SUMMARIES OF ARTICLES

General Entomology

UDC 595.798 (477.62)

AMOLIN A. V. THE FAUNA AND BIONOMICS OF THE SOLITARY POTTER WASPS OF THE SUBFAMILY EUMENINAE (HYMENOPTERA: VESPIDAE) OF THE DONETSK REGION // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 10–12.

25 species of a subfamily Eumeninae, their biotopic distribution and specific features of nesting in the Donetsk region are given in the paper.

1 tab., 2 figs, 5 refs.

UDC 595.771 (477)

BEREST Z. L., TITAR V. M. VARIABILITY OF MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURES OF THE GALL MIDGES *BRYOMYIA BERGROTHI* KIEFFER, 1895 (DIPTERA: CECIDOMYIIDAE: LESTREMIINAE) // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 13–15.

An analysis has been made of the variability of morphological structures of the gall midges *B. bergrothi* collected in Ukraine. Four morphological types are distinguished by differences in the number of crenulate whorls on the basal enlargement and length of the distal stem flagellar segments.

2 figs, 3 refs.

UDC 502.742:595.7 (477)

GRAMMA V. M. MATERIALS TO ORGANIZATION OF ENTOMOLOGICAL SPECIAL NATURE RESERVES: THE METHOD OF STEPPE COENOSES BIOINDICATION // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 16–18.

With the purpose of creating steppe entomological special nature reserves, it is offered to use mainly mono- and oligophagous insects from the number of consuments of the first level, trophically and topically bound to the dominant virgin-steppe plants. The list of steppe bioindicator insect species (Mantoptera, Blattoptera, Orthoptera, Cicadoidea, Psylloidea, Hemiptera, Coleoptera, Neuroptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera) is given.

8 refs.

UDC 595.796 (477.46)

DUDKA S. V. SPECIES COMPOSITION OF THE ANTS (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE) OF THE KANIV NATURE RESERVE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 18–19.

51 species of ants are registered for the Kaniv nature reserve. Two of them (*Tetramorium moravicum* and *Lasius platythorax*) are recorded for the first time in the territory of Ukraine. The data about biotopic distribution of all the known species of ants are presented.

1 tabs, 4 refs.

UDC 595.752.2 (477)

ZHURAVLYOV V. V. NEW DATA ON THE APHIDS (HOMOPTERA: APHIDINEA) FAUNA OF UKRAINE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 19–22.

The data on findings of eight species of aphids new for the fauna of Ukraine are given. Their distribution, some features of their biology and morphology are shown.

12 refs.

UDC 595.7:504.74.06

ZAKHARENKO A. V. THE 'RED DATA BOOK' INSECTS. THE STATUS AND PRINCIPLES OF SELECTION // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 22–26.

A comparison of the status categories of species from the Red Data Book of Ukraine and those of the IUCN Red List has been carried out. It is recommended to perform estimation of a status category of a rare insect by the method of formal estimation (in points) and with respect to a population condition throughout the entire area of distribution. The list of rare insects of the Red Data Book of Ukraine should provide an opportunity of the express analysis of a natural ecosystem condition.

2 refs.

UDC 595.786 (477.51)

KLYUCHKO Z. F., SHESHURAK P. N. TO THE STUDY OF THE OWLET MOTHS (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) FAUNA FROM THE CHERNIGOV REGION OF UKRAINE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 27–30.

The present article gives a brief information about 35 Noctuidae species collected for the first time in the Chernigov region (Ukraine). There is also some brief information about areas of distribution, feeding plants, places of inhabitance, ect.

6 refs.

UDC 595.785 (476)

KULAK A. V. RESULTS OF RESEARCH INTO THE SPECIES COMPOSITION OF THE GEOMETRID MOTHS (LEPIDOPTERA: GEOMETRIDAE) IN BELARUS // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 30–34.

The results of study of species composition of the geometrid moths (Lepidoptera, Geometridae) family in Belarus are presented. At present in territory of the state 262 species of the geometrid moths are credibly registered.

20 refs.

UDC 595.752.2 (477)

MAMONTOVA V. A. THE PRESENT STATE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE APHIDS (HOMOPTERA: APHIDINEA) IN UKRAINE AND THE PROSPECTS OF FURTHER STUDY // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 34–37.

The present knowledge of the aphids in the Ukrainian fauna is analysed historically, with the emphasis on their economical importance in plant production and forestry. Investigations of the fauna and bionomics of certain species, and the results of studies carried out by the author over 50 years are considered. Detailed bibliography is provided. The immediate tasks are outlined.

70 refs.

UDC 595.76 (477) «1770–2000»

MOSYAKIN S. A., PUCHKOV A. V. RESULTS AND PERSPECTIVES OF STUDYING THE BEETLES (INSECTA: COLEOPTERA) OF THE CRIMEA // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 38–40.

A short revue of investigations of Coleoptera from the Crimean peninsula (from 1777 to the present state-of-art) is given. More than 20 families of Coleoptera are studed faunistically. The article discusses propositions about the catalogue of the beetles of the Crimea.

29 refs.

UDC 595.768.2 (477.61)

NAZARENKO V. YU., MOROZ O. YU. AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE CURCULIONOID BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONOIDEA) OF THE LUGANSK NATURE RESERVE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 40–43.

