

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

742 New localities and a new host plant for *Dryophilus anobioides* CHEVROLAT, 1832 (Coleoptera: Ptinidae) in Poland

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Bostrichoidea, Ptinidae, new records, new host plant, Poland.

A species known from the majority of European countries, and it occurs from Spain and France, through the Great Britain, in central European countries and the northern part of the Balkans, reaching to Ukraine. It has been also recorded from the northern part of Africa, that is Algeria and Tunisia (ZÁHRADNÍK 2007: Subfamily Dryophilinae LÉCONTE, 1861, pp. 347-348 [In:] LÖBL & SMETANA (eds.), Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera, Vol. 4, Elateroidea – Derodontoidea – Bostrichoidea – Lymexyloidea – Cleroidea – Cucujoidea. Apollo Books, Stenstrup. 935 pp.). From Poland, it has been recorded three times: from Karkonosze in the Western Sudetes (POLENTZ 1939: Zeitschr. Entomol., **18**, 3: 4-11), from the environs of Kraków from the Krakowsko-Wieluńska Upland (DOMINIK 1955: Klucze oznacz. owad. Pol., XIX, **41**: 1-69) and from the southern part of the Białowieża Forest (BOROWSKI 2001: [In:] J.M. GUTOWSKI & B. JAROSZEWICZ (eds.): Katalog fauny Puszczy Białowieskiej. IBL, Warszawa: 162-164). *D. anobioides* in Poland belongs to rarely encountered species and was included in the Red List of Animals under the category DD – not enough data (PAWŁOWSKI et. al 2002: Coleoptera (Chrząszcze). [In:] Z. GŁOWACIŃSKI (ed.). Czerwona lista zwierząt ginących i zagrożonych w Polsce. IOP PAN, Kraków, pp. 88-110).

The hidden way of life led by adult *D. anobioides* beetles contributes to ecological requirements and bionomical features of this species not being sufficiently studied. Moreover, many doubts are arisen by the data provided in literature, which concern host plants for its larvae. There one can find that the species develop on different species of coniferous trees (i.e. pine, fir, larch), as well as on other oak species. In the same studies, the authors provide also the information that *D. anobioides* is a natural enemy to the termite *Phloeotribus rhododactylus* (MARSH.) (Col.: Curculionidae), inhabiting weakened sprouts of *Cytisus scoparius* (L.) LINK (ESPAÑOL 1992: Coleoptera, Anobiidae. [In:] M.A. RAMOS (ed.). Fauna Ibérica. Vol. 2, Mus. Nac. Cien. Nat. CSIC, Madrid, 195 pp.; VIÑOLAS & VERDUGO 2009: Orsis, **24**: 107-116). Except for the above-mentioned species of host plants for *D. anobioides*, it was also reported from *Genista* L., and more precisely from sprouts dried as a result of freezing (BURAKOWSKI & al. 1986: Kat. Fauny Pol., XXIII, **11**: 1-243).

During the rearing of larvae and the search for species developing in *Cytisus* and *Chamaecytisus*, the occurrence of this rarely encountered deathwatch beetle in three places in the country has been confirmed.

The Baltic Coast:

- WV29 Kędrzyno ad Kołobrzeg, 12 V 1999, 1 ex., under the outer bark of a thin and dried app. 0.5 cm branch of a *C. scoparius*, leg. K. RUDZIŃSKI. Additionally, there were openings left in sprouts by imagines of this deathwatch beetle. On thicker and fresher sprouts, abandoned feeding areas of the termite *Ph. Rhododactylus* were found;

- CF37 Chłapowo ad Władysławowo, 150 m South off the border of Dolina Chłapowska nature reserve („Rudnik”), 9 exx., dry sprouts of *C. scoparius* collected on 10 VIII 2013, ex cult. 11 IV 2014, leg. R. PLEWA. Collected and taken to rearing, lifeless *Cytisus* sprouts had the diameter of 0.5 cm to 1 cm and around 25 cm in length. Under the outer bark of sprouts, the foraging signs of larvae in form of minute, white-brown sawdust were visible, which at some spots were strongly packed in short and relatively shallowly carved larval galleries.

