Vestnik zoologii, **48**(2): 189–190, 2014
DOI: 10.2478/vzoo-2014-0010

Vestnik zoologii
Journal of Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology

NOTES

About New Records of Rare Species *Donacilla* (Mollusca, Bivalvia) and *Ophelia bicornis* in the Black Sea Intertidal Zone [О новых находках редких видов *Donacilla cornea* (Mollusca, Bivalvia) и *Ophelia bicornis* в прибойной зоне Чёрного моря]. — *Donacilla cornea* (Poli, 1791) and *Ophelia bicornis* Savigny in Lamarck, 1818 are key species in several specific Black Sea types of sand beaches. Last decades, these species disappeared from the most known localities along the Black Sea coast (Zaitsev, Polikarpov, 2002). Hundreds of living *Donacilla cornea* (Poli, 1791) were sampled on supralittoral and pseudolittoral of gravel spit of the Sasyk Lake near Eupatoria City, Western Crimea (45°11′1.15″ N, 33°26′6.97″ E, 19.05.2013). In the Black Sea this species was reported as inhabitant of pseudolittoral zones of sandy beaches (Mokievsky, 1949). However, in these places it was sampled in the layer of gravel. This is the first record of *Donacilla cornea* in the given such habitat. *Ophelia bicornis* was sampled on the supralittoral and pseudolittoral sands along the spit of the Lake Liman in the Karadzha Gulf, Tarkhankut Cape (45°22′40.47″ N, 32°30′43.04″ E and 45°22′23.46″ N, 32°30′50.82″ E; 01.05.2013). It is a first annotated report about this species in Ukraine for the last decades. — **M. O. Son, A. V. Koshelev** (Odessa Branch Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas, NAS of Ukraine).

On the Records of a New for Ukrainian Fauna Mollusk Species *Micromenetus dilatatus* (Gastropoda, Planorbidae) [О находках нового для Украины вида пресноводных моллюсков *Micromenetus dilatatus* (Gastropoda, Planorbidae)]. — *Micromenetus dilatatus* (Gould, 1841) — is widespread distributed in Atlantic subregion Non-Arctic Region species of Micromenetus F. C. Baker, 1945 genus (Старобогатов, 1970). Its natural areal stretches in the eastern part of the North America from Florida to Canada. In European water reservoirs it is an intruder brought here by man. First it was found here in England (Manchester outskirts) in 1869 (Kerney, 1999). In 3–3.5 decades this mollusk appeared in Germany, the Netherlands (Gloër, Meier-Brook, 1998; Geiter et al., 2002; Haldemann, 2003; Müller et al., 2005), Czech Republic (Beran, 2002, 2003, 2005; Sefrová, Zaštievka, 2005). In Ukraine this species was found for the first time on 06.06.1991 in Dobrotvir water reservoir made on the river Western Bug, for the second time on 02.07.1994 (only two specimens were found). And on 01.08.2001 it was registered in Burshtyn water reservoir on the river Gnyla Lypa (Burshtyn, Ivano-Frankivsk Region). The population density is 0.5 sp./m^2 in Dobrotvir, and 0.15 sp./m^2 in Burshtyn. They were found from water edge up to 0.8 m depth. They live on different substrata: in Dobrotvir water reservoir — on slimy concrete plates lining its bottom (67 %), silk sandy-clay bottom sediments with high quantity of large plant detritus (30.5 %), they also occur on the water surface (1 %), on allochthonic material (1.6 %) in Burshtyn water reservoir — on greatly silted sections of the left sloping bank with decaying water macrophyte (58.7 %), detritus-silty bottom sediments and small boulders (41.3 %). Both reservoirs are used for cooling circulating waters from thermoelectric power plants. From other Planorbidae species usual in the fauna of Ukraine *M. dilatatus* is well distinguished with aperture: its basal edge is tied downwards making strict angle with columellar edge and with the last whorl (it is angular and the part of the last whorl is flat). Specimen shells are dark brown in Dobrotvir and yellow-green in Burshtyn. *M. dilatatus* shell dimensions (height and width) are: 0.9—1.3 and 2.0–3.5 in Dobrotvir; 0.8–1.2 and 1.9–3.5 in Burshtyn. Detailed illustrated redescriptions of *M. dilatatus* are given in the following works (Piechocki A., Mięczaki: Fauna slodkowodna Polski. — Warszawa — Poznań: Panstw. wydawn. naukowe, 1979. — Zesz. 7. — 187 s., Стадниченко А. П. Прудовиковообразные (пузырчиковые, витушковые, катушковые): Фауна Украина. — Киев : Наук. думка, 1990. — Т. 29, вып. 4. — 209 с.). Possible reasons for this exotic mollusk intrusion into Dobrotvir and Burshtyn water reservoirs are: 1) aquarium fauna expansion, 2) fish-farming as it happened in the system of Konyn lakes in Poland with Ctenopharyngodon idella intrusion. Collected materials are stored in the State Natural Museum of NAS of Ukraine, Lviv (№ G 1451 and G 1452). — **A. P. Stadnychenko** (Ivan Franko State University of Zhytomyr).

