MUSEUM AND INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY
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FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA

Fragm. faun.	Warszawa, 30.06.2001	**44**	1–19

Elżbieta CHUDZICKA*, Ewa SKIBIŃSKA*, Marek JANOSZEK**

The invertebrate fauna of Góry Stołowe National Park, its specificity and value

Abstract: Góry Stołowe National Park, situated in the Western Sudeten Mts, has been established mainly to protect interesting rock forms. However, the area also boasts a number of invertebrate species (molluscs, millipedes, isopods, spiders, mites, insects) valuable to the fauna of Poland. These species are mainly associated with multispecies mixed beech-spruce woods with lush ground cover, with beech woods, and with alder-sycamore and ash coppices growing along streams, in peatbogs and in mountain meadows. The sandstone flat-topped hills found there are particularly valuable and unique biotopes in the scale of Poland, a biotope characterised by a specific fauna.

Key words: unique species, invertebrates, mountain national park, Poland

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Irmina PILIPIUK

Enchytraeid communities (*Enchytraeidae, Oligochaeta*) of the ash-alder carr (*Circaeo-Alnetum*) in two regions of Poland

Abstract: Both species composition and community structure of enchytraeid worms were studied in the soil of alder carr forest in two parts of Poland, viz., the Mazovian Lowland and Puszcza Białowieska (Białowieża Forest). A total of 25 species were recorded. All communities under study were revealed similar in species composition and dominance structure, showing no regional differentiation in the fauna either. The communities in Puszcza Białowieska were characterised by a greater constancy of species occurrence than those in the Mazovian Lowland. The communities from Puszcza Białowieska were also characterised by a smaller mean niche width and a smaller habitat overlap, which is indicative of a greater habitat diversity and a greater specialisation of the species compared to those in the Mazovian Lowland.

Keywords: *Enchytraeidae*, fauna, community structure, ash-alder carr, Białowieża Forest, Mazovian Lowland.

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Fragm. faun.	Warszawa, 30.06.2001	**44**	33–39

Jörn THEUERKAUF, Sophie ROUYS

Habitats of *Odonata* in the Białowieża Forest and its surroundings (Poland)

Abstract: From 1997 to 1999, we found 48 *Odonata* species in the Białowieża Forest and its surroundings (Poland). We attribute the high number of species in the mainly forested study area to the extensive river network, which is shaped by a mostly natural water regime including many natural pools, and to the abundance of small-scale sandpits bearing water bodies in various stages of succession. The Białowieża Forest is, until now, the northernmost place of a reproduction of *Crocothemis erythraea* (52°39′ N, 23°35′ E).

Key words: Białowieża Forest, *Crocothemis*, damselflies, dragonflies, habitat, *Odonata*, Poland

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Andrzej LEŚNIAK

Ground beetles (*Carabidae, Coleoptera*) of Świnia Góra Reserve in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains

Abstract: Between 1990 and 1992 field studies of epigeal communities of *Carabidae* were carried out in beech stand, fir stand, pine stands and on a forest meadows in Świnia Góra Reserve. The standard procedure of pitfall trapping modified by Szyszko was used and yielded in excess of 15,000 *Carabidae* individuals representing 33 species captured in a total of 72,000 day-traps. The collections were subsequently analysed in detail in terms of zoogeographical, ecological and faunistical features.

Key words: Carabid communities, zoogeographical analysis, ecological analysis, Świnia Góra Reserve

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Monika WĄSOWSKA

Changes in chrysomelid communities (*Chrysomelidae, Coleoptera*) from pine canopies, during secondary succession of moist coniferous forest in Puszcza Białowieska

Abstract: The multidirectional course of a secondary succession thesis, put forward by Trojan *et al.* (1994), has been tested with regard to chrysomelids. Results of studies carried out in moist pine forest in Puszcza Białowieska showed that the specifically and quantitatively richest community was in the initial developmental stage of tree stand (plantation). As the tree stand grew the values of many indices decreased. There are five types of secondary succession (creative, stabilizing, rise-and-fall, regressive and restorative) described by the authors cited, and the chrysomelid communities followed the regressive model.

Key words: beetles, chrysomelids, secondary succession, moist pine forest, Puszcza Białowieska, Poland.

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Grażyna WINIARSKA

Butterflies (*Lepidoptera*: *Hesperioidea, Papilionoidea*) in Narew National Park

Abstract: The study of butterflies (*Lepidoptera*: *Hesperioidea, Papilionoidea*) was carried out in the Narew National Park, in two strictly protected areas under development: "Grobla pod Kurowem" and "Rynki". A total of 40 butterfly species representing 5 families: *Papilionidae* (1 species), *Pieridae* (7 species), *Lycaenidae* (9 species), *Nymphalidae* (21 species) and *Hesperiidae* (2 species) were registered altogether. Most of these have wide distribution ranges and are commonly found in Poland, especially in various open dry habitats. Only four species: *Lycaena dispar*, *Coenonympha oedippus*, *C. tullia* and *Heteropterus morpheus,* are primarily associated with or specific to moist habitats. Three species: *Papilio machaon, Apatura ilia* and *C. oedippus* are legally protected in Poland.

Key words: Butterflies, *Hesperioidea*, *Papilionoidea,* Narew National Park

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Ewa DURSKA

Secondary succession of scuttle fly communities (*Diptera: Phoridae*) in moist pine forest in Białowieża Forest

Abstract: The aim of the research was to define changes taking place in scuttle fly communities in the course of secondary succession of moist pine forest, and to determine which variant of secondary succession was being realized by this community. For this purpose the following were analysed: data on the number and abundance of species, on the species diversity of their communities and on the frequency distributions of the species which determined the structural relations within the taxon.

Key words: *Diptera*, *Phoridae,* colonizing species, secondary succession, Białowieża Forest, Poland

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Maciej SKORUPSKI

Mites (*Acari*) from the order *Gamasida* in the Wielkopolski National Park

Abstract: Studies were conducted in the years 1991–1997 in order to identify the mite fauna from the order *Gamasida* in the Wielkopolski National Park. 215 taxa were found, of which 205 had their species determined, the others were determined only to genus. Following supplementation with data from literature, it was found that the total number of taxa in the Park (within the boundaries of 1957) is 260 (250 were determined to species and 10 to genus only). The results were subjected to initial zoocenogical analysis.

Key words: *Acari*, mites, *Gamasida*, *Mesostigmata*, Polish National Parks

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