

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

735 New localities of three species of the genus *Brachygluta* THOMSON, 1859 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae) in Southeastern Poland

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae, *Brachygluta*, new records, SE Poland.

The following communication is a supplementation to the knowledge on the distribution of three beetle species from the genus *Brachygluta* THOMSON, 1859 from Southeastern Poland. The localities presented below are situated within the area of two regions: the Eastern Beskids and the Bieszczady Mountains (BURAKOWSKI & all. 1978: Kat. Fauny Pol., XXIII, 5: 1-356). All the specimens were collected by the author and are stored in his collections.

Brachygluta (s. str.) *trigonoprocta* (GANGLBAUER, 1895)

The Eastern Beskids:

- EA80 Krzemienna ad Dynów, 22 III 2012, 5♂, collected from litter from a riverside willow water meadow (*Salicetum albo-fragilis*), on the bank of the San River;
- EV98 Manasterzec ad Sanok, 17 X 2012, 1♂; idem, 26 XI 2012, 11♂; idem, 29 X 2013, 4♂, all collected from litter from a riverside willow water meadow (*Salicetum albo-fragilis*), on the bank of the San River;
- EV68 Głębokie ad Rymanów, 17 X 2012, 1♂, collected from silt on the bank of a dam reservoir of Lake Sieniawskie

In Poland, the species rarely collected, known from sparse localities from the southern part of the country. Contemporarily recorded from Beskid Sądecki—the valley of the Wielka Roztoka River and the Ojcowski National Park—a strict protection area Chelmowa Góra (JAŁOSZYŃSKI et all. 2005: Wiad. Entomol., 24 (4): 245-246). The distribution of this Pselaphinae beetle was exhaustively discussed in the paper cited above.

Brachygluta (s. str.) *klimschi* HOLDHAUS, 1902

The Eastern Beskids:

- EV98 Manasterzec ad Sanok, 19 XI 2012, 1♂; idem, 26 XI 2012, 14♂; idem, 29 X 2013, 4♂, all collected from litter from a riverside willow water meadow (*Salicetum albo-fragilis*), on the bank of the San River;
- EV68 Głębokie ad Rymanów, 17 X 2012, 1♂, collected from silt on the bank of a dam reservoir of Lake Sieniawskie

– EV69 Odrzechowa vic. ad Rymanów, 24 VIII 2013, 1♂, collected from silt on the bank of a dam reservoir of Lake Sieniawskie.

The Bieszczady Mountains:

– FV24 Bereżki ad Ustrzyki Górne, the area of a planned nature reserve Przełom Wołosatego, 17 IX 2014, 1♂, collected from litter from a riverside *Alnetum incanae* by the Wołosaty Stream.

A mountain species, in Poland known from a locality in the Bieszczady Mountains (Ustrzyki Górne) (KUBISZ & JAŁOZYŃSKI 2009: Wiad. Entomol., **28** (2): 83-90) and two localities in the Eastern Beskids— Krzemienna and Witryłów (TWARDY 2013: Wiad. Entomol., **32** (3): 230).

Brachygluta (s. str.) *xanthoptera* (REICHENBACH, 1816)

– The Eastern Beskids: EV69 Odrzechowa vic. ad Rymanów, 24 V 2012, 1♂, on the bank of a dam reservoir of Lake Sieniawskie.

One of the rarest recorded species from the genus *Brachygluta* from the area of the country. According to the Catalogue of Polish Fauna (BURAKOWSKI op. cit.), this beetle has been recorded from six regions: Lower Silesia, the Lublin Upland, the Western Beskids, the Eastern Beskids, and Pieniny. However, all faunistic data on this Pselaphinae species date back to the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. From the Eastern Beskids, it was recorded from the environs of Przemyśl (BURAKOWSKI idem.). The above new locality is the first record of this species in Poland after 80 years.

I would like to cordially thank Ph.D. Paweł JAŁOZYŃSKI for confirming the correctness of the identification of the *B. xanthoptera*.

Dariusz TWARDY, Brzozów

736 New localities of *Benibotarus taygetanus* (PIC, 1905) and *Erotides cosnardi* (CHEVROLAT, 1831) (Coleoptera: Lycidae) in Poland

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Lycidae, *Benibotarus taygetanus*, *Erotides cosnardi*, faunistic records, Poland.

