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Notes on bees (Hymenoptera: Apoidea: Apiformes) of central Poland

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Abstract: A list of 233 species of bees (Apiformes) in central Poland is presented. The lowland, largely deforested part of the study area (Łódź Hills), was dominated by *Heriades truncorum* (4.3% of total catch) and *Hylaeus communis* (2.7%), while the wooded Świętokrzyskie Mountains were dominated by bumblebees, particularly by *Bombus lucorum* (4.2%) with its cleptoparasite *Psithyrus bohemicus* (6.8%), as well as *Bombus pascuorum* (3.7%), *Bombus lapidarius* (2.4%) and *Psithyrus campestris* (2.4%).

Key words: Hymenoptera, Apoidea, Apiformes, central Poland, occurrence of species



***Parnopes grandior* (Pallas, 1771) (Hymenoptera: Chrysididae) in Poland and its status in adjacent countries**

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Abstract: *Parnopes grandior* is believed to occur in Poland at northern limits of its range. However, it was not recorded in the country for over 50 years due to unknown reasons. In a number of Central and East European states the species is only recently found in single and isolated sites. Exclusively in Ukraine and Byelorussia it occurs in larger numbers and over bigger territories. In spite of this, it is not subject to legal protection in most of the countries, except in Slovakia and the Russian Federation. Rediscovery of the species in the vicinity of Białowieża Primeval Forest is the first record of its presence in Poland after 1955. This new situation might be the effect of the species' north-eastern expansion, characteristic of many invertebrates over the last 10–15 years, due to a climate change.

Key words: *Parnopes grandior*, *Chrysididae*, Białowieża Primeval Forest, Jelonka Reserve, Central Europe, Eastern Europe



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The ants (Hymenoptera, Formicidae) in the collection of William Nylander

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Abstract: The ant collection of W. Nylander (Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki) is investigated. The lectotypes of *Myrmica rugulosa*, *M. sulcinodis*, *M. lobicornis*, *M. lobicornis* var. *lobulicornis*, *M. scabrinodis*, *M. ruginodis*, *M. laevinodis*, and *Formica picea* are designated; the type specimens of the other species are considered as the syntypes (except of the earlier designated lectotypes and paralectotypes). New synonymy is established: *Myrmica hirtula* is junior synonym of *Harpagoxenus sublaevis*; *Formica glebaria* is a junior synonym of *F. fusca* (not of *F. cunicularia*!); *Formica major* is not a synonym of *F. rufa* rather it is a synonym of *F. polycтена*. However, I will apply to the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature with the proposition to suppress the name *major* and keep priority for the name *F. polycтена*. Some problems on the taxonomy of the different species are discussed, and the non-type material is partly redetermined.

Key words: type material, Finnish Museum of Natural History, Formicidae, new synonymy, redetermination



Rediscovery of an “extinct” fly *Adapsilia coarctata* Waga, 1842 (Diptera: Pyrgotidae) in Poland

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Abstract: *Adapsilia coarctata* Waga is recorded from SE Poland on xerothermic habitats in Nida Valley in the year 1952. The data on occurrence of *Adapsilia coarctata* Waga in Europe in 20th century have been gathered. The problem of extinction of the species in Central Europe is discussed.

Key words: *Adapsilia coarctata*, Diptera, Pyrgotidae, record, Poland



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Tanytarsini (Diptera: Chironomidae) of the Kashubian Lakeland

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Abstract: Chironomids of the tribe Tanytarsini of the Kashubian Lakeland (N Poland) are represented by 52 species, amounting over half of the Polish and almost third part of the European fauna. Most abundant species in the studied region are *Cladotanytarsus mancus* (Walker) and *C. atridorsum* Kieffer and the most frequent – *C. mancus* and *Paratanytarsus inopertus* (Walker). Adult Tanytarsini fly from the beginning of April to the second decade of October, reaching four peaks with a higher number of species during a season – spring, late spring, summer and late summer, with a maximum at the end of July. Most of species are recognized as poly- or bivoltine and three species as univoltine. *Cladotanytarsus teres* Hirvenoja, *Micropsectra logani* (Johannsen), *Parapsectra styriaca* (Reiss), *Stempellinella flavidula* (Edwards), *Tanytarsus aberrans* Lindeberg, *T. multipunctatus* Brundin and *Thienemanniola ploenensis* Kieffer, recorded in the Lakeland, are annotated as rare in Poland and Central Europe. *Tanytarsus mancospinosus* Ekrem & Reiss and *T. nigricollis* Goetghebuer are new in the Polish fauna.