Podlachia:

- FD62 Kuraszewo ad Hajnówka (Policzna train station), dying sprouts of *Chamaecytisus ruthenicus* (FISCH. ex WOL.) KLÁSK. collected on 27 III 2005 together with numerous feeding areas of *Deilus fugax* (OLIV.) (Col.: Cerambycidae), out of which on 7 January 2006, a few *D. fugax* specimens and *D. anobioides*, leg. R. PLEWA were reared. The diameter of the inhabited sprouts that were taken for rearing was from 0.7 cm to 1.5 cm.

Ch. ruthenicus is a hitherto unknown host plant for the discussed species and belongs to the native species of *Chamaecytisus*, growing most frequently in dry forests or on moorlands. The western border of occurrence of *Chamaecytisus ruthenicus* goes through the whole Eastern Poland, reaching all the way to Lower Silesia (SENETA & DOLATOWSKI 1997: Dendrologia. PWN, Warszawa. 559 pp. + 134 fot.). It is worth noticing that its more abundant occurrence in Podlachia was observed in the wake of an anthropopressure, e.i. the exposition of existing *Chamaecytisus* sites as a result of the building of railway embankments GUTOWSKI & al. 1994: Wiad. Entomol., 23, 1: 20-28). Activities of this sort allowed the emergence of peculiar thermo-xerophilic habitats, which to this day foster both the development of distinctive vegetation, as well as the occurrence of many species of thermophilic beetles. Considering the fact that the known host plants of this discussed species do not belong to those rarely encountered in our country (a significant dominance of pine forests over other habitat types), it can be stated with full certainty that there is a high probability of finding next new localities of this deathwatch beetle in other regions in Poland.

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743 New localities of *Limarus maculatus* (STURM, 1800) (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Aphodiinae) in Poland

A species occurring mainly in the central and southeastern part of Europe, Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan), and in the Asian part of Turkey. Recorded also from the western part of Europe (France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Switzerland) and Iran.

In Poland, it is rarely encountered and known from few localities. The majority of data on the occurrence of this species in our country comes from the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. During this period, it was recorded from the Pomeranian Lakeland (Wejherowo), the Mazovian Lowland, many times from the Eastern Sudetes (including the Śnieżnik Mountains (GERHARDT 1910: Verzeichnis der Käfer Schlesiens preussischen und österreichischen Anteils, geordnet nach dem Catalogus coleopterorum Europae vom Jahre 1906. Dritte, neubearbeitete Auflage. Julius Springer, Berlin. XVI + 431 pp.), the Pieniny Mountains and vaguely from Prussia and Silesia. In 1976, it was recorded for the first time from the Świętokrzyskie Mountains (based on a specimen found in 1897 in the Równica Mountain) (BURAKOWSKI & al. 1983: Kat. Fauny Pol., XXIII, 9: 1-294). In 1976, it was also recorded from the Pieniny Mountains (based on two specimens, the first captured on 26 July 1949 in Pieninki, the second one on 27 July 1949 by the Szczwany Stream near Krościenko by the Dunajec River (STEBNICKA 1976: Żukowate (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae) Pienin. Fragm. Faun., 21: 331-351). In 1990, it was recorded again from the Eastern Sudetes (based on 5 specimens collected on 7 June 1949 in the environs of the Śnieżnik Mountain), the Western Beskids (based on 1 specimen collected on 25 June–2 August 1948 from the Barania Góra) and the Pieniny (based on 23 specimens collected on 26 June 1949 in Pieninki) (BUNALSKI & SZWAŁKO 1990: Nowe stanowiska rzadkich chrząszczy z podrodziny Aphodiinae (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae) w Polsce. Wiad. Entomol., 9 (1-2): 7-11).