Benibotarus (*Sibotarus*) *taygetanus* (PIC, 1905)

A very rare species from the area of Poland, hitherto reported only from three regions: the Masurian Lakeland – the Romnicka Forest, the Western Beskids – Cieszyn, Rostoka Wielka near Rytr, and the Eastern Beskids – the Turnica Hill and Chwaniów near Przemyśl (BURAKOWSKI i in. 1985: Kat. Fauny Pol., **23** (10): 1-401; BURAKOWSKI 2003: Klucze Oznac. Owad. Pol., **19** (29-30): 1-39). Recently, it was recorded from the area of the town of Bartne within the Eastern Beskids (SZCZEPAŃSKI & al. 2015: Acta Ent. Siles., **23**: 1-7).

The beetles are usually collected in June and July, mainly from the overgrown banks of streams and rotten broken trees and stumps (BURAKOWSKI 2003: op. cit.).

New localities of the *B. taygetanus* (including the first record from the Bieszczady Mountains) are provided below:

- The Bieszczady Mountains.: FV24 Bereżki ad Ustrzyki Górne, by the Wołosaty Stream, 10 VII 2014, 1 ex., collected from a lying, rotten log (a beech or a sycamore) in a Carpathian beechwood forest, leg. et coll. D. TWARDY; idem. by the Zwór Stream (a tributary of the Wołosaty Stream, 22 VII 2015, 2 exx., collected from herbaceous vegetation in a midforest swamp near a Carpathian beechwood forest, leg. et coll. D. TWARDY;
- The Eastern Beskids: EV58 Cergowa Góra ad Dukla, 3 VIII 2015, 1 ex., collected from the vegetation of undergrowth in a Carpathian beechwood forest, leg. et coll. D. TWARDY.

Erotides (Glabroplatycis) cosnardi (CHEVROLAT, 1831)

In Poland, a species rarely encountered, known mainly from the southern and eastern part of the country; recorded from 9 regions: Lower Silesia, the Lublin Upland, the Eastern Sudetes, the Western Beskids, the Eastern Beskids, Pieniny, the Masurian Lakeland, the Białowieża Forest, and the Świętokrzyskie Mountains (BOROWIEC & al. 1992: *Wiad. Entomol.*, **11**(3): 133-141; BOROWSKI 2001 [In:] SZUJECKI (ed.): *Próba szacunkowej waloryzacji lasów Puszczy Białowieskiej metodą zooindykacyjną*. Wyd. SGGW, Warszawa: 287-317; BURAKOWSKI & al. 1985: *op. cit.*; BYK 2001: [In:] SZUJECKI (ed.): *op. cit.*: 333-367; BYK & al. 2006: [W:] SZUJECKI (ed.): *Zooindication-based monitoring of anthropogenic transformations in Białowieża Primeval Forest*. Wyd. SGGW, Warszawa: 325-397; BYK 2007: [In:] BOROWSKI & MAZUR (ed.): *Waloryzacja ekosystemów leśnych Gór Świętokrzyskich metodą zooindykacyjną*. Wyd. SGGW, Warszawa: 57-118; MACIEJEWSKI 1994: *Wiad. Entomol.*, **13** (3): 199; SZAFRANIEC 1998 (1997): *Wiad. Entomol.*, **16** (3-4): 135-141).

The beetles appear in the period from May to July. They are encountered on grass, herbaceous plants and bushes, as well as on rotten wood of deciduous trees (BURAKOWSKI 2003: *op. cit.*).

New localities of the *E. cosnardi* (including the first record from the Bieszczady Mountains) are presented below:

- The eastern Beskids: EV98 Załuż ad Sanok, near the nature reserve Góra Sobień, 26 V 2009, 2 exx. (in copula), tall herb by a stream, leg. et coll. D. TWARDY; EV98 Bykowce ad Sanok, Polanki Res., 13 V 2014, 1 ex., collected from the vegetation of an overgrowth in a Carpathian beechwood forest, leg. et coll. D. TWARDY;
- The Bieszczady Mountains: FV24 Bereżki ad Ustrzyki Górne, 27 V 2014, 1 ex., collected from vegetation of an overgrowth from a Carpathian beechwood forest, leg. et coll. D. TWARDY.

D. TWARDY, Brzozów

737 *Axinopalpis gracilis gracilis* (KRYNICKY, 1832) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) in Upper Silesia

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Axinopalpis gracilis*, Łęczok Nature Reserve, Upper Silesia, Poland.

