

NOTES

Finding of a New to the Crimea Woodlouse Species — *Chaetophiloscia sicula* (Isopoda, Oniscidea, Philosciidae) [Находка нового для фауны Крыма вида мокрицы — *Chaetophiloscia sicula* (Isopoda, Oniscidea, Philosciidae)]. — Only one woodlice species of the genus *Chaetophiloscia* Verhoeff, 1908 has been reported for the Crimea (Chersonesos Taurica). It was *Chaetophiloscia elongata* (Dollfus, 1884) named by Budde-Lund (1885) as a junior synonym of *Philoscia pulchella* Budde-Lund, 1885. The authors of this communication discovered another species of this genus in the Crimea, *Chaetophiloscia sicula* Verhoeff, 1908. Material: 14 individuals, “SW Crimea, Heracleon Peninsula close to Sevastopol, upper stream of Monastyrskaya (Georgievskaya) valley in front of Cape Fiolent, ruderal petrophytic steppe, under stones, 12.08.2013, Turbanov, Gongalsky leg.”, 44°31.13' N, 33°30.61' E. Material is deposited in Zoological Museum of Moscow University (8 individuals) and Kovalevsky Institute of Biology of Southern Seas (Sevastopol). *C. sicula* is distributed on Canary Islands and on the Mediterranean coast of Europe (France, Italy, Greece) (Schmalfuss, 2003). It was also introduced to North America (Baltimore, USA) (Hornung, Szlavecz, 2003). The discovery of a typically Mediterranean species in the Crimea extensively widens its distribution towards NE, and highlights poor knowledge of the woodlice fauna of the Crimea. The authors are grateful to Dr. S. Taiti (Florence, Italy) for the help with species identification. — **I. S. Turbanov** (The A. O. Kovalevsky Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas, Sevastopol), **K. B. Gongalsky** (Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Moscow).

On the Contemporary Mysid (Mysidacea) Fauna in Water Bodies of the Steppe Trans-Dnieper Region (Ukraine) [О современной фауне мизид (Mysidacea) в водоёмах степного Приднєпровья (Україна)]. — In the period 1980–1990 the mysid fauna received little attention in the steppe Trans-Dnieper Region, and scientific publications reported no more than two mysid species. For example, N. I. Zagubizhenko pointed *Limnomysis benedeni* (Czerniavsky, 1882) and *Paramysis lacustris* (Czerniavsky, 1882) for the benthic fauna of the Dnieper WR in the collective monograph “Zaporozhskoe Vodohranilishche” (2000: 70). The later hydrobiological investigations mentioned only *L. benedeni* in the zoobenthos of the Dnieper (Zaporozhskoye) WR, and the mysid *P. lacustris* was registered in the Orel’ Canal (? = the Dnieper-Donbass Canal, auth.) (Ekologichny stan..., 2009: 84, 92). In summer–autumn period (2012–2014) on the water area of the Dnieper (Zaporozhskoye) water reservoir and the Dnieper-Donbass Cannel the hydrobiological expeditions aimed at clarifying the composition of the mysids fauna took place. These researches revealed 5 mysid species: *L. benedeni*, *Katamysis warpachowskyi* Sars, 1893, *Paramysis intermedia* (Czerniavsky, 1882), *Paramysis baeri bispinosa* Martynov, 1924 and *P. lacustris*. *L. benedeni* was the only mysid species recorded in the Dnieper-Donbass Canal. In the Dnieper WR, the shallow littoral zone with < 1.5 m depths was usually inhabited by *L. benedeni* and *P. intermedia*, while *K. warpachowskyi* Sars, 1893 (in the Red Book of Ukraine (2009) prevailed on stony bottoms. The mysid *P. lacustris* occurred at greater depths (2–8 m) and was the most abundant mysid species in some places. At the similar depths, the single specimens of *P. baeri bispinosa* were also recorded. Therefore we can conclude that the contemporary mysid fauna in water bodies of the steppe Dnieper region, with *H. anomala* occurring in lower reaches of the Dnieper WR and in the Karachunovskoye WR, and *P. ullskyi* inhabiting the Kakhovskoye WR and its tributary the Ingulets River, consists of 7 mysid species. — **K. Arbačiauskas** (Nature Research Center, Vilnius, Lithuania), **R. A. Novitskiy** (Oles’ Gonchar Dnipropetrovsk National University, Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine).