Since 1950, it has been found in Poland only from three localities—two in the Eastern Beskids (EV57 Modrzyna Res. ad Barwinek, 31 VII 1988, 1 ex., leg. G. GRABOWSKI; EV19 Pętna ad Gorlice, 17 IX 1989, 2 exx., leg. Ł. PRZYBYŁOWICZ) (BUNALSKI & SZWAŁKO 1990: *op. cit.*) and one in the Eastern Sudetes (XR26 Młyńsko mountain, Masyw Śnieżnika, 30 VIII 1990, 1 ex., leg. P. WYSOKI) (BUNALSKI 1999: Die Blatthornkäfer Mitteleuropas. Coleoptera, Scarabaeoidea. Bestimmung – Verbreitung – Ökologie. František Slamka, Bratislava, 80 pp.).

New localities of *L. maculatus* in Poland are presented below, including the one, for the first time, from the The Bieszczady Mountains:

- The Western Beskids: CA30 Góra Czantoria ad Ustroń, 25 VII 1997, 10 exx., in deer feces, on the verge of a beech-fir forest (800 m AMSL), leg. et coll. T. GAZUREK, coll. A. BYK., coll. A. MATUSIAK.
- The Western Beskids: CV58 Rycerka Górna ad Milówka, 24 VII 2007, 1 ex., in deer feces, in a fir forest (650 m AMSL), leg. et coll. Ł. MINKINA.
- The Eastern Beskids: EV57 Tylawa ad Dukla: 10-12 VIII 1998 (3 exx.), 22 VII 1999 (10 exx.), into traps with a bait made with sheep feces, on the verge of a beech forest (400 m AMSL), leg. et coll. M. BIDAS, coll. A. BYK.
- The Bieszczady Mountains: FV13 Ustrzyki Górne ad Wetlina, 4 IX 1996, 1 ex., in a spider web, on the verge of a beech forest (ok. 700 m AMSL), leg. et coll. D. DOKTÓR.

- The Bieszczady Mountains: FV05 Buk ad Cisna, 1 VII - 22 IX 2015, 84 exx., into IBL-2 barrier traps, in a beech forest (670 m AMSL), leg. Z. BOROWSKI, coll. A. BYK, coll. R. PLEWA.

As there is no evidence material concerning the occurrence of *L. maculatus* in the Polish Lowlands, its occurrence there is thus unlikely and demands confirmation with new data. Even though documented with the evidence material from the Świętokrzyskie Mountains, it also requires confirmation with new findings. As for the occurrence of this species in the Polish part of the Carpathian Mountains (the Bieszczady Mountains, the Eastern Beskids, the Western Beskids) and the Eastern Sudetes, it raises no doubts.

The beetles in Poland are the most frequently encountered during the summer, from the first days of June to the last days of September, from the verges of forests, midforest meadows, and in light-filled forests, at the height of 400–900 m AMSL, in deer feces (deer and roe deer) and less frequently in feces of other wild animals (mouflons, boars), as well as cows and sheep.

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744 A new locality of *Lycoperdina succincta* (LINNAEUS, 1767) (Coleoptera: Endomychidae) from southern Poland

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Endomychidae, *Lycoperdina succincta*, new record, Poland.

Lycoperdina succincta (L.) is one of two species from the genus *Lycoperdina* LATR. that occur in Poland. It belongs to the small family Endomychidae, to which trophic species connected with wood decomposed by fungi or arboreal or ground-level fungi belong. In Poland, *L. succincta* was recorded from a dozen of localities; however, about the half of reports come from before World War II (BURAKOWSKI & al. 1986: Katalog Fauny Polski, XXIII, 13: 1-277; JAKONIUK & MOKRZYCKI 2014: Wiad. Entomol., 33: 194-199). The larval development of this species was observed in fungus pericarps from the family Agaricaceae from the genus *Bovista* PERS., *Lycoperdon* PERS., *Calvatia* FR. and *Handkea* KR.

As a result of incidental examination of ground-level fungi pericarps, the specimens of *L. succincta* were found on a pericarp of *Geastrum* FR. (*Geastraceae*):

- The Krakowsko-Częstochowska Upland, Garb Tenczyński: DA04 Brzoskwinia, 30 IX 2012, 3 exx., a calcereous grassland overgrown with a few birches, aspens, and Scots pines.

What deserves to be emphasized is the discovery of a *L. succincta* on a fungus belonging to other systematic group (from the level of order) than the hitherto reported host fungi. The discussed locality is situated about 12 km North-West in the straight

direction from the localities in Kraków mentioned in literature (BURAKOWSKI & al., op. cit.).