Axinopalpis gracilis gracilis (KRYNICKY, 1832) covers with its scope Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus, and Northern Iran (SAMA 2002: *Atlas of the Cerambycidae of Europe and the Mediterranean Area*. 1: 1-173). It was included in “The Red List of Dying Out and Endangered Animals in Poland” under the category DD (PAWŁOWSKI & all.

2002: Czerwona Lista Zwierząt Ginących i Zagrożonych w Polsce. Inst. Ochr. Przyr. PAN, Kraków. 155 pp. + supl. 74 pp.). In Poland, this species is observed sporadically, to which its night and hidden way of existence probably also contributes. Until 1950, it had been known from only four localities; Since 1992, however, a number of communications on its occurrence from the area of the country appeared, which was recently concluded by KALISIAK & WELNICKI (2013: Wiad. Entomol., **32** (4): 303-304). Its currently known localities are distributed within six geographical regions. Hitherto, it had not been recorded from Upper Silesia (BURAKOWSKI & all. 1990: Kat. Fauny Pol., XXIII, **15**: 1-312).

Its first locality from Upper Silesia, and at the same time the second from the Silesian Voivodeship, is provided below (KARPIŃSKI 2015: Acta. Ent. Siles., **23**: 1-2).

– CA05 Nędza ad Racibórz, Łęczczok Res., 13 VI 2015, 6 exx., to a source of light, leg. et det. L. KARPIŃSKI & W.T. SZCZEPAŃSKI.

While luring insects to a source of artificial light in the nature reserve Łęczczok (the permit of RDOŚ: WPN.6205.10.2013.MM.4), 6 specimens of *A. gracilis* were collected in total. The activity of the beetles was reported between 10 p.m.–11 p.m. Neither earlier nor later has any specimen been lured. The catches were conducted approximately 200 m from a thick wall of the forest, that bordered with a field, in which over one-hundred-year oaks dominated, with an addition of limes and hornbeams. The wall of the reserve has a southwestern position. It is also worth mentioning that during the collection optimal atmospheric circumstances occurred (the temperature app. 25°C, sultrily, before the storm). The evidence specimens are stored in the authors' collections.

Lech KARPIŃSKI, Wojciech T. SZCZEPAŃSKI, Kat. Zool., Uniw. Śląski, Katowice

738 New data on the occurrence of rare species of Arctiidae (Lepidoptera) in the Lublin Upland

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Arctiidae, *Phragmatobia luctifera*, *Hyphoraia aulica*, *Pericallia matronula*, *Arctia villica*, rare species, Lublin Upland, SE Poland.

The following communication presents the list of new localities in the Lubelskie Region for four rarely encountered native species of Arctiidae, out of which three are included in the Polish Red Book of Animals – Invertebrates (PRZYBYŁOWICZ 2004: [In:] GŁOWACIŃSKI & NOWACKI (ed.): 284-287).

Phragmatobia luctifera (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)

– EB68 Okale, 18 V 2003, 1♂, 51°18'14.3" N, 21°53'54.0" E, 132 m AMSL., leg. W. SEKULA, in the habitat of the community of *Inuletum ensifoliae*; idem, 26 V 2003, 1♀, 51°18'4.4" N, 21°53'49.7" E, 138 m AMSL, leg. W. SEKULA, on a limestone rock.

Hyphoraia aulica (LINNAEUS, 1758)

– EB68 Okale, 10 V 2009, 1♂, 51°18'1.8" N, 21°54'22.8" E, 148 m AMSL, leg. W. SEKULA, in the habitat of the community of *Inuletum ensifoliae*.

Pericallia matronula (LINNAEUS, 1758)

– FB66 Zawadówka, 29 VI 1994, 1♂, 51°07'10.7" N, 23°23'15.0" E, 204 m AMSL, leg. W. SEKULA, to a source of light on the verge of calcareous marsh.

Arctia villica (LINNAEUS, 1758)

– FB07 Lublin, 11 VI 1993, 1♀, 51°14'54.2" N, 22°31'13.8" E, 213 m AMSL, leg. W. SEKUŁA, on a sidewalk in the western part of the city; idem, 27 VI 2002, 1♂, 51°10'19.2" N, 22°30'33.7" E, 176 m AMSL, leg. W. SEKUŁA, in a backyard; idem, 12 VI 2006, 1♂, 51°15'38.2" N, 22°30'46.8" E, 193 m AMSL, leg. W. SEKUŁA & E. GÓRSKA-DRABIK, to a source of light, in the arboretum of the botanic garden of the UMCS.

