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## Notes on the occurrence of *Acetropis* Fieber, 1858 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae) in Poland, with a key to Polish species

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**Abstract:** In Poland the genus *Acetropis* Fieber, 1858 is represented by three species: *A. carinata* (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1841), *A. gimmerthalii* (Flor, 1860) and *A. longirostris* Puton, 1875. The paper presents illustrated key for the identification of mentioned species, new localities in Poland and the range of their distribution in Palaearctic Region. Additional information on the biology of all species is provided.

**Key words:** true bugs, plant bugs, faunistics, new records, distribution, key to species



## First records of the invasive box tree moth *Cydalima perspectalis* (Walker, 1859) (Lepidoptera: Crambidae) in south-eastern Poland

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**Abstract:** The paper presents the first records of box tree moth from a few localities situated in 5 UTM squares in the Podkarpacie region – in the south-eastern Poland. This species, native to the subtropical regions of East Asia, was accidentally introduced into Europe in the first decade of the 21st century. Box tree moth was observed for the first time in Poland in 2012, and more recently in the Podkarpacie region in 2016. The rapid expansion of the species is mostly explained by the transfer of its preimaginal stages along with its main host plant (*Buxus* spp.).

**Key words:** invasive species, new records, faunistic data, SE Poland. Podkarpacie



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## First record of *Cylindrotoma distinctissima* (Meigen, 1818) from Serbia and new data on the occurrence of Cylindrotomidae (Diptera) in Bulgaria and Romania

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**Abstract:** Here we present the first records of *Cylindrotoma distinctissima distinctissima* (Meigen, 1818) from Serbia, which represents a new family (Cylindrotomidae, Diptera) to the dipteran fauna of the country. Additionally, new records on this species are given from Bulgaria and Romania. New records of two other rare species of Cylindrotomidae, i.e. *Diogma glabrata* (Meigen, 1818) and *Triogma trisulcata* Schummel, 1829) are listed from Romania.

**Key words:** words: long-bodied crane flies, occurrence, Tipuloidea, *Diogma glabrata*, *Triogma trisulcata*



## First record of the expansive harvestmen *Leiobunum* sp. A (Arachnida: Opiliones) in Poland

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**Abstract:** The invasive harvestmen *Leiobunum* sp. A (Arachnida: Opiliones) spread rapidly across Europe. Since the first report from the Netherlands at the beginning of the 21st century its known range covers most of the western and central European countries, reaching Berlin in the East. In this note we report for the first time two new sites from Poland which move its range 230 and 300 km eastward, respectively. It was found in Chocz near Pleszew and Dąbrówka near Poznań (Wielkopolska Lowland). Chocz is now easternmost site of this species in Europe. Morphological measurements and drawings are given. Female genitalia are described for the first time.

**Key words:** *Leiobunum* sp. A, distribution, morphological data, invasive species, Poland



## Conservation genetics of the capercaillie in Poland – estimating the size of the Tatra National Park population by the genotyping of non-invasive samples

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**Abstract:** Knowledge about population size is of high importance for conservationists. We used non-invasively collected samples and microsatellite genotyping to estimate the size of the Tatra National Park population of the endangered capercaillie *Tetrao urogallus*. This population is one of the most important strongholds of the species in Poland. In 2016 over 150 samples (faeces and feathers) of the capercaillie were collected throughout area of the Tatra National Park. Then, DNA was extracted and genetic profiles were evaluated, using nine microsatellite markers. We obtained 81 reliable genotypes. Among them, 34 unique genotypes were found, corresponding to Minimum Number of individuals Alive in the investigated population. Application of capture-recapture models in the R package Capwire indicated, that the area was inhabited by approx. 54 birds, whereas regression model suggested presence of 36–64 individuals. Previous field surveys suggested that the number of birds in the Tatra National Park is about 50. Hence, we assumed that genetic tagging of non-invasive samples performs well in estimating the abundance of the capercaillie in the investigated population.

**Key words:** *Tetrao urogallus*, population size, genetic tagging, microsatellites, non-invasive samples



## Distribution of the European water vole *Arvicola amphibius* (Linnaeus, 1758) in Mazowsze and southern Podlasie

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**Abstract:** The paper presents distribution of the European water vole *Arvicola amphibius* (Linnaeus, 1758) in Mazowsze and southern Podlasie in areas situated within a 120-kilometer radius from Warsaw. Data published so far and unpublished results from analyses of the diet of three common species of owls were set up. The rodent is rare in the study area, especially when compared with southern, western and far northern Poland. Its largest population lives in Kampinos Forest, from where many localities are known. In other parts of the study area it is present locally. Only 14 localities were known outside Kampinos Forest in the years 2000–2017. It is even absent from large areas rich in various water bodies like e.g. Mazowiecki and Chojnowski Landscape Parks or Bolimowska Forest. Rarity of the European water vole was confirmed by 235 large samples of owls' food (at least 100 of vertebrate prey in each) equally distributed across Mazowsze and southern Podlasie, in which this species was not found.

**Key words:** Rodentia, Arvicolinae, distribution, Central Poland