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A proposed standardised terminology for the external taxonomic characters of the Scolopendromorpha (Chilopoda)

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Abstract: The need for standardising the terminology of the external taxonomic characters of scolopendromorph centipedes is addressed. Single terms are proposed for most characters, bearing in mind those currently in use for the Lithobiomorpha and Geophilomorpha; alternatives are suggested for others. A table compares this nomenclature with those employed in recent treatments of these three orders and is accompanied by explanatory notes. Setal terminology and that for features restricted to individual families and genera are discussed separately.

Key words: Chilopoda, Scolopendromorpha, terminology, taxonomic characters



New records of Orthoptera in the Bieszczady Mountains (Southeast Poland) with special regard to the genus *Isophya*

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Abstract: Human use of slope and subalpine meadows in the Bieszczady Mountains (Southeast Poland) has greatly decreased in the last 60 years. We investigated whether the change in land use has affected the species composition of the Orthopteran fauna. From 1996–2002, we found 35 species of Orthoptera. We recorded four *Isophya* species, of which *I. kraussii* and *I. pienensis* were not previously reported for the Bieszczady. Other new species for the Bieszczady were *Chorthippus pullus* and *Omocestus rufipes*. We assume that three Orthoptera species have disappeared from the Bieszczady due to decreased grazing but that the Carpathian species have been little affected.

Key words: Bieszczady National Park, *Isophya*, land use, Orthoptera, Poland



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Remarks on distribution and diversity of the tiger beetle fauna of Montenegro (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae)

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Abstract: The tiger beetle fauna of Montenegro is reviewed and some short information on the faunistic research in this part of Serbia & Montenegro is given. Eight species are recognized as occurring in this region. Two taxa, *Cephalota elegans stigmatophora* and *Cylindera trisignata hellenica*, are recorded from the area of Montenegro for the first time, while four other, *Cicindela hybrida hybrida*, *C. sylvatica sylvatica*, *C. soluta pannonica*, and *Cylindera trisignata siciliensis*, are excluded from the Montenegrin fauna. New localities of seven species, collected mostly in the areas of national parks: *Calomera littoralis nemoralis*, *Cephalota elegans stigmatophora*, *Cicindela campestris campestris*, *C. sahlbergii albanica*, *C. sylvicola*, *Cylindera germanica germanica*, and *C. trisignata hellenica* are given.

Key words: Balkan Peninsula, Serbia & Montenegro, faunistics, protected areas, new records



A survey of Opiinae (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) of Turkey

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Abstract: Faunistic records of 100 species of Opiinae are given mainly for Turkey. Of these, 88 species are reported as new for Turkey. The general distribution and known hosts of the taxa are added. Four species: *Opius (Agnopius) rugatus* Fischer, *O. (Agnopius) selimbassai* Fischer, *O. (Nosopoea) cingutolicus* Fischer and *O. (Odontopoea) metanivens* are probably endemic to Asia Minor.

Key words: Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Opiinae, Turkey, fauna



Polysphinctini and Pimplini (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Pimplinae) from the Thrace region of Turkey¹

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Abstract: Specimens of Pimplini and Polysphinctini (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Pimplinae) collected from a total of 79 localities of the Turkish Thrace region between the years 1993 and 2002 were identified. 21 species were recorded, of which 9 are recognized as new to the Turkish fauna. *Pimpla contemplator* (Müller, 1776) and *P. spuria* Gravenhorst, 1829 are the most common species in the Turkish Thrace region..

Key words: Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Pimplinae, Pimplini, Polysphinctini, fauna, new records, Turkish Thrace

¹This study is a part of PhD's thesis accepted on 1.03.2004 by Trakya University Institute of Science.



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Genus *Fucellia* (Diptera: Anthomyiidae) in the saline habitats of the Polish coast

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Abstract: The results of a five-year study (1999–2003) on the genus *Fucellia* (Diptera: Anthomyiidae) of marine and coastal habitats are presented. In fourteen localities situated along the western and eastern sections of the Polish Baltic coast and in brackish areas of the coastal type, 2811 specimens of *F. tergina* (Zetterstedt), *F. griseola* (Fallén) and *F. fucorum* (Fallén) were collected. *F. fucorum* was caught for the first time in almost seventy years.

Key words: Diptera, Anthomyiidae, *Fucellia*, distribution, phenology, abundance, saline habitats



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Water mites (Hydrachnidia, Acari) in the lakes of the Masurian Landscape Park, Poland

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Abstract: 2,229 water mites representing 56 species were collected in seven Mazurian lakes. Six faunal elements were distinguished: lacustrine, eurytopic typical of small water bodies, tyrophilic, rheobiontic, rheophilic and astatic spring fauna. The species structure was dominated by the lacustrine element, and the numerical structure – by eurytopic species occurring in small water bodies. Six species indicative of moderate lake eutrophy were recorded, i.e. *Atractides ovalis*, *Limnesia polonica*, *Unionicola mionor*, *Piona stjoerdalensis*, *P. rotundoides*, *Forelia spatulifera* and *Atractides lacustris*, indicating mesotrophy, was trapped in Lake Mokre only. The lakes examined are characterized by rather low faunal similarity. The highest degree of similarity was noted between two dystrophic lakes, Klimunt and Skarp, whereas Lake Majcz Wielki showed the greatest faunal distinctness.

Key words: lakes, water mites, synecological groups, indicators of mesotrophy and low eutrophy, faunal similarity



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First record of hyporheic water mite species of the genus *Atractides* Koch, 1837 (Acari, Hydrachnidia) from Iran

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Abstract: *Atractides kermanensis* sp. nov. is described from the Kerman Province (SE Iran). It is the first representative of the genus *Atractides* described from hyporheic waters in Iran.

Key words: Acari, water mites, taxonomy, hyporheic species, new species, Iran



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***Reighardia sterna* (Diesing, 1864) – a pentastomid (Pentastomida) species new for the fauna of Poland**

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Abstract: The Pentastomida are endoparasites occurring primary in vertebrates. In 2002–2003, a total of 38 sea gulls (10, 15, and 13 individuals of *Larus argentatus*, *L. canus*, and *L. ridibundus* respectively) from the environs of the Tricity Gdańsk-Sopot-Gdynia and the Gulf of Gdańsk coast were examined. One of the herring gulls (*L. argentatus*) was found to carry, in the intraclavicular air sac 12 specimens of *Reighardia sterna*, all of them ovigerous females. This is the first record of *R. sterna* from Poland.

Key words: *Reighardia sterna*, tongueworms, *Pentastomida*, herring gull, *Larus argentatus*, Baltic Sea, Poland



Geographical ranges of Polish mammals against zoogeographical subdivisions of the Palaearctic

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Abstract: The ranges of the 89 mammalian species occurring in Poland have been described. Most of these ranges and majority of the Polish theriofauna species are confined to the Palaearctic Realm. The main aim of this work is a detail division of each Polish mammal's range into zoogeographical units (Regions, Subregions, Provinces and Subprovinces) of the Eastern and Western Palaearctic. Taxonomically, Polish terrestrial mammals belong to 20 families. Some of the species have significantly expanded their geographical ranges, with some currently occurring on all continents. Examples are given in the paper of Polish mammal species that have become extinct over the last 50 years. The numbers of mammalian species in different parts of Palaearctic (faunistic units) are presented in diagrams. The ranges of many species exceed limits of Palaearctic and spread into Paleotropical, Neotropical Realms or the Nearctic part of Holarctic.

Key words: Palaearctic, zoogeographical division, ranges, mammalian species, Poland