30 Curculionoidea species (Altelabidae, Rhynchitidae, Apionidae, Curculionidae) were found for the first time in the reserve territory in 1999. Short information about place of sampling, distribution and ecological data on every species are given. Particularly noteworthy are the following findings: *Phyllobius tahalassinus*, *Ph. centemptus*, *Hypera denomidanda*, *Methadomus curtus*.

14 refs.

UDC 595.767.22 (211/212-11)

ODNOSUM V. K. RESULTS OF STUDY OF THE MORDELLID BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: MORDELLIDAE) OF THE EASTERN PALAEARCTIC // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 43–46.

Results of study of the mordellid beetles (Coleoptera, Mordellidae) in the Eastern Palaearctic are presented. Fauna, morphoecological characteristics, and evaluation of practical importance of adults and larva of these beetles are discussed. 339 species of 30 genera are recorded from this region. 5 species were described as new for science. 2 genera (*Conalia* Mulsant et Rey and *Dellamora* Normand) and 24 species were found in the Eastern Palaearctic for the first time, and the genus *Macrotomoxia* Pic – in the Palaearctic.

45 refs.

UDC 595.771 (1-924.71)

PANCHENKO A. A. ON THE BIOVARIETY OF THE SIMULLIDAE (DIPTERA) ON THE SOUTHERN MACROSLOPE OF THE CRIMEAN MOUNTAINS // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 46–49.

The distribution features of the buffalo gnats fauna for altitude zones and water streams on the southern macroslope of the Crimean mountains are shown.

2 tabs, 13 refs.

UDC 595.792.23 (1-924.51/54)

SIMUTNIK S. A. NEW FINDINGS OF THE ENCYRTIDAE (HYMENOPTERA: CHALCIDOIDEA) IN THE UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 49–50.

40 species of parasitic wasps of the Encyrtidae family are recorded from the Ukrainian Carpathians for the first time. The total of about 120 species of Encyrtidae are registered in this territory.

4 refs.

UDC 595.768.24 (477.52)

TREGUB V. YU., GAVRILENKO I. V., SHESHURAK P. N. THE SCOLITIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF THE SUMY REGION // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 51.

In the article, a list of the Scolitidae (Coleoptera) of the Sumy region is given. Data about distribution, biology and ecology of some species are presented.

UDC 595.763.75 (477.61)

TRIKHLEB T. A. TO THE FAUNA OF PLASTER BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: LATRIDIIDAE) OF THE LUGANSKY NATURE RESERVE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 52–55.

25 species of the plaster beetles are recorded from the Lugansky Nature Reserve. A list of species and some data on their ecology are presented.

13 refs.

UDC 595.733 (477.52)

KHROKALO L. A. THE DRAGONFLIES (INSECTA: ODONATA) OF THE SUMY REGION // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 55–56.

We collected 44 dragonfly species from different places of the Sumy region. Among them, 14 species are recorded for this territory for the first time. According to the literature and original data, the species composition of dragonflies in the region consists of 45 species. Original data on biotopic distribution of the preimaginal phases of 17 species are presented as well.

6 refs.

UDC 595.786 (477.51)

SHESHURAK P. N., KUCHERYAVA M. V., MIRSHAVKO A. A. THE OWLET MOTHS (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) OF THE AGROBIOLOGICAL STATION AND PARK OF NEZHIN STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY (UKRAINE, THE CHERNIGOV REGION) // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 56–59.

In the article, the list of the owlet moth which were found at the agrobiological station and in the park of NSPU by Nikolay Gogol is provided. Mass, usual and rare species, as well as Red Data Book insects and pests are indicated.

Ecology of Insects

UDC 591.5:595.7

BABKO R. V., KIRICHENKO M. B. TO DETERMINATION OF BIOTOPIC PREFERENDUM OF THE SPECIES // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 60–62.

Determination of biotopic preferendum of the species is discussed. The advantage of determination of a preference degree with the use of the modified Beklemishew's equation is shown.

1 tab., 4 figs, 14 refs.

UDC 595.72:595.132

VAKARENKO YE. G. THE ORTHOPTERANS (ORTHOPTERA: ACRIDIDAE, TETTIGONIIDAE) AS A COMPONENT OF PARASITIC SYSTEM OF THE NEMATODE *DICHEILONEMA RHEAE* (OWEN, 1848) (SPIRURIDA: DIPLOTRIAENOIDEA) // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 62–65.

Parasitic system of the nematode *Dicheilonema rheae* was investigated. This nematode is known to use orthopterans from the families Acrididae and Tettigoniidae as intermediate hosts. The ways of helminth transmission through acridids were revealed to be based on the natural inclination of these insects to coprophagy. Consistency between food preferences of acridids of various stages and their ability to function as intermediate hosts was determined. Acridid early stages (I-III) feed exclusively on the green plants and they can not be infected by *D. rheae* (experimentally infected insects died soon after the penetration of parasites into body cavity). Fourth- and fifth-stage larva and adult insects use faeces as additional source of moist food and due to this fact they are infected more intensively.

1 tab., 2 figs, refs.

UDC 591.764.1:591.531 (477-18)

VOVK D. V. SPECIFIC FEATURES OF CLASSIFYING LAMELLICORN BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEOIDEA) OF THE NORTH EASTERN UKRAINE ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF FEEDING // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 65–70.

The paper provides data about specific feeding features of imagines and larvae of 168 scarab beetle species which belong to 59 genera and dwell in the territory of the North Eastern Ukraine.

1 tab., 2 figs, 36 refs.