The Dynamics of Bivalves Congregation in a Small River [Динамика конгрегации двустворчатых моллюсков в малой реке]. — The mass settlement of mollusks of the genera *Unio* and *Anodonta* was found in the river Gnyly Rig near Bilotin Village (Khmelnitsky Region, Ukraine) in summer 2009, (Silaeva Protasov, Morozovska, 2009). We consider it as a congregation, because it is the assemblage of organisms of biological nature (Mileikovskiy, 1967). The Gnyly Rig River flows into the cooling pond at Khmelnytsky Nuclear Power Plant. In 2009, downstream from the previously mentioned mollusks assemblage, where *Unio tumidus* Philipsson, 1788 and *U. pictorum* (Linne, 1758) dominated. The total biomass of bivalves here reached 86.3 kg/m² and had a density of 1800 ind./m² (Silaeva, Protasov, Morozovska, 2012). Further observation of mollusks aggregations showed that in 2010 the total biomass decreased slightly to 78.7 kg/m², as well as a number up to 1396 ind./m². Dominated *U. tumidus* was 84.5 % of the total biomass. The weight of this species individual reached 151.9 g, with length of 105 mm. In summer 2011 there was a significant water level decline in the cooling pond and the river. The river flow reduced, however, the investigations (06.09.2012) demonstrated that unionids populations successfully went through the stressful conditions. During the survey the river depth was 20–30 cm, and on the site of mollusks grouping was about 50 cm. The number of mollusks declined slightly compared to 2010 and amounted to 1,135 ind./m² with biomass of 67.6 kg/m². The dominant species was *U. tumidus* — 75 % of the total number and 82 % of the total biomass. The maximum size of *Unio tumidus* was 97.0 mm with a weight of 117.2 g, and *Anodonta cygnea* (Linne, 1758) — 99.5 mm and 82.5 g, respectively. In September 2014 the investigations showed that mollusk aggregation exists on the same place, without change in its abundance. Thus, we can conclude that a large concentration of Unionids in the river is sustainable. There are a number of mentions on the large assemblage of *U. tumidus* (Gaydash, 1971; Stadnichenko, 1984) in literature, but our findings can be considered as the first data on the sustainability of these communities over time. Works were supported in the framework of project M/97–11–2014 by State Science and Innovations Agency of Ukraine. — **A. A. Silaeva, A. A. Protasov, I. A. Morozovska** (Institute of Hydrobiology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv).

New Record of *Lindenia tetraphylla* (Odonata, Gomphidae) in Ukraine [Новая находка *Lindenia tetraphylla* (Odonata, Gomphidae) в Украине]. — *Lindenia tetraphylla* (Vander Linden, 1825) is an Iranoturanian species patchily distributed from Central Asia through the Middle East to the Mediterranean basin (Dijkstra, K.-D. B., Lewington, R. Field guide to the Dragonflies of Britain and Europe. British Wildlife Publishing, 2006: 208–209), including South European Russia and Caucasus (Skvortsov, V. E. The dragonflies of Eastern Europe and Caucasus: An illustrated guide. Moscow: KMK, 2010: 347–348, 358, 583, 593). In Europe, only a few permanent populations of this species are known in Greece, Montenegro and Turkey (Dijkstra, Lewington, 2006), but occasionally observed in Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Italy, Macedonia, Slovenia, Spain, etc. (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/full/165460/0>). In Ukraine, it was known only from the Crimea (Savchuk, V. V., Karolinskiy, E. A. New records of rare dragonflies (Insecta, Odonata) in Ukraine // Vestnik zoologii. — 2013. — 47, N 6: 506). 1 ♂ was revealed in the “Kam’yani Mohyly” Nature Reserve (Donetsk Region, Volodarsk District, 47°31'43" N, 37°07'76" E) 09.07.2014 in the bed of a dried-up stream at the bottom of steppe gully, about 300 m away from the River Karatysh. — **V. V. Martynov** (Donetsk National University, Donetsk, Ukraine).

New Data on Distribution of a Rare Palearctic Species of the Braconid Wasps — *Apanteles lacteus* (Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Microgastrinae) [Новые сведения о распространении редкого палеарктического вида браконид — *Apanteles lacteus* (Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Microgastrinae)]. — *A. lacteus* (Nees, 1834) was described from Germany. In the Hymenopterorum Catalogus (Shenefelt, 1972) it was recorded only for Germany and Finland. According to later records this species occurs eastwards to the Caucasus, Kazakhstan and Middle Asia (Tobias, 1976; Tobias, Kotenko, 1986). Currently, according to the Fauna Europaea list (<http://www.faunaeur.org/index.php>) *A. lacteus* has been recorded for Britain, Czech Republic, European Turkey, Finland, Germany, Italy (mainland), Poland, European Russia (South), Slovakia, and The Netherlands. There are no data for Ukraine in that list, in spite V. I. Talitsky found this species in Luhansk Region as early as 1927 (Tobias, 1971). At any rate this species is a quite rare one. Ten specimens of *A. lacteus* are deposited in the braconid collections at the Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, NAS of Ukraine, Kyiv (SIZK) and Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersburg (ZISP), as follows: Ukraine: Kherson Region: Chernomorskiy Nature Reserve: Solenoozernyy Section, forbs, 28.05.1978, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; idem, Ivano-Rybalchanskiy Section, 10.06.1983, 1 ♀ (A. Kotenko); Zaporizhya Region: Melitopol' District, locality Kamennaja Mogila, 17.06.1983, 1 ♀ (A. Kotenko); Cherkasy Region: Kaniv Nature Reserve, locality Mar'yna Gora, 9.08.1975, 1 ♀ (A. Kotenko); Kyiv Region: Khodosovka, slopes with steppe vegetation, 18.08.2014, 2 ♀; 18.08.2014, 1 ♂ (Zaika); vicinity of Kyiv, Hutir Vol'ny, slope with steppe vegetation, edge of woods, 4.09.2014, 1 ♀ (A. Kotenko) (SIZK). Russian Federation: Belgorod Region, Valuyki District, near vill. Borki, chalky slope, 18.07.2007, 1 ♀ (A. Kotenko) (SIZK); Kamchatka Peninsula, 20 km N from Kozyrevs, 21.07.1985, 1 ♀ (Belokobylskij) (ZISP). Thereby, *A. lacteus* has a transpalearctic range of distribution. — **A. G. Kotenko** (Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, NAS of Ukraine, Kyiv).