The evidence specimens are stored in the author's collection.

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745 *Macrolea appendiculata* (PANZER, 1794) (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Donaciinae) – new localities and some remarks on the rare chrysomelid beetle in Poland

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, *Macrolea appendiculata*, new localities, fish ponds, habitat preferences, Poland.

During the research on the invertebrate fauna of fish ponds in the Lubelszczyzna region in the years 2012–2013, 16 specimens of *Macrolea appendiculata* (PANZER, 1794) were collected. This species is considered as a radically endangered in Poland (PAWŁOWSKI & al. 2002: [In:] Czerwona lista zwierząt ginących w Polsce, 88-100) and the Czech Republic (STREJČEK & BEZDĚK 2005: [In:] Červený seznam ohrožených druhů České republiky, 533-539). Until recently, it had been one of two strictly protected Chrysomelidae taxa in Poland, but because of a new regulation of the Minister of the Environment on the animal species protection (2014), it was granted protection only to a certain extent. This beetle is considered as a very rare species in Poland and other countries, in which it occurs (MONAHAN & CAFFREY 1996: Bull. of the Irish biogeograph. Soc. **19**: 182-188, GEISER 1998: [In:] Rote Liste gefährdeter Tiere Deutschlands, 168-230; FOSTER 2012: The Glasgow Naturalist Volume 25, Part 4; ŚCIBIOR & al. 2012: Pol. Pismo Ent., **81**: 321-330).

The presented data concern the record of two new localities of *M. appendiculata*: in fish ponds in Czesławice (UTM: EB88) and in fish ponds in Rawa (UTM: EC91), as well as new records of this beetle in further reservoirs from the complex of ponds in Samokłęski (UTM: EC90). For all of the collected specimens on all localities: leg. R. STRYJECKI, M. NIEOCZYM et J. KŁOSKOWSKI, det. R. ŚCIBIOR, coll. R. STRYJECKI.

- EB88 the Odmęt pond ad Czesławice, N: 51°18'27.89"; E: 22°15'26.17", 19 V 2012, 2 exx., a carp pond with the category of K₀ with the area of about 0.7 ha, covered with reed beds with the dominance of *Typha angustifolia* L. and *Phragmites australis* (CAV.) TRIN. ex STEUD. in 21%. The bottom covered with *Potamogeton lucens* L. and *P. pectinatus* L. Insects captured into an active trap with the capacity of 1l and placed at the bottom beyond the level of reed beds.
- EB88 the Jasny pond ad Czesławice, N: 51°18'25.36"; E: 22°15'30.92", 19 V 2012, 1 ex., a carp pond with the category of K₀ with the area of about 1.3 ha, covered with reed beds with the dominance of *Typha angustifolia* and *Phragmites australis* in 38%. The bottom overgrown with *Potamogeton pectinatus*. The insect captured into an active trap with the capacity of 1l, placed at the bottom beyond the belt of reed beds.
- EC91 pond XI ad Rawa, N: 51°33'38.1"; E: 22°22'5.87", 18 V 2013, 1 ex., a carp pond with the category K₁ with the area of 8 ha, covered with reed beds of *Phragmites*

