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# Distribution of *Cryptops parisi* Brolemann, 1920 (Chilopoda, Scolopendromorpha) in Poland

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**Abstract:** A species hitherto regarded as very rare in Poland, found in only three sites in Lower Silesia and the Western Sudeten Mts as well as the Lower Beskid Mts, has been confirmed in the Central Sudeten Mts, the Pieniny Mts, Tatra Mts, Gorce Mts, Bieszczady Mts, Central Beskid Foothills and the Sandomierz Valley. *Cryptops parisi* Brolemann is a far more frequent inhabitant of the south of the country than was previously thought.

**Key words:** *Cryptops parisi*, distribution, Poland

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# Raphidioptera and Neuroptera of the canopy layer in forests of the Świętokrzyski National Park

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**Abstract:** The paper presents faunistic, ecological and zoogeographical information on the Neuropterida (Raphidioptera and Neuroptera) in the Świętokrzyski National Park (Poland). Material comprising 2141 specimens was collected between 1991 and 1996 in four forest associations (mixed fir forest, marshy pine forest, mountain beech forest, linden-oak-hornbeam forest) in canopies of various tree species: *Abies alba*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Tilia sp.* and *Quercus* sp. A total of 42 species of Neuropterida were found in the Park. They belong to the following families: Raphidiidae (3), Inocelliidae (1), Coniopterygidae (4), Osmylidae (1), Hemerobiidae (17) and Chrysopidae (16). In the total material, the most abundant species were *Conwentzia pineticola*, *Coniopteryx pygmaea*, *Cunctochrysa albolineata*, *Sympherobius pellucidus*, *Parasemidalis fuscipennis*, *Hemerobius contumax* and *Dichochrysa abdominalis*. The neuropterofauna of the Świętokrzyski National Park owes its unique character to the presence of many rare species that occur only locally in Poland, e.g. *Puncha ratzeburgi*, *Wesmaelius ravus*, *Hemerobius contumax*, *Sympherobius pellucidus*, *Nothochrysa fulviceps*, *N. capitata*, *Nineta pallida*, *Chrysopa viridana*, *Dichochrysa flavifrons*, *Dichochrysa abdominalis* and *Peyerimhoffina gracilis*.

**Key words:** Raphidioptera, Neuroptera, forests, canopy, fauna, ecology, zoogeography, Świętokrzyski National Park, Poland

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# *Myrmica vandeli* Bondr. (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) in the Pieniny Mountains – the second record of this species for Poland

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**Abstract:** The second record of *Myrmica vandeli* Bondr. for Poland is reported, and the current knowledge of its distribution is summarised. This poorly recorded ant species may be less rare than hitherto supposed. Its six colonies were found in the Pieniny Mts (southern Poland) in a marsh-meadow. Originally (in Czechowska 1976), they were erroneously determined as *M. scabrinodis* Nyl.

**Key words:** ants, *Myrmica vandeli*, *scabrinodis*-group, fauna of Poland

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# *Neotypus pusillus* Gregor, 1940 (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae) endoparasite of *Maculinea nausithous* (Bergsträsser, 1779) (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae): new data on distribution in Poland with remarks on its biology

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**Abstract:** *Neotypus pusillus* in Europe is a parasite of the obligatory myrmecophilous lycaenid butterfly *Maculinea nausithous*. It was recorded for the last time in Poland at the beginning of the 20th century on a few sites in Lower Silesia and on one site near Poznań. During the present studies we found *Neotypus pusillus* in two other regions: in Polesie (eastern Poland) and in Upper Silesia. On both sites adult females were observed ovipositing on flowerheads of *Sanguisorba officinalis* L. with *M. nausithous* caterpillars inside. Additionally we reared two males from parasitized pupae. *N. pusillus* is probably more widespread in Poland but restricted to big populations of *M. nausithous*. Some remarks about the biology and ecology of the parasitoid are included in the paper.