Key words: Diptera, Chironomidae, Tanytarsini, Kashubian Lakeland, Poland, faunistics, new records



The spider fauna (Araneae) of tree canopies in the Białowieża Forest

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Abstract: Spider communities of tree-canopies in primary forest sanctuaries and forest plantations of the Białowieża Forest were sampled using insecticidal knockdown fogging. The communities showed the typical guild-, family- and species-composition of European forests with a dominance of web spiders and woodland-canopy spiders (e. g. *Diaea dorsata*, *Anyphaena accentuata*, *Paidiscura pallens*, *Keijia tincta*, *Theridion varians*). Based on 78 fogged trees, 14522 spiders (3936 adults) were sampled and sorted to 89 species from 15 families. They comprised 21% of the known species pool of the Białowieża Forest (428 species). The importance of the canopy stratum as a habitat for spiders is emphasized. Six species are new records for the Białowieża Forest. The rarely found *Dipoena nigroreticulata* Simon, 1879 (Theridiidae) was the only species with a preference for a single forest type. It was recorded from canopies of old oaks in a primary forest and might be an indicator species of old forests close to their natural condition.

Key words: canopy, insecticidal fogging, guild composition, *Theridion palmgreni*



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New records of the Alpine shrew *Sorex alpinus* (Schinz, 1837) and the Mediterranean water shrew *Neomys anomalus* (Cabrera, 1907) in the Sudetes, Poland

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Abstract: During our study in Sudetes in 1995-2005, 12 new localities of the Alpine shrew *Sorex alpinus* (Schinz, 1837) were found: in Izerskie Mts (2), Sowie Mts (4 new and one confirmed), Śnieżnik Massif (1), Bialskie Mts (2), Krowiarki Mts (1), and Złote Mts (2). The Mediterranean water shrew *Neomys anomalus* (Cabrera, 1907) was found in 7 new localities: in Sowie Mts (3 and one confirmed), Stołowe Mts (1), Śnieżnik Massif (1), and Złote Mts (2). Both species occur in Sudetes in isolated localities. The Alpine shrew formed 4.2% of Insectivora and 2.2% of Micromammalia. The Mediterranean water shrew made up 1.4% and 0.5%, respectively.

Key words: *Sorex alpinus*, *Neomys anomalus*, distribution, fauna of Sudety Mts



Bats (Chiroptera) of the Silesian Beskid Mountains

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Abstract: During a study conducted in 2000–2007 the following 15 species of bats were recorded in the Silesian Beskid Mts. (Western Carpathians, S Poland): *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, *Myotis myotis*, *M. bechsteini*, *M. nattereri*, *M. emarginatus*, *M. mystacinus*, *M. brandtii*, *M. daubentonii*, *Vespertilio murinus*, *Eptesicus nilssonii*, *E. serotinus*, *Nyctalus leisleri*, *N. noctula*, *Plecotus auritus*, and *Barbastella barbastellus*. The survey of the bat population was carried out by catching bats in nets, with the dominant species captured being *M. daubentonii* (37.0%), *P. auritus* (16.0%), *M. mystacinus* (11.4%), and *M. nattereri* (10.4%). Bats from the genera *Eptesicus* and *Nyctalus* were only caught on very rare occasions. The bat community found in caves consisted of seven species, mainly *R. hipposideros* (59.7%) and *M. myotis* (26.7%).

Key words: bat fauna, Carpathians, mountains, mist-netting, cave inspections