The First Records of *Sarcophaga hennigi* and *S. schusteri* (Diptera, Sarcophagidae) from Ukraine [Первые указания *Sarcophaga hennigi* и *S. schusteri* (Diptera, Sarcophagidae) из Украины]. — Both species are rare, known from several Western and Central European countries, e. g.: *Sarcophaga hennigi* Lehrer, 1978: Austria, Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland (Povolný, Verves. 1997. Spixiana, 24: 233); *S. schusteri* Lehrer, 1959: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Italy (Sicily), Romania, Slovakia (Lehrer. 1999. Bull. Soc. entomol. Mulhouse (1–3): 2; Richet, Blackith, Pape. 2011. Pensoft Series Faunistica 97: 48). For both species, the “Fauna Europaea” data are very restricted to Lehrer’s data (1959. Beitr. Entomol. 9: 901; 1978. Bull. Anns Soc. R. entomol. belg. 114: 127). Recently, both species were collected in Ukraine: Zakarpattia Region, Uzhgorod District, Nyzhne Solotvyno village, 98°33' N, 22°26' E, 140 m a. s., hornbeam forest border, on leaves; *S. hennigi*: 3 ♂, 16, 20.08.2014; *S. schusteri*: 1 ♂, 16.08.2014 (Verves). These records considerably expand distribution boundaries of those two species eastwards. — **Yu. Verves** (Institute for Evolutionary Ecology, NAS of Ukraine).

New Findings of Northern Golden Loach, *Sabanejewia baltica* (Pisces, Cobitidae), in the Basin of the Desna River (Dniester River Basin) [Новые находки северной золотистой щиповки, *Sabanejewia baltica* (Pisces, Cobitidae), в бассейне р. Десна (бассейн р. Днепр)]. — Only one species of the loach *Cobitis taenia* Linnaeus, 1758 was known for the Desna River basin until recently. It is indicated here by almost all researchers (Poltavchuk, Scherbuha, 1988; Movchan, 2012; Kutsok et al., 2013 and others). The northern golden loach *Sabanejewia baltica* Witkowski, 1994, previously considered as *Cobitis aurata balcanica* Karaman, 1922 (Fauna of Ukraine, 1988), was not mentioned by anyone. But one specimen of the loach found in the Desna River mouth by T. V. Lysetskaya (2004) was identified by the author as *Sabanejewia aurata*. Last researches have shown that *Sabanejewia aurata* is characteristic only for water bodies of the Caspian Sea basin. In Ukraine the genus *Sabanejewia* is presented by two species: *Sabanejewia baltica* and *Sabanejewia bulgarica* (Drensky, 1928) which differ from one another by the number of branched rays in the dorsal fin (5 or 7, 6 on the average for *Sabanejewia baltica* and 6 or 8, 7 on the average for *Sabanejewia bulgarica*), by location of the dorsal fin relative to the ventral fin (flush with the ventral fin in *Sabanejewia baltica* and the dorsal fin is clearly in front of the ventral fin in *Sabanejewia bulgarica*) and some differences in color. During the expedition (10–19.06.2014) we collected the material indicating the existence of the genus *Sabanejewia* Vladykov, 1929, and presented by the species *Sabanejewia baltica*, in the basin of the Desna River. One specimen was collected in the Snov River near Sednev village: Chernihiv region.; Sl = 62 mm; D III 7, A III 6, V II 7, C II 13 II, below the hydroelectric dam and 16 specimens were collected in the Desna River near Brusilov Village: Chernihiv Region; Sl = 50–64 mm, D II–III (IV) 6–7, A II–III (4) 5, V (I) II (III) (5) 6, C I–II (11) 12–13 (14) I–II. *Sabanejewia baltica* was found in the Snov and Desna Rivers only in the shallows, in places with a sandy bottom and a fairly strong current, unlike to *Cobitis taenia*. While *Cobitis taenia* lives mainly in the areas with a silted bottom and slow or absent flow and prefers shallow sections of the river overgrown with vegetation. However, these species occur together at sandy substrates. *Sabanejewia baltica* differs from *Cobitis taenia* by the presence of skin fold between the dorsal and caudal fins, and 12 (occasionally 13) branched rays in the caudal fin. *Sabanejewia baltica* dorsal fin is also placed at the beginning of the ventral fins, and there are predominantly 6 branched rays at the dorsal fin (rarely 5 or 7). A dual dark spot at the base of the caudal fin consists of two half-moon-shaped spots (Movchan, 2011). Thus, we can assume that *Sabanejewia baltica* occurs in the Desna River to the Snov River estuary and in the Snov River from the estuary to Sednev hydroelectric dam. The additional researches are needed to verify the distribution of the northern golden loach in the upstream of the Desna River and its tributaries. All collected materials are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Museum of Natural History NAS of Ukraine: N 9743, n = 1, the Snov River near Sednev Village; N 9752, n = 16, the Desna River near Brusilov Village. — **A. M. Roman** (National Museum of Natural History NAS of Ukraine; e-mail: ram_fish@mail.ru), **A. V. Pan'kov** (National Museum of Natural History NAS of Ukraine; e-mail: pankov_anatolij@ua.fm).

