with *Typhlocaris salentina* Caroli for example, which is morphologically much more similar to *T. galilea* [9], but geographically so much more distantly located in southern Italy, we could have a more tangible phylogeographic answer to the two competing zoogeographical hypotheses.

The real conundrum is that with the terrestrial species of the Ayyalon cave. It is unlike the extremely diverse hygropetric fauna of Movile, which is composed mainly of new species which are congeners of epigeic genera present in the surroundings that penetrated into the "dry bells" of that cave system possibly in relatively young geological past [33]. On the contrary, the scorpion and the false scorpion are high taxonomic level endemics, with at best, distant tropical relatives. Their survival in there for millions of years implies the existence of a continuum of air spaces which accompanied the continuum of the aquifer, tens or even hundreds of meters below the surface [25].

The judgment on this issue is still out, like on the several other aspects discussed above, not to mention the untouched fields of the microbiology and protozoology of the groundwaters accessed in the Ayyalon cave. Therefore it would be highly desirable to have soon, other similarly accessed pristine sulfide-enriched groundwater systems to compare with. A new paradigmatic speleological triade: *hypogenic generated sulfide oxidative-bacterial chemoautotrophy* is taking shape, besides the dominant paradigmatic epigenic-carbonic acid-allophotrophic triade.

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