UDC 595.782 [*Tortrix viridana* L.] :591.526 (477.75)

IVASHOV A. V. REPRODUCTION INDICES OF THE *TORTRIX VIRIDANA* L. (LEPIDOPTERA: TORTRICIDAE) IMAGO AND THEIR RELATION TO PUPAL WEIGHT IN TWO OF THE CRIMEAN POPULATIONS // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 70–77.

Two Crimean populations with low and high densities, differ on reproduction indices: fecundity, reproductive efforts and specific reproductive effort. There was no correlation between pupal weight and imago potential fecundity in the low-density populations which is caused by a strong narrowing of the entire variability spectrum of these indices. Specific reproductive effort, found as reproductive effort per mass unit, always differs significantly in populations of different condition. This reproduction index is also very informative when applied to estimation of different leafroller populations on individual trees.

3 tabs, 2 figs, 24 refs.

UDC 595.792.17:591.69-595.78 (4–013)

KOTENKO A. G. ON THE PALAEARCTIC BRACONID WASPS (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE) – PARASITES OF BUTTERFLIES (LEPIDOPTERA) // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 77–80.

Braconid wasps whose hosts are Lepidoptera belong to 22 subfamilies of Braconidae. 21 of these subfamilies ihabit the Palaearctic region. It is evident that the explosive evolution of Braconidae was caused by their transition to the use of Lepidoptera as hosts. The analysis of host-parasite interaction of the Braconid subfamilies is given. The subfamily Microgastrinae has the widest host range (44 families of Lepidoptera). The host-parasite interaction peculiarities of Microgastrinae resemble most of all those of Euphorinae and Rogadinae. *Habrobracon nygmiae* Telenga has been erroneously indicated by Telenga as a parasite of *Euproctis* (= *Nygmia*) *chrisorrhoea* (L.) It is probably a parasite of Microlepidoptera.

1 tab., 1 fig., 12 refs.

UDC 595.2:591.557:598.654.4 (476.2)

KURACHENKO I. V. ECOLOGICAL COMPLEXES OF THE ARTHROPODS (ARTHROPODA) OF THE ROCK-DOVE *COLUMBA LIVIA* GM. (AVES: COLUMBIFORMES: COLUMBIIDAE) NESTS OF THE GOMEL REGION // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 80–82.

The parasitic dwellers fauna of the rock-dove nests in the Gomel and Checherskiy districts has been found to include representatives of 2 orders – Acari: *Dermanyssus gallinae* (Redi) Dug., *Hermanniella picea* (Koch), *Trhypochthonius tectorum* (Berl.), *Haemolaelaps glasgowi* (Ewing) and Aphaniptera – *Ceratophylus gallinae* (Cust.), as well as free-living dwellers, including representatives of 7 orders – Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera, Collembola, Pseudoscorpoines, Aranea. Data about their number, seasonal dynamics and distribution character in areas with different degrees of radiation contamination.

2 tabs, 4 refs.

UDC 595.7: [591.531.14:635.25] (477.54)

LEZHENINA I. P., ABDALLA SALEM POLLINATORS OF THE ONION SEEDLINGS (*ALLIUM CEPA* L.) // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 82–84.

70 pollinator species of onion flowers from 16 families and 4 orders are registered. The most important for pollination of an onion are the bees from the family Andrenidae and flies from the family Syrphidae. The dominant roles belong to *Andrena bicolor, A. dorsata, A. flavipes, A. lobialis, Metasyrphus corollae, Scaeva pyrastri, Eristalis arbustorum, E. tenax.*

1 tab., 10 refs.

UDC 595.764.1:577.9

MARTYNOV V. V. FEATURES OF OVIPOSITION HABITS IN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GENUS *APHODIUS* ILL. (COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEIDAE: APHODIINAE) // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 85–88.

The features of oviposition strategies in *Aphodius* Ill. were cosidered. The following suppositions have put forward: 1) the most primitive probably original type of oviposition is obviously a compact laying of eggs into the soil under a feeding substrate, e. g. dung; 2) dissipation laying of eggs is, in our opinion, a more progressive one since the effect of negative factors does not destroy it completely; 3) the care of progeny by storing food for the larva had originated in the genus repeatedly, due to low productivity of females.

6 figs, 8 refs.

UDC 595.7-15 (477)

PROKOPENKO A. A. ENTOMOFAUNAL SUCCESSION ON CADAVERS AND ITS APPLICATION IN FORENSIC EXAMINATION // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 89–90.

Data about the entomofaunal succession on cadavers depending on the stages of putrefaction are presented in this article. The possibilities of using the received results in forensic examination in Ukraine are discussed.

4 refs.

UDC 595.798: [591.51+591.56] (477.72)

RUSINA L. YU. FUNCTIONAL SPECIALIZATION OF WORKERS IN THE *POLISTES* WASPS (HYMENOPTERA: VESPIDAE) IN THE LOWER DNIEPER TERRITORY // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 91–94.

As a result of the conducted research into the colony structure and differences in task specialization among workers of three *Polistes* wasps species in the Kherson region have been shown. The *P. dominulus* in plant workers can be divided into the following groups: preferable prey foragers, pulp foragers and prey handlers, and non-foragers. The *P. nimpha, P chinensis* and *P. dominulus* in shelter workers can be divided into the groups as follows: preferable prey foragers, preferable pulp foragers, pulp and prey foragers, and non-foragers. Some features reflecting the species specific nature of *Polistes* colony organization were distinguished.

