# FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA

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#### Elżbieta DUMNICKA\* and Anna ROŻEN\*\*

The first record of the terrestrial polychaete *Hrabeiella periglandulata* PižL et CHALUPSKý, 1984, in Poland, with a note on anatomy and ecology<sup>1</sup>

Abstract: Only a few of the 12,000 described species of *Polychaeta* inhabit land soils and litter. In Europe only two species of terrestrial polychaetes are known: *Parergodrilus heideri* REISINGER, 1925 and *Hrabeiella periglandulata* PIŽL et CHALUPSKÝ, 1984. No terrestrial *Polychaeta* have been recorded from Poland previously. Enchytraeids were investigated in a broad study of the Niepolomice Forest ecosystem functioning. The animals were collected from 40 plots in November 1999, half of them in oak-hornbeam (*Tilio-Carpinetum*) and half in mixed oak-pine (*Pino-Quercetum*) stands. Individuals of *H. periglandulata* were found in samples from five plots, all in oak-hornbeam stands, and were absent in the samples from mixed oak-pine forest plots.

Key words: Hrabeiella periglandulata, Parergodrilidae, terrestrial Polychaeta, Annelida, Niepołomice Forest

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### Małgorzata KORYCIŃSKA

# Leeches (*Hirudinea*) of the Liwiec River (South Podlasie and Middle Mazovia Lowlands, Poland)

**Abstract:** The species composition and density of leech communities were studied in the bottom sediments of the Liwiec River (a left tributary of the Bug). Eight species were recorded, with *Erpobdella octoculata* (L.) as a dominant one. Only single individuals of *Glossiphonia heteroclita* (L.), *Helobdella stagnalis* (L.), and *E. vilnensis* (LISK.) were found. The leeches occurred in the upper and middle river course, and they were absent from the river mouth.

Key words: Poland, Liwiec River, leeches

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### Alicja KONOPACKA and Krzysztof JAŻDŻEWSKI

# Obesogammarus crassus (G.O. SARS, 1894) - one more Ponto-Caspian gammarid species in Polish waters

**Abstract:** *Obesogammarus crassus*, a new Ponto-Caspian gammarid species has been recorded in Poland in the deltaic Vistula system. Notes on its origin, places of acclimatization in Europe, as well as probable ways of invasion are presented. Since the majority of alien gammarid species is still poorly recognized, the authors include a simple key and figures allowing the identification of all Ponto-Caspian gammarid crustaceans recently appearing in Polish waters.

Key words: Obesogammarus crassus, Crustacea, alien species, acclimatization, Vistula Lagoon, Dead Vistula

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# FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA

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#### Maciej MROCZKOWSKI

# New distributional data on *Dermestidae (Coleoptera)* from Iraq and Arabian Peninsula

**Abstract:** Seven species are new to the fauna of Iraq (*Dermestes bicolor, Attagenus aurantiacus, Att. duplex octopunctatus ssp.nov., Att. obtusus, Phradonoma nobile, Dearthrus quadriguttatus* and Anthrenus rauterbergi), one to the fauna of Oman (*Dermestes frischi*) and one more to the fauna of Saudi Arabia (*Attagenus posticalis*). All specimens are preserved in the Museum of Natural History in Basel, Switzerland. The first records of *Dermestes intermedius* from the Ukraine, of *Attagenus aurantiacus* from Turkey and of *Dearthurus quadriguttatus* from Iran and Egypt are given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Dermestidae, Iraq, Oman, Saudi Arabia

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## FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA

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#### Wiesława CZECHOWSKA

# Raphidioptera and Neuroptera (Neuropterida) of the canopy in montane, upland and lowland fir forests of Abies alba MILL. in Poland<sup>2</sup>

Abstract: The paper presents an analysis of *Raphidioptera* and *Neuroptera* material collected during 1993 and 1994 in fir canopies in the following forest types: montane (Beskid Sądecki), upland (Góry Świętokrzyskie) and lowland (Wysoczyzna Łódzka). The species composition, abundance, dominance structure and ecological traits of the communities, and their phenology are discussed. The fauna was compared with that of other forests (moist pine, mixed and linden-oak-hornbeam) occurring in lowland and upland regions of the country. Of the 44 species recorded, *Coniopteryx pygmaea* END. (=*C. parthenia* NAVÁS et MARCET) and *Conwentzia pineticola* (END.) were the most abundant. The presence of the montane species *Puncha ratzeburgi* BRAU., *Hemerobius contumax* TJED., *Sympherobius pellucidus* (WALK.), *Nothochrysa capitata* (FABR.), *Nineta pallida* (SCHN.) and *Peyerimhoffina gracilis* (SCHN.) was a characteristic feature of the fir forest fauna when compared with that of the other woodlands. Two of these species, *H. contumax* and *S. pellucidus*, were the most constant and abundant. *Dichochrysa abdominalis* (BRAU.), was a species new to the fauna of Poland.