***Lepomis gibbosus* Alien Fish Species in Kyiv Water Reservoirs [*Lepomis gibbosus* — чужеродный вид рыб в водоёмах Киева].** — One specimen of Pumpkinseed, *Lepomis gibbosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Centrarchidae, Perciformes), was passed by O. O. Marchenko to the Zoological Museum of NMNH of Ukraine (Kyiv). This species is native to North American water reservoirs. In Ukraine this species has been known in the Danube basin since 1918 (Băcescu, 1942). The species invaded the lower reaches of the Dniester and Dnieper basin; at the end of the 20th century it appeared in the Transcarpathian Region and on the lower reaches of the Southern Bug, and in the inland waters of the Crimea (Movchan, 2011). In Kyiv Region, this fish was caught on 19.08.2013 by net from the depths of 0.8–1.2 m in Almazne Lake (Troeshchyna District), that was not connected with the Dnieper. The collector caught the fish in this lake many times before. The specimen’s standard length (SL) is 78 mm. The morphological features and coloring is typical to the species. The specimen is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Museum NNPM of Ukraine under N 9557. Earlier (in August 2011) the species was caught in Kyiv Region, in the pond near Vorzel town (Tsyba, 2011). In both cases, the appearance of the fish in the region should be connected with an anthropogenic landscape. — **Yu. V. Movchan** (The National Museum of Natural Sciences of Ukraine).

New Record of the Aesculapian Snake, *Zamenis longissimus* (Reptilia, Colubridae), in Ternopil' Region (Ukraine) [Новая находка лесного полоза, *Zamenis longissimus* (Reptilia, Colubridae), на Тернопольщине (Украина)]. — *Zamenis longissimus* (Laurenti, 1768) is one of the rarest snakes of Ukrainian herpetofauna. This species was included to all editions of Red Data Book of Ukraine (it has the status of “endangered species” in the last, third, Red Data Book..., 2009 edition). The Middle Dniester basin is the region where the Aesculapian snake has been registered in recent decades. For example, it was found on the territory of modern Zhalishchyky district (Ternopil' Region) in the 20th century (Bayger, 1937; Kuntze, Noskiewicz, 1938; Pylyavsky, 1983; Hrynchyshyn, 2008). For the last time the Aesculapian snake was found here in the mid-1990s (Hrynchyshyn, 2008). But this species was not found here later and it has been considered regionally extinct (Sobolenko, 2010). In this regard, the new find of the Aesculapian snake in the region is of the particular interest. One dead specimen was found by O. K. Vikyrchak at a roadside of the road T-2018 in the tract “Kryve” between villages Berdykivtsi and Kasperivtsi (Zhalishchyky District) on 25.09.2012. Total body length with a tail (L. + L.cd.) was 125 cm, the snake had a typical features of *olidosis*, color and drawing. Thus, this finding strongly suggests, that the population of the Aesculapian snake inhabits the region. The authors are sincerely grateful to I. B. Dotsenko and O. I. Zinenko for consultation. — **O. K. Vikyrchak** (National Natural Park “Dnister Canyon”; e-mail: oleksandr_vik@mail.ru), **N. A. Smirnov** (Chernivtsi Regional Museum; e-mail: nazarsm@rambler.ru).