1 tab., 16 refs.

UDC 595.792:591.69:595.731

FURSOV V. N. A REVIEW OF THE CHALCIDOID WASPS (HYMENOPTERA: CHALCIDOIDEA) – PARASITES OF THE THRIPS (THYSANOPTERA) // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 94–96.

A review of current study of thrips parasites is given. The parasites of thrips include 4 families: Eucharitidae (5 species), Eulophidae (27 species), Trichogrammatidae (15 species) and Mymaridae (1 species). Three species of larval parasitoids, *Ceranisus menes* (Walker), *C. pacuvius* (Walker) and *Entedonastichus gaussi* (Ferr.) are recorded in the territory of Ukraine. The search for egg-parasitoids (genus *Megaphragma*) is in progress now.

18 refs.

Agricultural and Forest Entomology

UDC 631:634+91 (477-924.86)

GRODSKIY V. A., MANKO A. V., VLASOVA O. G. PHYTOSANITARY STATE OF ORCHARDS IN THE STEPPE ZONE OF UKRAINE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 97–98.

The main species of the pest insects and mites in apple-tree orchards in the steppe zone of Ukraine have been studied.

UDC 632.78:576.893.1:595.782

YEFIMENKO T. M., SHELESTOVA V. S. USING THE MICROSPORIDIA *VAIRIMORPHA ANTHERAEAE* (BURENELLIDAE) FOR POPULATION CONTROL OF THE CODLING MOTH, *LASPEYRESIA POMONELLA* L. (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 98–101.

The possibility of using microsporidia *Vairimorpha antheraeae,* which was previously reproduced on the caterpillars of Noctuide family, to reduce the population of the codling moth has been studied. Concentrations of the microsporidia spores which are lethal for the first-instar larvae of the codling moth have been determined by laboratory methods, while the biological effect of such concentrations was investigated by the field methods of research. As a result of the laboratory and field experiments, it was determined that the most effective concentrations for the first-instar larvae of the codling moth are 10^6–10^7 spores per ml.

3 tabs, 1 fig., 17 refs.

UDC [632.79+634.10] : 595.793.2 (477-924.85)

ZLYDENNA L. P. THE SAWFLIES (HYMENOPTERA: TENTHREDINIDAE) UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE FOREST-STEPPE ZONE OF UKRAINE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 101–102.

The peculiarities of development and harmful effect of the apple sawfly, *Hoplocampa testudinea* Klug, and the Continental plum sawfly, *Hoplocampa minuta* Christ, under the conditions of the Ukrainian forest-steppe zone are analysed.

1 tab., 4 refs.

UDC 632.9+595.768.12:635.1

KOROL T. S., NOVOSELSKA T. G., RUDENKO N. G. SUSCEPTIBILITY OF PHENOFORMS IN THE COLORADO POTATO BEETLE, *LEPTINOTARSA DECEMLINEATA* (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE) IMAGINES TO FOOF QUALITY WHEN FEEDING ON THE POTATO LEAVES // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 103–107.

When feeding on potato leaves of various resistance levels, the population structure changes depending on a factor of selection, which affects that population. The analysis of the results of experiments evaluating the frequency of phenoform occurrence dependent on the period of feeding on a genetically modified variety suggests that rare phenoforms, which survived up to the fifth day, later on have increased viability compared with the modal phenoform rank. This is, probably, a result of the genotype response norm marked by rare phenoforms.

3 tabs, 3 figs, 33 refs.

UDC 595.7+632+633.11 (477-924.85)

KRUT M. V. THE ROLE OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL FACTOR IN GROWING OF THE WINTER WHEAT CROP IN THE FOREST-STEPPE ZONE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 107–108.

In the forest-steppe zone of Ukraine, the entomological factor is frequently of no importance in growing a grain crop of the winter wheat. Therefore, most of the land under this crop does not require the use of insecticides.

1 tab., 3 refs.

UDC 632.9:595.727 (477-924.85)

LOBKO V. M., NEKHAY O. S. APPLICATION OF THE INSECTICIDES OF PHENYLPYRAZOL GROUP FOR PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS AGAINST THE ITALIAN LOCUST, *CALLIPTAMUS ITALICUS* L (ORTHOPTERA: ACRIDIDAE) IN THE STEPPE ZONE OF UKRAINE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 108–110.

The insecticides of the phenylpyrazol group, namely: Regent, 80%, and Adonis, 4% EC were tested against the larvae and imagines of the Italian locust in the steppe zone of Ukraine during 1996–1998. The pyrethroid preparation Karate, 5% EC was used for comparison. It was discovered that the insecticides Regent and Adonis possessed a high and prolonged protective effect when applied against larvae of the Italian locust on the alfalfa and sunflower.

3 tabs, 3 refs.

UDC 618.3:595.773.4 (477)

MASHKEY I. A., MISHCHENKO A. A., RULA A. N. HYPODERMATOSIS OF THE CATTLE IN UKRAINE AND DEVELOPMENT OF HOME-PRODUCED PREPARATIONS FOR ITS CONTROL // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 111–112.