Key words: Raphidioptera and Neuroptera, fir forest, Abies alba MILL., canopy, fauna, ecology, Poland

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## FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA

Fragm. faun.	Warszawa, 30.06.2002	45	57-65

#### Elżbieta WEGNER

# Preliminary study of mosquitoes (*Diptera: Culicidae*) of the Narew National Park in Poland

Abstract: The study of mosquitoes (Diptera: Culicidae) was carried out in 2000 in Narew National Park (NPN), in two strictly protected areas under development and in the manor park at Kurowo. Mosquitoes were also collected indoors. A total of 21 species were registered (about 44.7% of the mosquito species in Poland or ca 58% of species recorded in lowland Poland). The species commonly or frequently recorded from lowland Poland make up the majority (86%) of the species recorded. 14% are species rarely found in Poland (Ochlerotatus euedes was recorded from all the study areas in NPN and constituted an essential component of the mosquito community in spring; two other species, Cx. torrentium and Cx. territans, were captured as wintering females). A great proportion (43%) of the species prefer bodies of water in open areas for their larvae to develop, whereas 28% of them have no special habitat preferences; their larvae develop either in bodies of water in woodland or in open areas. Only 19% were those preferring bodies of water in woodland and in brushwood. Two species had specific habitat requirements for development of their larvae; Oc. riparius and Coquillettidia richiardii. In late spring and in summer, Ae. cinereus, Oc. cantans and Oc. annulipes were the most abundant species recorded in nature while malaria mosquitoes (Anopheles maculipennis) were the most numerous in buildings. Culex pipiens was clearly dominant among wintering mosquitoes. In summer, no mass occurrence of the flood species Ae. vexans and Oc. sticticus was recorded. The mosquitoes of NPN included nine species from among ten potentially effective vectors of human diseases in Poland. Four of these species belong to the most abundant mosquitoes in this area.

Key words: mosquitoes, Culicidae, wetlands, Narew National Park, Poland

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## FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA

Fragm. faun.	Warszawa, 30.06.2002	45	67–72

### R. Henry L. DISNEY

### Revisionary notes and new key to Aenigmatias MEINERT (Diptera, Phoridae)

**Abstract:** The Palaearctic species of the Holarctic genus *Aenigmatias* MEINERT are reviewed; a Japanese species previously assigned to *A. dorni* (ENDERLEIN) is recognised as new, *A. gotoi* sp. n.; *A. pyrenaicum* (BECKER) is synonymised with *A. dorni*; the latter is reported from the far east of Russia, but is possibly subspecifically distinct from the populations in Europe; a new key to the males of the entire genus is provided.

Key words: Phoridae, new species, new synonym, Russia, Holarctic, key

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### FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA

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### R. Henry L. DISNEY

### Four new species of Puliciphora DAHL (Diptera, Phoridae) from Nigeria

**Abstract:** *Puliciphora ibadanensis* n. sp., *P. nigeriae* n. sp., *P. paroulunarum* n. sp. and *P. russellsmithi* n. sp. are described from series of females from Nigeria. *Coridophora* SCHMITZ is synonymised with *Puliciphora* DAHL, a species is rescued from synonymy and a new synonym is proposed.

Key words: Phoridae, Puliciphora, Coridophora, new species, synonyms, Afrotropical.

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## FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA

Fragm. faun.	Warszawa, 30.06.2002	45	81-89
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Dariusz J. GWIAZDOWICZ\* and Piotr ŁAKOMY\*\*

### Mites (Acari, Gamasida) occurring in fruiting bodies of Aphyllophorales

**Abstract:** The Gamasida mites were studied in basidiocarps of 11 species of fungi belonging to the *Aphyllophorales*. One hundred and twenty-six fruiting bodies were colected and 2528 mites from 76 species were found inside them. The genus *Hoploseius* has not been recorded previously in Europe but it is recorded here. Most of the mite species were also found in other habitats, particularly litter. There was a high frequency of *Aceoseius muricatus*, *Lasioseius ometes* and *Trichouropoda obscurasimilis* in basidiocarps which might suggest the existance of preference for sporocarps as a habitat. The greatest number of mite species (33) were observed in *Fomes fomentarius* fruiting bodies. Also, a preliminary dependence analysis between mite and fungi species was done.

Key words: mites, Acari, Gamasida, basidiocarps, fungi, Aphyllophorales

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