Wojciech SEKUŁA, Radosław ŚCIBIOR, Uniw. Przyrodn., Lublin

739 A new locality of *Archanara neurica* HÜBNER, 1808 (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) in Poland

KEY WORDS: *Archanara neurica* HÜBNER, Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Poland, new record.

The genus *Archanara* WALKER, 1866 is represented in the Palearctic by 4 species, whereas from Europe and Poland there have been 2 species recorded *A. neurica* HÜBNER, 1808 and *A. dissoluta* TREITSCHKE, 1825 (ZILLI & al. 2005: Noctuidae Europaeae. Vol. 8: 1-323). The abovementioned, closely related species are relatively often mistaken with each other, and their clear identification demands sometimes the analysis of reproductive organs. *A. dissoluta* has many well-known localities in the area of the whole Poland (BUSZKO & NOWACKI 2000 (ed.): Pol. Ent. Monogr., 1: 1-178), where it often occurs numerously. As for *A. neurica*, it is recorded very rarely, historically reported from Gdańsk, the environs of Poznań (ROMANIASZYN & SCHILLE 1929: Prace Monogr. Kom. Fizjogr., 6: 1-552). The more current data concerning butterflies caught from Northeastern Poland, at the localities of Białowieża and Czerlonek (BUSZKO & al. 1996: Parki Nar. Rez. Przyr., 15 (4): 3-46). The last known reports in literature are the localities of Łeba and Piaski (NOWACKI 1994: Wiad. Entomol., 12 (Supl.): 1-127). During the conducted research, a new locality of the occurrence of *A. neurica* in our country was discovered:

– VV56 Forestry Karsibór ad Świnoujście, 12 VII 2014, 1♂, leg. R. WAŚALA.

The identification of the butterfly was confirmed with the analysis of the morphology of reproductive organs. The mentioned specimen was captured with the light of an incandescent-mercury lamp with the power of 250W, installed in a light snare near the Krasibór Forestry. The discovery of this locality in Northwestern Poland was expected, as the closest historically known locality can be found from the area of Germany, near the town of Anklam, 40 km West of Świnoujście (URBAHN & URBAHN 1939: Stett. Ent. Ztg., 100: 185-826.).

ROMAN WAŚALA, Kat. Ent. Ochr. Środ., UP w Poznaniu

740 A new locality of *Calyptra thalictri* (BORKHAUSEN, 1790) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) in Poland

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, *Calyptra thalictri*, new locality, SE Poland.

A Euroasian species recorded from the majority of European countries, yet usually locally encountered. It has not been hitherto recorded from Portugal, the Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Lithuania Latvia, Island, and Norway. Its habitat of occurrence consists of thermophilic grasses and gorges (BUSZKO & MASŁOWSKI 2012: Motyle Nocne Polski. Część I, 301 pp.). In Poland, it has been hitherto recorded from the southeastern part of the country: the Subcarpathian Voivodeship (BUSZKO, NOWACKI 2000: Pol. Entomol. Monogr., **1**: 1-176), Lesser Poland, (NOWACKI & WAŚALA 2001: Pol. Pismo Entomol. **70**: 267-269), and the Lublin Region (NOWACKI & PAŁKA 2013: Wiad. Entomol. **32**: 139-146). Another locality from the Lublin Region is presented below:

– The Lublin Upland, FB18 Lublin, „Uroczysko Lipnik”, 20 VII 2010, 1♀, 51°16'19.7" N, 22°37'01.7" E, 176 m AMSL, leg. W. SEKUŁA.

A specimen was collected during a sunny day, from a loess hill with a southern position.

Uroczysko Lipnik constitutes a part of the Rudnik district, situated in the northeastern part of Lublin. This area, covering 5.5 ha, consists of a large loess gorge overgrown with thermophilic communities of grass-shrub vegetation. A host plant of this species, that is *Thalictum minus* L., appears here numerously. In recent years, both vegetation succession towards shrub and tree communities is clearly visible, as well as the displacement of xerothermic plants with synanthropic vegetation. At the bottom of the gorge, there are holes that fill with water after heavy rainfall that does not retreat for a long time. Currently, the area is partly used by motocross fans, which may contribute to detrimental succession processes.