Data about the cattle hypodermatosis spreading in the forest-steppe and steppe zones of Ukraine are given. A comparative analysis of the Butoks-50 and Ectocide preparations was conducted on the laboratory flies. It was revealed that: 1) against imagines, Butoks-50 is 2.5 times more toxic than Ectocide, when applied in the same dosage; 2) Ectocide is more efficient against larvae of the I–III instars – as much as 95% of larvae dies after a 24-hour period, while application of Butoks-50 kills only 75% of larvae; 3) when Ectocide is applied against the III instar larvae in the 0.5–1.0 cm^3 dosage, only 10% of pupae is formed, while application of Butoks-50 gives 40–50% of pupae.

7 refs.

UDC 630*453:595.7

MESHKOVA V. L. ZONING OF UKRAINE BY PROBABILITY AND AMPLITUDE OF PINE FOLIAGE PESTS GRADATIONS // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 112–114.

By means of the cluster analysis, zones with different probability and amplitude of pine foliage pests outbreaks are determined on the level of administrative regions of Ukraine. It was stated that outbreaks of *Diprion pini* L., *Neodiprion sertifer* Geoffr., *Panolis flammea* Schiff., *Bupalus piniarius* L. and *Dendrolimus pini* L. develop with the highest probability and maximal amplitude in the Kherson, Kharkov, and Lugansk regions.

3 tabs, 4 refs.

UDC 630*453:595.782:591.544

MESHKOVA V. L., GAMAYUNOVA S. G. POPULATION DYNAMICS OF THE TORTIX MOTHS (LEPIDOPTERA: TORTRICIDAE) WITHIN THE 11-YEAR SUN ACTIVITY CYCLE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 114–117.

By the means of 'epochs overlaying' population dynamics of five tortix moth species (*Tortrix viridana* L., *Archips crataegana* Hb., *Archips xylosteana* L., *Aleimma loeflingiana* L. and *Pandemis cerosana* Hb.) was analysed. Peculiarities of population wave development for different insect species and regions were stated.

5 figs, 6 refs.

UDC 630*453:595.7 (477.2)

NAZARENKO S. V. ENTOMOLOGICAL VERMINS OF THE PINE TREES OF THE LOWER DNIEPER SANDS // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 117–121.

The present work considers the species of entomological vermins in the artificial pine-tree plantations in the Lower Dnieper sands. The variety of species is divided into the following groups: the vermins of the needles; the vermins of the trunk; the vermins of the sprout and bud; the vermins of the root; the vermins of the seeds. The most dangerous species of the vermins are distinguished in each group, and a characteristic of population is given.

6 refs.

UDC [595.42+595.7] :: 591.531.22/.29:591.531.13 (477)

NIKITENKO G. N. THE ENTOMO- AND ACARIPHAGOUS ARTHROPODS OF THE SUCKING PESTS OF FRUIT AND BERRY CROPS IN UKRAINE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 121–124.

This paper summarizes the data on ten-year (1989–1999) investigations of entomo- and acariphagous arthropods of sucking pests on stone and seed-bearing fruits, berries and grapes in Ukraine. About 480 species of useful arthropods (262 predators and 214 parasites). have been identified. Data on finding, trophic relations, distribution on different crops, a level of parasitism (for parasites) have been described. There is also important information about the role of entomo- and acariphagous arthropods in control of some sucking pests. Ways of conservation and application of the useful entomo- and acarifagous fauna in the agrobiocoenoses are suggested.

14 refs.

UDC 595.787 [Hyphantria cunea Drury] :591.67

OMELYUTA V. P., SIMOCHKO V. V. *HYPHANTHRIA CUNEA* DRURY (LEPIDOPTERA: ARCTIIDAE) AS A POSSIBLE VECTOR OF *PSEUDOMONAS SYRINGAE* PV. *SYRINGAE* VAN HALL, A CAUSATIVE AGENT OF BACTERIAL CANKER // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 125–126.

The article presents the results of investigating a connection between *Hyphanthria cunea* and *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*. It was shown that the fall web-worm moth may be a mechanical vector of the bacterial canker rather than a biological causative agent of the disease.

1 tab., 7 refs.

UDC 632.7:635.918 (477.41)

PASHCHENKO G. V. THE MAIN PESTS OF CARNATION IN GREENHOUSES OF THE KIEV REGION // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 126–128.

In the greenhouse conditions, the carnation is affected by *Thrips tabaci* Lind. and *Myzodes persicae* Sulz. At the end of May, the tobacco thrips population comes to 0.01–2.4 specimen per plant, and that of the green peach aphid – 6.2 specimen per plant. The maximum population of the plants occurs in the first and second decades of September: for the tobacco thrips it amounts to 27.1 specimen per plant, while for the green peach aphid – up to 46.2 specimen per plant.

1 tab., 3 refs.

UDC 632.4:635.2

SAMILENKO A. YE., KOROL T. S. INDUCTION OF TROPHIC BEHAVIOUR IN A COLORADO POTATO BEETLE, *LEPTINOTARSA DECEMLINEATA* (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE) POPULATION. THE 'ATAVISTIC MEMORY' PHENOMENON // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 128–130.

A phenomenon of induction of trophic behaviour on the intraspecies level in a Colorado potato beetle population has been established. This phenomenon, which was given a preliminary name of 'atavistic memory' by us, substantiates the fact that the Colorado potato beetle genome still keeps historical information about feeding on wild species of *Solanum* sp.

1 tab., 12 refs.

UDC 632:634.1 (477)

SVIRIDOV S. V. THE LEAF MINERS ON THE APPLE-TREE IN THE ORCHARDS OF UKRAINE (A CHECK LIST AND IDENTIFICATION KEY ACCORDING TO THE CHARACTER OF DAMAGE) // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 130–134.