- australis* and *Typha angustifolia* in 15%. In the zone of elodeids—*Potamogeton lucens*. A specimen captured into an active trap with the capacity of 1l placed at the bottom in the belt of reed beds.
- EC90 the Łucjanów pond ad Samoklęski, N: 51°26'50.28"; E: 22°25'55.04", 16 V 2012, 6 exx., including two pairs *in copula*, a carp pond with the category of K₀ with the area of 4.5 ha, covered with reed beds in 30%. In the belt of coast vegetation where *Phragmites australis* and *Schoenoplectus lacustris* (L.) PALLA dominated. In the zone of underwater vegetation the following appeared: *Potamogeton pectinatus*, *P. lucens* and *Chara* L. The specimens captured into an active trap with the capacity of 1l placed outside the belt of reed beds.
 - EC90 the Oaza pond ad Samoklęski, N: 51°26'39.96"; E: 22°25'55.13", 16 V 2012, 1 ex., a carp pond with the category K₀ with the area of 4.4 ha, covered with reed beds in 35%. In reed beds *Phragmites australis* with a significant presence of *Schoenoplectus lacustris* dominated. In the zone of elodeids, *Potamogeton pectinatus*, *P. lucens*, and *Chara* sp. dominated. The specimen captured into an active trap with the capacity of 1l placed at the bottom outside the belt of reed beds.
 - EC90 the Kaskada pond ad Samoklęski, N: 51°26'38.9"; E: 22°26'08.8", 4 VI 2013, 3 exx., including a pair *in copula*, a carp pond with the category K₀ with the area of 2 ha, covered with reed beds in 39%. The coastal reed bed comprised *Phragmites australis* and *Schoenoplectus lacustris*. In the remaining part of the pond, midwater, *Potamogeton lucens* dominated, with *Chara* sp. also sometimes appearing. Two specimens (a pair *in copula*) were collected into an active trap with the capacity of 1l placed in the belt of a reed bed, and one specimen—into a 1-litre trap placed outside the belt of a reed bed.
 - EC90 the Gzyzgał pond ad Samoklęski, N: 51°26'36.4"; E: 22°25'50.9", 4 VI 2013, 2 exx., a carp pond with the category K₀ with the area of 1.5 ha, covered with a reed bed in 45%. In the reed bed, *Phragmites australis* with the presence of *Typha angustifolia* dominated. In the zone of elodeids, *Potamogeton lucens* and *Chara* sp. dominated. The specimens captured into an active trap with the capacity of 1l placed at the bottom outside the belt of a reed bed.

The record of 16 specimens of *Macroplea appendiculata* in the years 2012–2013 should be considered as a high number. A few-year collections of this species in some other countries amount to only a few specimens (HOINIC 1994: Travaux du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle „Grigore Antipa”, **34**: 17-30), and in earlier records from the area of Poland, usually single specimens were reported (ŚCIBIOR & al. 2008: Wiad. Entomol., **27**: 58-59, BUCZYŃSKI 2012: Wiad. Entomol., **31**: 123-127). In the five-year research material (the years 2004–2007 and 2010) coming from the selected ponds of the Lubelszczyzna region, 24 specimens of *M. appendiculata* (ŚCIBIOR & al. 2012: *op. cit.*) were recorded. The presented data confirm the earlier observations (ŚCIBIOR & al. 2012: *idem*) that fish ponds perform a very important role as a habitat for the existence of this species, and the Lubelszczyzna is a region where the most numerous population of this beetle in Poland has been recorded.

Samples were obtained from three categories of ponds: K₀ (with hatches), K₁ (with juvenile fish) and K₂ (with fry), a comparable number of ponds from each category was studied. *M. appendiculata* was almost entirely captured from ponds with the category K₀ (15 out of 16 specimens). K₀ ponds are usually smaller and shallower than K₁ and K₂

ponds; however, in case of the studied reservoirs, the differences in the morphometrics of the ponds from specific categories were not significant. Probably the reason behind not having recorded *M. appendiculata* from the K₁ and K₂ ponds was the eating out of this beetle by carps, which with age shift into feeding with macrozoobenthos.

Out of 16 recorded specimens, 14 were captured into active traps placed outside the belt of reed beds, and only 2 specimens into traps placed in the belt of reed beds. The obtained data demonstrate clear predilections of *M. appendiculata* to occur among elodeids, whereas reed beds are not the preferred habitats where to exist for this beetle.

M. appendiculata has a two-year development cycle: imagines occur from April to July, the larva overwinter during the first year, whereas during the second an adult form in the cocoon (BIEŃKOWSKI 2011: the doctoral thesis, 1-535). Species from the genus *Macrolea* are connected with water habitats the most from all Chrysomelidae species: all development stages live in water, larvae and adult forms never leave the water habitat (KÖLSCH & PEDERSEN 2008: Molec. Phyl. and Evol. **48**: 936952; FOSTER 2012: op. cit.). Hitherto, the majority of records of this beetle came from reservoirs that are permanently filled with water (MONAHAN & CAFFREY 1996: op. cit.; ROMANTSOV 2007: Ent. Rev., **86**: 306-336; FOSTER 2012: *idem*, BUCZYŃSKI 2012: op. cit.). Interesting seems to be the question as to how the development cycle of *M. appendiculata* is like in non-permanent reservoirs, such as fish ponds. Water in the studied ponds was drained in the autumn-winter period and refilled in the spring. *M. appendiculata* overwinter very probably in the form of different development stages at the bottom of dried reservoirs, and after they are refilled with water, they return to the hydrobiontic way of life.