The evidence specimen is stored in the first author's collection.

Wojciech SEKUŁA, Radosław ŚCIBIOR, Uniw. Przyr., Lublin

741 New localities of paper wasps *Polistes nimpha* (CHRIST, 1791) and *Polistes dominula* (CHRIST, 1791) (Hymenoptera: Vespidae) in Poland

KEY WORDS: Vespidae, *Polistes nimpha*, *Polistes dominula*, Baltic Seashore, Poland.

In the years 2012–2014, observations and materials were gathered to examine new localities of two Vespidae species: *Polistes dominula* and *Polistes nimpha*. Catching specimens with butterfly nets and finding nests on surfaces that were potential nesting places of Vespidae, especially in well-sunlit places with the presence of Apiaceae plants, took place. The identification of vespidae species was performed based on the identification key for specimens of Central Europe (DVOŘÁK & ROBERTS 2006: Acta Entomol. Mus. Nat. Pragae, **46**: 221-244).

In 2012, two nests of Vespidae from the area of Jaworzno, in the district of Jeziorki, were discovered. The collected imagines were identified as *P. nimpha*:

- Upper Silesia, CA76, Jaworzno 17 VII 2012, 2♀ leg. U. EICHERT, det. K.B. KOZYRA.

In 2013, observations in the southeastern environs of Jarocin were conducted.

In the course of the research, the specimens from the genus *Polistes* were collected from 4 new localities.

For *P. dominula*, the following localities were recorded:

- The Wielkopolsko-Kujawska Lowland: XT75, Twardów 18 VII 2013, 4♀. Each of the collected specimens came from different nests – one nest was founded in a wooden farm building, next three, on the other hand, in unused beehives; XT75 Witoszyce, 17 VIII 2013 (1♂2♀), XT75 Wola Książęca, 5 VIII 2013 (2♀).

For *P. nimpha*, one locality was recorded:

- The Wielkopolsko-Kujawska Lowland: XT76, Wysogotówek 17 VIII 2013, 2♂.

Additionally, three abandoned nests founded in *Apiaceae* plants were found, probably belonging to *P. nimpha*.

All specimens coming from the Wielkopolsko-Kujawska Lowland were collected by M.J. TYCZEWSKA and identified by K.B. KOZYRA.

Thus far from the area of the Balic Coast, Vespidae have been recorded rarely. The only known localities of *Polistes dominula* are the environs of Szczecin and Sopot (PAUL 1943: Stett. Ent. Ztg., **104**: 142-148; BLÜTHGEN 1961: Abh. Deutsch. Akad. Wiss., Kl. Chem. Geol. und Biol., **2**: 1-251) and *P. nimpha* from the environs of Sopot (CIECHANOWSKI & al. 2001: Przegl. Przyr., **22**: 69-91).

On 13–14 July 2014 in the town of Smółdzino, 10 nests of Vespidae were found. From each of them, 2–3 adult specimens were collected in order to perform species identification. All collected imagines were identified as *Polistes nimpha*:

- The Baltic Coast: XA45, Smółdzino, nest No 1. 13 VII 2014, 3♀ No 2. 13 VII 2014, 3♀ No 3. 13 VII 2014, 3♀ No 4. 14 VII 2014, 2♀ No 5. 14 VII 2014, 2♀ No 6. 14 VII 2014, 3♀ No 7. 14 VII 2014, 3♀ n No 8. 14 VII 2014, 3♀ No 9. 14 VII 2014, 3♀ No 10. 14 VII 2014, 2♀. All specimens were caught and identified by K.B. KOZYRA.

In the case of six nests, plant species on which patches were applied were successfully identified. Five nests were built on lignified stems of a *Tanacetum vulgare*, and a sixth on a lignified stem of *Hypericum perforatum*. The remaining four nests were also built on lignified stems coming from the previous growing season, yet the plant species identification as impossible.

In seven nests during the collection of specimens for identification, the presence of traces characteristic for a parasitoid of Vaspidae *Latibulus argiolus* (ROSSI, 1790) was found. They had an appearance of light pink remains left after transverse compartments separating the chrysalis of a parasitoid from the remaining chrysalis of the host (MAKINO 1983: Kontyû **51**: 426-434).