

Morphology, biology, phenology and occurrence of the genus *Empis* Linnaeus (Empididae, Diptera) in Poland

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Abstract: Species of the genus *Empis* L. (Diptera: Empididae) of Poland are revised. A total of 47 species is recognised, 16 of which are recorded from Poland for the first time. Detailed information on morphology, biology, phenology and zoogeography are given.

Key words: Diptera, Empididae, Empis, morphology, occurrence, biology, phenology, Poland



Revision of the Palaearctic members of the species complex resembling Megaselia brevior (Schmitz) (Diptera: Phoridae)

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Abstract: The complex of species resembling *Megaselia brevior* (Schmitz) is revised. *M. angustiata* Schmitz and *M. parvula* Schmitz are reinstated as valid species. The following new synonyms are proposed: *M. aspera* Schmitz (male holotype only) is synonymised with *M. leucozona* Schmitz; *M. ultrabrevis* Schmitz, and its synonym *M. pseudobrevior* Disney, are synonymised with *M. angustiata*; and *M. insecta* Schmitz is synonymised with *M. oxybelorum* Schmitz. The female paratype of *M. aspera* is recognised as a female of *M. parvula*. A key to the Palaearctic species of this subgroup is provided.

Key words: Phoridae, Palaearctic, reinstated species, synonyms



The first report of *Acantholyda pumilionis* Giraud, 1861 (Hymenoptera: Pamphiliidae) from Poland

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Abstract: Acantholyda pumilionis Giraud, 1861 (Hymenoptera: Pamphiliidae) is a rare mountain species inhibiting Europe. The first report of the species from the territory of Poland increases its area of distribution. This record extends the known geographic range of A. pumilionis to the North.

Key words: Acantholyda pumilionis, Hymenoptera, Pamphiliidae, faunistic, Poland, Tatra Mountains



Spiders (Araneae) of the selected synanthropic environments in Lublin City

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Abstract: Material collected in the area of Lublin City in typical synanthropic environments were worked out. Collected species, depending on the level of attachment, were classified to 3 ecological groups: eusynanthropic species, hemisynanthropic and asynanthropic ones. The difference in frequency of occurring and numbers of many species were noticed, depending on the type of synanthropic environment. It was observed that outdoor walls of buildings were eagerly inhabited by species, which are associated with bark in natural conditions. This suggests that those species may supply the groups of synanthropic spiders in the future. Among 97 spiders recorded, the occurrence of *Dipoena torva* (Th.) and *Leptorchestes berolinensis* (C.L.K.) – very rare species in Poland and Central Europe – was worth mentioning. It was also found, that *Achaearanea tabulata* LEVI is a stable and common element of Polish arachnofauna.

Key words: Araneae, synanthropic spider, Lublin City, Poland



Bivalves of the family Unionidae in ox-bow lakes of the Bug River

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Abstract: The occurrence of bivalves of the family Unionidae was analysed in 16 ox-bow lakes of the Bug River (The Bug River Valley Landscape Park) in the years 2003–2005. One to four species were found in 12 of the lakes. *Unio pictorum* (L.) was the dominating species in 5 and *Anodonta anatina* (L.) – in 3 lakes. Other frequent species were *U. tumidus* Philipsson and *A. cygnea* (L.). *U. crassus* Philipsson was found in only one of the ox-bow lakes. Most frequent densities noticed were around 10 ind./m² and the maximum density was over 200 ind./m².

Key words: Unionidae, Bug River, ox-bow, Bug River Valley Landscape Park, fauna, Poland



New localities of rare amphibians (Amphibia) and reptiles (Reptilia) in the Świętokrzyski National Park

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Abstract: In the Świętokrzyski National Park 14 species of amphibians and 6 species of reptiles were found in the years 2002–2005. Special attention was paid to the occurrence of rare and vulnerable species: *Pelobates fuscus* and *Bufo calamita* (amphibians), *Coronella austriaca* (reptile) and to the identification of breeding localities of amphibians. As a result of the research 25 water bodies with regularly breeding amphibians were found. Only four water bodies held rare species of amphibians.

Key words: amphibians, reptiles, distribution, Świętokrzyski National Park, Poland