**Key words:** Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, *Neotypus pusillus*, parasitoid, *Maculinea nausithous*, endangered species, myrmecophily

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# Butterflies and moths (Lepidoptera) in urban habitats: the moths of Warsaw. III. Noctuoidea (second part): Notodontidae, Arctiidae, Lymantriidae

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**Abstract:** 68 species of Notodontidae, Lymantriidae and Arctiidae have been recorded in Warsaw to date. These include 67 species recorded in historical times, one of which, namely, *Parocneria detrita*, is now regarded as extinct in Poland. Contemporary records from Warsaw are not available for 19 of them. Most of these species still occur in Poland, but are often classified as rare or even critically threatened with extinction. The biggest richness and diversity of *Notodontidae*, *Lymantriidae* and *Arctiidae* species can be found in urban parks and reserves.

**Key words:** Notodontidae, Lymantriidae, Arctiidae, Lepidoptera, urban habitats, Warsaw

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# Scuttle flies (Diptera: Phoridae) of the remote Atlantic islands of the Southern Hemisphere

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**Abstract:** The list of species of Phoridae (Diptera) recorded from St Helena is increased from three to six, with identity of one of the previously recorded species being revised. A key to the species is provided. With the possible exception of one species, all are tramps that were probably introduced by man. The three cool-climate species probably came from the Palaearctic Region, but one probably originated in the Oriental region. The three warm-climate species all occur on the Cape Verde Islands. Two of the warm-climate species are also the only two species recorded from Ascension Island. One of these, *Megaselia curtineura* (Brues), seems to have its origin in the Afrotropical Region. On St Helena and on Ascension it is dominant in arid habitats that have been little altered by human activity, and it may be native to both islands. The single cool-climate tramp species recorded from Gough Island is probably introduced from the Holarctic Region, and is recorded from the non-tropical islands of the North Atlantic but not from St Helena or Ascension Island.

**Key words:** Diptera, Phoridae, Atlantic Islands, St Helena

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# *Maro sublestus* Falconer, 1915 (Araneae, Linyphiidae) – a species new to the fauna of Poland

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**Abstract:** A rare spider species, *Maro sublestus* Falconer, 1915 (Linyphiidae) is reported from Poland for the first time. It was found in the Karkonosze National Park, in a wet habitat. Some taxonomic comments are included in the paper.

**Key words:** *Maro sublestus*, new record, taxonomy, Poland

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# Water mites (Hydrachnidia) from the Neman River (Belarus), some of its tributaries and riverine reservoirs

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**Abstract:** 137 species of water mites were collected in the middle flow region of the Neman River. The most numerous species were: *Lebertia insignis*, *Hygrobates calliger*, *Limnesia undulata*, *Hydrodroma despiciens* and *Sperchon clupeifer*. The most frequently occurring species, both in samples and in sites, was *Hydrachna globosa*. 34 species were found in the Neman River, 36 in small tributaries, 68 in large tributaries, 77 in oxbow lakes and 15 in temporary reservoirs. It is believed that the abundance and species diversity of water mites in the Neman River is low because of the low pH value of the water. The water mites are concentrated in the Neman tributaries and oxbow lakes.

**Key words:** Belarus, water mites, Neman River, water reservoirs, species diversity

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# The occurrence of the fat dormouse *Glis glis* (Linnaeus, 1766) in the Złote Mountains (East Sudety Mountains, Poland)

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**Abstract:** This is the first report of the occurrence and distribution of fat dormouse *Glis glis* in Polish part of the Złote Mountains (East Sudetes). Field studies, conducted in the years 2002–2003, included control of birds' nesting boxes, hunters' lookouts and forest car parks, recording the fat dormouse night calls, and searching for the traces of their activities (i.e. nests, remnants of the beech fruits, feaces). In 42 (40%) out of 105 checked birds' nesting boxes the fat dormouse nests, and in 11 (10%) the animals were found. During the study, 29 localities of fat dormouse and a total of 50 individuals were found. Additionally, questionnaires of the forestry administrated by the forestry management of Bardo Śląskie and Lądek-Zdrój, as well as interviews were used. Our data indicate that the Złote Mountains are one of a few areas in the Sudety Mountains, where the continuous range of the species is still preserved.

**Key words:** *Glis glis*, occurrence, preservation, localities, Sudety Mountains