In the article, 27 species of leaf miners from 11 families of Lepidoptera, Coleoptera and Diptera are reported for the orchads of Ukraine. An original key for identification of common leaf miners according to the character of damage is given.

12 figs, 2 refs.

UDC 595.787 [Hyphantria cunea Drury] :591.9 (23.07) (477.87)

SIKURA A. A. ZONAL FEATURES OF DISTRIBUTION OF THE FALL WEB-WORM MOTH, *HYPHANTRIA CUNEA* DRURY (LEPIDOPTERA: ARCTIIDAE) IN THE TRANSCARPATHIANS // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 135–138.

Distribution of the fall web-worm moth was proved to be non-uniformal in the Transcarpathians. The distribution of the pest is confined to the lowland area where population of the orchards varies depending on a phase of population dynamics. Foothill and mountainous areas, the territory of which makes up four fifths of the entire region, are free from the fall web-worm moth. The reason for this is the climatic conditions unfavourable for development of the pest.

2 figs, 10 refs.

UDC 595.7:633.3 (477-924.85)

TRON N. M., LESOVOY N. M. WAYS OF INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ENTOMOPHAGES OF PESTS OF THE GARDEN PEA IN THE FOREST-STEPPE ZONE OF UKRAINE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 138–140.

The phytosanitary situation of the agrobiocenosis in the forest-steppe zone of Ukraine has been estimated. The agrotechnical methods have been determined to promote an increase in entomophagous insects efficiency, which in its turn leads to increasing the crop by 20–30%.

4 refs.

UDC 634.0.453 (477.87)

TURIS YE. V. RESEARCH OF THE VERMIN INSECTS OF OAK-WOODS IN THE TRANSCARPATHIANS // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 140–141.

In this article, dynamics of the vermin insects population in the oak-woods of the Transcarpathians is analysed. A comparative analysis of different methods of wood protection has been made. A new approach to controlling the vermins of the woods has been given.

UDC 595.727:632.7 (477-924.86)

CHAYKA V. N. RESTORATION OF THE GRASS-HOPPERS (ORTHOPTERA: ACRIDIDAE) STATUS IN THE STEPPE ZONE OF UKRAINE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 142–146.

The results of a five-year monitoring of the grass-hoppers in Ukraine have been summarised. The population dynamics, structure of population, and typical biotopes of the pests have been studied. The causes of mass reproduction outbursts of the grass-hoppers over the recent years have been analysed.

3 figs, 19 refs.

UDC 632.951

CHERNIY A. M., KRYZHANOVSKAYA T. V., NEVEROVSKAYA T. M., TRON N. M., KOLODYAZHNY O. I., RODITAKIS N. YE. ATTRACTIVENESS OF SEMIOCHEMICALS FOR THE GLASSHOUSE WHITEFLY, *TRIALEURODES VAPORARIORUM* WESTWOOD (HOMOPTERA: ALEURODIDAE) AND THE TOBACCO THRIPS, *THRIPS TABACI* LINDEMANN (THYSANOPTERA: THRIPIDAE) // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 146–148.

Attractive and repellent action of plant extracts from *Laura glauca, Salvia officinalis, Drimia maritima* (exstracts of plants and individual substances) are considered for the glasshouse whitefly *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* and the tobacco thrips *Thrips tabaci*. Attractive and repellent properties of the extracts were estimated according to positive, negative, or neutral olfactometric reactions of insects. The study of sample attractiveness was carried out in a greenhouse on the tomato (glasshouse whitefly) and the cucumber (tobacco thrips). It was shown, that the extracts from *Laura glauca* leaves and *Salvia officinalis* flowers are repellents for the tobacco thrips and glasshouse whitefly. At the same time, the extracts from *Drimia maritima* and Anise aldehyde are attractants for these insects.

2 tabs, 5 refs.

UDC 595.782:15:591.16 (477)

SHELESTOVA V. S., GONCHARENKO O. I., PANKO N. LONG-TERM FORECASTING OF POPULATION DYNAMICS OF THE CODLING MOTH, *CARPOCAPSA POMONELLA* (LEPIDOPTERA: TORTRICIDAE) IN UKRAINE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 149–150.

The article discusses the main cause of mass reproduction outbursts of *Carpocapsa pomonella* – the solar activity variation, which influences circulation of the atmosphere. This makes it possible to forecast the development of the codling moth populations, as well as the extent of damage caused by this insect by using the data of observations of the outer space condition.

2 refs.

Technical Entomology

UDC 595.70:638.8

BOYCHUK YU. D. LABORATORY CULTIVATION OF RARE AND ENDANGERED INSECT SPECIES AS A POSSIBLE WAY OF PRESERVING THEIR GENOFOND // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 151–152.

The opportunities provided by technical entomology to preserve rare and endangered species have been discussed.

8 refs.

UDC 595.787 [Dendrolimus pini L.] :59.061:578.083.5

GAMAYUNOYA S. G., NOVAK L. V. THE MORPHOTYPES OF ADULTS OF THE PINE MOTH, *DENDROLIMUS PINI* L. (LEPIDOPTERA: LASIOCAMPIDAE) IN THE NATURAL AND LABORATORY POPULATIONS // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 152–155.