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746 New records of *Antispilina ludwigi* M. HERING, 1941 (Lepidoptera: Heliozelidae) in Poland

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Heliozelidae, *Antispilina ludwigi*, Poland, new records.

Antispilina ludwigii M. HERING, 1941 is the rarest encountered representative from the family Heliozelidae. It has been recorded only from three countries of Central Europe: Germany, the Czech Republic, and Poland. In Poland, it had been hitherto known from the Sudetes, where its occurrence had been reported in the Izerskie Mountains and the northern part of Karkonosze (BORKOWSKI 2003: Przyn. Sud. Zach., **6**: 109-118). Until recently, it had been considered as a mountain species, as all previous localities were located in the plant strata of the upper montane forest. Surprisingly, the species has been also found at lowlands at a few localities in Southeastern Poland.

- FB51 the Wieprzec nature reserve, 26 VI 2004, in the habitat of a *Molinietum-caeruleae* meadow.
- The Polesie National Park: FB59 Czemiernik, 6 VI 2009, in the habitat of a *Molinietum-caeruleae* meadow.

- The Polesie National Park: FB69 Bagno Bubnów, 27 VI 2004, in the habitat of a *Molinietum-caeruleae* meadow.
- GB05 Krynica, 11 VI 2004, in the habitat of flood-meadows of the valley of the Bug River.

The species is monophagous on the *Polygonum bistorta* L. In the course of one year, only one generation develops. In the places of its occurrence, it is usually numerous, at least at the caterpillar stage. On one leaf up to 20 mines were found. Within lowlands, the inhabited mines were encountered in June, that is at least one month earlier than in the Sudetes, where caterpillars leaf mine from July to the beginning of September. A butterfly was not captured on the spot, but from the caterpillars collected in 2004 in the Polesie National Park, the butterflies hatched in May 2005.

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747 New localities of *Mymaromma anomalum* (BLOOD & KRYGER, 1922) (Hymenoptera: Mymarommatoidea) in Poland

KEY WORDS: Hymenoptera, Mymarommatoidea, Mymarommatidae, *Mymaromma anomalum*, new records, Poland.

Mymaromma anomalum (BLOOD & KRYGER, 1922) is the only representative of the superfamily Mymarommatoidea in Europe. The biology of insects from this superfamily is not known, though it is considered that they are parasitoids of Psocoptera (HUBER & al. 2008: Journal of Hymenoptera Research, **17** (2): 175-194). From the area of Poland, only one female has been recorded from Olszyca (UTM: XS57), North off Wrocław (SOYKA 1937: Natuurhistorisch Maandblad, **26** (2): 23-24). On 9 September 1985, Stanisław GŁOGOWSKI captured next *M. anomalum* specimens into Moericke traps in Garwolin (UTM: EC44) near Warsaw (John HUBER, letter correspondence), out of which four (2♂ i 2♀) are currently stored in the Canadian National Collection of Insects. Scarce amount of information about the localities of this insect is contributable to its small sizes (the body length app. 0.6 mm), which hinders identification, as well as the fact that even in its localities from where it was recorded, it occurred sparsely.

During the research on the succession of parasitoids (Hymenoptera: Parasitica) after forest fires, new localities of *M. anomalum* in Poland were discovered:

- CD37 Włocławek, 25 VII 2014, 2♀ (leg. et coll. M. KRZYŻYŃSKI).

These specimens were collected into traps (photo-electors) covering the area of 1 m² in total at the area of a forest where in 2013 the fire occurred. The research was funded by a grant received from UMK 1930-B.

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