



FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA 55 (1): 1–3, 2012

PL ISSN 0015-9301 © MUSEUM AND INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY PAS

***Brachyiulus jawlowskii* Lohmander, 1928, a millipede species new to the fauna of Poland (Myriapoda: Diplopoda)**

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Abstract: The widespread East European millipede *Brachyiulus jawlowskii* is being reported from Poland for the first time, currently representing the northwesternmost record.

Key words: Myriapoda, millipede, *Brachyiulus jawlowskii*, new record, Poland



FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA 55 (1): 5–10, 2012

PL ISSN 0015-9301 © MUSEUM AND INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY PAS

**A new harvestman species (Arachnida: Opiliones: Phalangiidae:
Homolophus) from Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic (Azerbaijan)**

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Abstract: A new harvestman species *Homolophus nakhichevanicus* sp.n of the family Phalangiidae with photos and drawings is described from mountains in territory of Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, Azerbaijan. This is eighth harvestmen species from this territory.

Key words: Harvestmen, *Homolophus*, new species, Nakhichevan



FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA 55 (1): 11–18, 2012
PL ISSN 0015-9301 © MUSEUM AND INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY PAS

Distribution of harvestmen of the genus *Ischyropsalis* C. L. Koch (Arachnida: Opiliones) in Poland

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Abstract: Based on information from literature and new materials the distribution of the genus *Ischyropsalis* in Poland was studied. New data about *I. hellwigi* and *I. manicata* expand also information on habitat of these species and their vertical ranges.

Key words: *Ischyropsalis hellwigi*, *Ischyropsalis manicata*, vertical distribution, identification



FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA 55 (1): 19–24, 2012

PL ISSN 0015-9301 © MUSEUM AND INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY PAS

Ballooning spiders (Araneae) over the forest island in an agricultural landscape of Wielkopolska

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Abstract: The paper presents the data on ballooning spiders' number and taxonomic composition caught on the height of 46 m above the ground in a mosaic agricultural landscape. The samples were collected from April to October 2009. The trap was placed on the meteorological tower over the midfield forest island in the village of Turew, Wielkopolska region in western Poland. 60 spider specimens were collected, represented by six families and seven species. The Linyphiidae was the most abundant. Juvenile specimens constituted 78 % of all recorded specimens. However, adult and quite large in body size *Anyphaena accentuata* and *Philodromus praedatus* were also recorded. Seasonal dispersion of families and species is discussed.

Key words: aerial dispersal, spiders, farmland, midfield woods, habitat island



New Polish localities of two rare wasp species (Hymenoptera): *Leucospis dorsigera* Fabricius, 1775 (Chalcidoidea: Leucospidae) and *Scolia hirta* Schrank, 1781 (Vespoidea: Scoliidae)

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Abstract: The paper presents new localities of two rare species of wasps (Hymenoptera): *Leucospis dorsigera* Fabr. (Chalcidoidea: Leucospidae) and *Scolia hirta* Schr. (Vespoidea: Scoliidae). Both species are highly endangered in relation to the disappearance of their habitats. Authors give several new sites of both species. For *L. dorsigera* the north-eastern limit of distribution in Europe moved more north.

Key words: Hymenoptera, *Leucospis dorsigera*, *Scolia hirta*, new localities, Poland, parasitic wasps



FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA 55 (1): 31–40, 2012

PL ISSN 0015-9301 © MUSEUM AND INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY PAS

Distribution of *Minois dryas* (Scopoli, 1763) (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae) in Poland – review of the current state and new data

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Abstract: A review of distribution of *Minois dryas* (Scopoli, 1763) in Poland is given together with new data on the occurrence. The material is based on observations obtained between 2002 and 2011 in Bieszczady Zachodnie, Beskid Niski, Pogórze Dynowskie, Pogórze Przemyskie and Pradolina Podkarpacka in Kotlina Sandomierska. New records of *Minois dryas* (Scopoli, 1763) refer to Pogórze Dynowskie and Pogórze Przemyskie. Its occurrence in Kotlina Sandomierska is confirmed.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Satyrinae, *Minois dryas*, endangered species, conservation, distribution, Poland



FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA 55 (1): 41–48, 2012

PL ISSN 0015-9301 © MUSEUM AND INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY PAS

Two new species of *Megaselia* Rondani (Diptera, Phoridae) reared from fungi in Iran

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Abstract: The following three species of *Megaselia* Rondani were reared from the fruiting bodies of agaric fungi in Iran. *M.coaetanea* Schmitz, a new record for Iran, *M. barzegarae* Disney, n. sp. and *M. kermanshahensis* Disney, n. sp. Both sexes of the new species are described and the recognition of the males with reference to existing keys indicated.

Key words: Diptera, Phoridae, *Megaselia*, fungi, Iran



Ichthyofauna of Wrocław – the Odra River, its tributaries and the selected city reservoirs

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Abstract: The ichthyofauna of the Odra River, its major tributaries (Oława, Widawa, Bystrzyca, Śleza) and selected reservoirs (sand and clay pits, city park ponds, recreational reservoirs, city moat) within the city of Wrocław is described on the basis of data obtained in our own studies (electrofishing and net-catching), quality control catches of the Polish Angling Association, analysis of stocking registers, control and analysis of angling inquiries and interviewing anglers in 1980–2010. Forty six fish and lamprey species were recorded: 42 in the Odra River, and 41 in its tributaries. Twenty eight species were recorded from the city reservoirs; they represented euryoecious and stagnophilous ecological groups. The study area holds nine species which are legally protected in Poland (*Lampetra planeri*, *Acipenser oxirynchus*, *Gobio albipinnatus*, *Rhodeus sericeus*, *Eupallasella percnurus*, *Cobitis taenia*, *Sabanejewia baltica* (=aurata), *Misgurnus fossilis*, *Barbatula barbatula*) and five species regarded as endangered in the country (*Barbus barbus*, *Vimba vimba*, *Chondrostoma nasus*, *Hucho hucho*, *Salmo salar*). Eleven species occurring in the water courses and reservoirs of Wrocław are protected within the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EWG). Ten species introduced accidentally or on purpose occur in the city. Despite the high anthropopressure, including intensive angling, the Wrocław waters still hold diverse, and the Odra River itself – even rich – fish communities.

Key words: Wrocław, Odra River, ichthyofauna, human impact, regulated/navigated river, urban reservoirs



The fish fauna in selected rivers of the Mazovian Lowland

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Abstract: In 1999–2003, investigations of the fish fauna were carried out in selected rivers of the Mazovian Lowland. Electrofishing was used to investigate species diversity and abundance at 35 sampling sites. In total, 8618 fish representing 29 species were caught, weighing in total 77.9 kg. 13 to 22 species of fish and lamprey were registered. The highest number of species was identified in the Świder River (22), dominated in abundance by roach (35.1%) and stone loach (34.9%), and in the Rządza River (20), dominated by gudgeon (33.4) and roach (24.9%). Ten-spined stickleback dominated in the Długa River (45.5%), roach in the Klusówka river (27.0%), and gudgeon (48.4%) and sunbleak (30.0%) in the Utrata River. 9 reophilic species were identified in particular rivers, accounting for 8.6% to 61.0% of total abundance. The abundance of pike, the major predator of small lowland rivers accounted for 0.1% in the Utrata River to 1.3% in the Rządza River. The highest abundance of fish in terms of numbers and the biomass per 1 km of river course were found in the Klusówka River and the Długa River.

Key words: lowland rivers, dominant species, fish communities, stability of occurrence