Imagines of the pine moth are divided into several morphotypes according to the color of their wings. For breeding, the most viable specimen are brown-gray and dark-brown with dark-gray stripes.

2 figs, 5 refs.

UDC 638.26

DANSHINA YE. V. A NEW TECHNIQUE TO IMPROVE VIABILITY OF THE CHINESE SILKWORM, *BOMBYX MORI* L. (LEPIDOPTERA: LYMANTRIIDAE) BY COOLING EGGS DURING DIAPAUSE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 155–157.

The reseach results for the years of 1998–2000 have been presented. For the first time, it was shown that the effect of low temperatures on the silkworm embryos during the diapause results in elimination of less viable specimen, in which the processes of diapause formation are distorted. The more viable part of the caterpillars was tested to infection and proved to be more resistant to the nuclear polyhedrosis virus.

1 tab., 1 fig., 15 refs.

UDC 595.7

ZLOTIN A. Z. WAYS OF DEVELOPING TECHNICAL ENTOMOLOGY IN UKRAINE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 157–159.

The most perspective ways to develop technical entomology in Ukraine are considered. Special attention is paid to the necessity of further exploration of theoretical aspects of mass development, improvement of the ways to optimize insect culture viability and productivity, as well as to the methods of regulating the structure of an artificial insect population.

17 refs.

UDC 595.787 [Lymanthria dispar L.]

KRIVDA L. S. THE POLIMORPHOUS STRUCTURE OF THE GIPSY MOTH, *LYMANTRIA DISPAR* L. (LEPIDOPTERA: LYMANTRIIDAE) POPULATION AND ITS DETERMINING FACTORS // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 159–161.

As a result of the experiments conducted it was proved that viability of the gipsy moth caterpillars of two main phenotypes – the black and the grey ones – depends on the population density. For laboratory estimation of the gipsy moth larvae viability, it was proposed to put 20 eggs (average hatching of larvae – 15 specimen), rather than 25 eggs (average hatching of larvae – 20 specimen) per jar.

2 tabs, 5 refs.

UDC 638.38

LYASHENKO V. V., BELETSKIY YE. N., LYUTENKO V. S., LITVIN V. M. THE DYNAMICS OF THE CHINESE SILKWORM, *BOMBYX MORI* L. (LEPIDOPTERA: LYMANTRIIDAE) VIABILITY CHANGING AND ITS FORECASTS // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 162–164.

The main research results about the influence of the sun activity and speed of its changing on Bombyx mori viability have been presented in this article. A viability forecast for the years of 2000–2003 for the Chinese silkworm caterpillers has been made.

4 tabs, 9 refs.

UDC 595.7.082.26

MARKINA T. YU., GALANOVA O. V. PREMIXES AS NEW BIOSTIMULATORS OF INSECT CULTURE VIABILITY // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 164–166.

Application of premixes of different composition have been shown to increase the viability and productivity of insect cultures in accordance with the goals of rearing programs.

2 tabs, 8 refs.

UDC 595.787:591.4:576.2:577.158

MOROZ M. S. FITOECDISTEROIDS AFTER-EFFECT ON PRODUCTIVITY OF *LYMANTRIA DISPAR* L. (LEPIDOPTERA: LYMANTRIIDAE) AND *MALACOSOMA NEUSTRIA* L. (LEPIDOPTERA, LASIOCAMPIDAE) UNDER CONDITIONS OF TEMPERATURE STRESS // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 166–170.

The results of research on after-effect of a fitoecdisteroids mixture under conditions of adverse influence of the environment temperature factor on productivity of *Lymantria dispar* L. and *Malacosoma neustria* L. are given. It has been established that due to stimulation by a mixture of fitoecdisteroids at the embryonic and postembryonic stages of *L. dispar* L. and *M. neustria* L. improvement of biological parameters is possible during four generations.

5 figs, 6 refs.

UDC 595.7.082

MUKHINA O. YU., MAKSIMOVA YU. P. TO OPTIMIZATION OF THE GIPSY MOTH, *LYMANTRIA DISPAR* L. (LEPIDOPTERA: LYMANTRIIDAE) BREEDING ON ARTIFICIAL NUTRIENT MEDIA // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 170–171.

To optimize the gipsy moth breeding, two biostimulators have been studied, namely: Ammonium chloride as an agent activating insect ferment system, and SILK as an agent of hormonal and neurotropic action.

1 tab., 1 ref.

UDC 638.2

OSTAPENKO L. N., ZLOTIN A. Z. SELECTION OF HIGHLY VIABLE CHINESE SILKWORM, *BOMBYX MORI* L. (LEPIDOPTERA: LYMANTRIIDAE) CATERPILLARS BY CHEMOTAXIS REACTION // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 171–173.

A new method of selecting highly viable first instar caterpillars at the initial breeding stage, according to their maximum sensitivity to mulberry leaf smell (by chemotaxis) was suggested and proved to be very efficient.

1 tab., 3 refs.

UDC 579.873.71

POVAZHNA T. M., YANISHEVSKA G. S., BOYKO N. A. THE SENSIBILITY OF THE MOSQUITO *AEDES AEGYPTI* L. (DIPTERA: CULICIDAE) LARVAE TO COMPLEX ACTION OF ENTOMOPATHOGENIC BACTERIA // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 173–177.