Notes on the Nesting Habits of *Leptochilus regulus* (Hymenoptera, Vespidae, Eumeninae) [Замечания об особенностях гнездования *Leptochilus regulus* (Hymenoptera, Vespidae, Eumeninae)]. — The solitary wasp *Leptochilus* (*Neoleptochilus*) *regulus* (de Saussure, 1855) occurs in the Mediterranean, specifically in the South Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East (Gusenleitner, 1993) as well as in the Transcaucasia (Kurzenko, 1978). Ferton (1901) was the first to publish the notes on nests of this species found in several localities in France; he gave them under the name *Odynerus gallicus* de Saussure, 1855. Actually, *O. gallicus* is a junior synonym of *L. regulus* (van der Vecht, Fisher, 1972). According to Ferton, the nests of *L. regulus* were multicellular; females constructed them in preexisting cavities. Such were hollow stems, cavities in stones, and *Helix* snail shells; the partitions between nest cells were made of gravel and earth; however, this earth did not cement the gravel, which was laying loosely. In the same paper (Ferton, 1901) he also described the nesting of another species, *Leptochilus* (s. str.) *mauritanicus* (Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau, 1841) (under the name *Odynerus mauritanicus* Lepeletier) in the shell of *Sphincterochila candidissima* (Draparnaud, 1801). Summarizing the data on the nesting habits of the species in the genus *Leptochilus*, Parker (1966) cited Ferton's observations on *L. mauritanicus* but missed his data on *L. regulus*. In the sequel, this data were also missed in the paper published by the author (Fateryga, 2013). Then, a multicellular nest of *L. regulus* was revealed in 3 mm hole of a reed stem disposed in a trap-nest in the Crimea, Ukraine (Fateryga, 2013). Additional nest record was made by the author in September 2013 in petrophytic steppe near Simferopol (also in the Crimea). The nest was also obtained from the trap-nest constructed of reed stems; the inner diameter of the stem with the nest was 2.6 mm. The structure of the partitions between nest cells was identical to that of the previous descriptions (Ferton, 1901; Fateryga, 2013). The nest consisted of nine cells; first eight cells contained prepupae in cocoons, while the ninths one was incomplete and contained dead mother wasp together with the puparium of a circular-seamed fly. Thus, *L. regulus* is the only known Palaearctic species in the genus *Leptochilus* which nests in broad range of preexisting cavities. Other Palaearctic species with known nesting habits, i. e., *Leptochilus* (*Lionotulus*) *alpestris* (de Saussure, 1855) and *L. mauritanicus*, nest only in snail shells (Ferton, 1901; Fabre, 1993; Amolin, 2005; Fateryga, 2013); however, there are no evidences that they cannot nest in other types of substrate due to scant observations on their behavior. Adult feeding of a female *L. regulus* was observed in the Crimea on the flowers of *Mentha longifolia* (Lamiaceae). — **A. V. Fateryga** (Karadag Nature Reserve, NAS of Ukraine, Feodosiya, Ukraine; e-mail: fater_84@list.ru).

A New Breeding Site of Spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia* (Aves, Ciconiiformes) Nesting in Lower Reaches of the Dnipro ("Velikiy Lug" National Park, Ukraine) [Новая находка колпицы, *Platalea leucorodia* (Aves, Ciconiiformes) на гнездовании в низовьях Днепра (Национальный природный парк «Великий Луг», Украина)]. — The spoonbill, *Plata lealeucordia* Linnaeus, 1758 (Threskiornithidae), is included in the Red Data List of Ukraine (2009) as a vulnerable species. According to available published data the main part of its population breeds in the lower Danube, Eastern Sivash and on Lebyazhyi islands of Karkinitskii Bay of the Black Sea. On July 10, 2013 a breeding pair of Spoonbills was found in a mixed colony of Ciconiiformes (*Ardeola ralloides* (Scopoli, 1769), *Egretta garzetta* Linnaeus, 1766) during the birds census on "Great and Little Kuchugury" islands (upper part of Kakhovka reservoir — Zaporizhia Region). The nest was located in a flooded forest on a dead Black Poplar, at a height of 4 m, in a tree crutch near trunk base. One grown up nestling was in the nest, the other was found dead under the tree. Next visit of the nesting territory showed that the chick has successfully left the nest. According to our data it is the first verified sighting of Spoonbill breeding in the Dnipro valley. The breeding territory of this species is situated in a strictly protected zone of "Velikiy Lug" National Park (Zaporizhia Region, Vasylivka District) therefore there is a hope for further expansion of Spoonbill in the area. — **V. A. Busel** ("Velikiy Lug" National Park, Ukraine).