Entomocidal properties of bacterial associations extracted from the internal microflora of mosquito (*Aedes, Culex, Culiseta*) larvae taken from natural reservoirs, and those of entomopathogenic bacteria complexes were studied. The obtained bacterial complexes were considered promising due to their entomocidity for larvae of *A. aegypti* and prolonged entomopathogenic action.

5 tabs, 5 refs.

UDC 595.787:577.1

POKOZIY Y. T., ARETYNSKA T. B., TROKOZ V. O., ALEKSENITSER M. L. THE OAK SILKWORM, *ANTHERAEA PERNYI* GUÉRIN (LEPIDOPTERA: SATURNIDAE) IN UKRAINE AND PROSPECTS FOR USING IT IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 177–178.

The results of experimental investigations into selection and development of new biotechnological techniques using the physical methods of the oak silkworm growth stimulation are provided.

UDC 638.26

SAFONOVA T. V. A NEW TECHNIQUE OF TESTING AND ESTIMATION OF THE CHINESE SILKWORM, *BOMBYX MORI* L. (LEPIDOPTERA: LYMANTRIIDAE) HYBRIDS IN UKRAINE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 178–180.

New methods of the Chinese silkworm testing have been elaborated. The methods were tried with the account of optimal and pessimal background. To estimate the biomaterial quality according to its viability, a total viability index has been used.

1 tab., 4 refs.

Acarology and Arachnology

UDC 595.42:591.431.2

AKIMOV I. A., BADANIN I. V. STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF GNATHOSOMAL MOBILE APPENDAGES OF THE FREE-LIVING PROSTIGMATA MITES (ACARI: TROMBIDIFORMES) // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 181–184.

A general plan of gnathosomal structures of the free-living Prostigmata mites is associated with the functional character of the chelicerae and pedipalpae. As a rule, mouthpart modifications are dependent on different ways of prey grasping and sucking.

1 fig., 22 refs.

UDC 595.44 (477.51)

YEVTUSHENKO K. V. THE EUSYNANTHROPIC SPIDERS (ARANEI) OF THE CHERNIGOV FOREST ZONE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 184–185.

Data related to 23 species of the eusynanthropic spiders dwelling in houses and cellars of the Chernigov forest zone are given.

1 tab., 7 refs.

UDC 595.4:591.42 [598.2+599.32+599.426] (447)

ZABLUDOVSKAYA S. A. THE MITES (ACARIFORMES: TROMBIDIFORMES, SARCOPTIFORMES) OF THE NASAL CAVITY OF BIRDS AND SMALL MAMMALS OF UKRAINE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 186–188.

The data of studying Sarcoptiformes and Trombidiformes mites of the nasal cavity of birds and small mammals in steppe, forest-steppe and forest zones, and the Carpathian National Park are presented.

1 tab., 25 refs.

UDC 595.422 (211/212-11)

KOLODOCHKA L. A. DISTRIBUTION AND ECOMORPHOLOGICAL GROUPS OF THE PHYTOSEIIDAE MITES (PARASITIFORMES: GAMASINA) OF THE PALAEARCTIC REGION // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 188–191.

New data on the distribution of Phytoseiidae within the Palaearctic region are given. Ecomorphological groups are proposed based on associating Phytoseiidae with certain types of habitat.

4 refs.

UDC 595.44 (477.62)

PROKOPENKO YE. V. SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE ARANEOFAUNA (ARANEI) DISTRIBUTION IN URBANIZED LANDSCAPES // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 191–193.

Features and tendencies of population variation in the urban parks spiders under the effect of anthropogenic factors of a large industrial city have been studied. Parks of the central part of the city, as contrasted with the suburbs, are characterized by poor species variety and decreasing population density of spiders.

1 fig., 8 refs.

UDC 595.42 (477)

SKLYAR V. YE. THE MITES FROM THE FAMILY PARASITIDAE OUDEMANS, 1901 (MESOSTIGMATA: GAMASINA) OF UKRAINE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 193–197.

As a result of long-term investigation (1967–1999) and a study of literature, it was established that in Ukraine 55 species of mites from the family Parasitidae are found, which belong to 6 genera, namely: *Holoparasitus* Oudemans (3 species), *Pergamasus* Berl. (21 species), *Parasitus* Latr. (23 species), *Gamasodes* Oudemans (2 species), *Saprogamasus* Willm. (1 species), *Poecilochirus* G. et R. Canestrini (5 species). 6 species are indicated as new for the fauna of Ukraine: *Parasitus (P.) numismaticus* Vitzt., 1930, *P. (V.) maschkeae* Willm., 1936, *P. (C.) copridis* Costa, 1963, *Gamasodes spininger* (Träg., 1910), *P. (C.) asisaticus* Davyd., 1984, and 1 species is described as new for science: *Poecilochirus* sp. n. Data about biology of mites from this family in Ukraine are presented.

38 refs.

UDC 595.423 (477.62+477.64)

SHTIRTS A. D., YAROSHENKO N. N. CYCLICAL DYNAMICS OF THE ORIBATID MITES (ACARI: ORIBATEI) OF THE KAMENNYE MOGILY STEPPE NATURE RESERVE // THE KHARKOV ENTOMOL. SOC. GAZETTE. – 2000. – VOL. VIII, ISS. 2. – P. 197–200.

Structure and seasonal dynamics of the oribatid mites biocoenoses in three departments of the nature reserve were being studied over the year. The principal biocoenotic characteristics were established, namely: species diversity, structure of domination, population density, and population peaks.

9 figs, 3 refs.