

NOTES

The New Data on the Findings of Spiders of the Family Athypidae (Araneae, Mygalomorphae) Within Deciduous Forest Zone of Ukraine [Новые данные о находках пауков семейства Атипиде (Araneae, Mygalomorphae) в пределах зоны широколиственных лесов Украины]. — The genus *Atypus* Latreille, 1804 is presented by three species in the territory of Ukraine. *Atypus affinis* is recorded by Eichwald in 1830 from Kremenets (Ternopil Region), but since then new specimens of this species has not been found in Ukraine. According to the literature *A. muralis* Bertkau, 1890 is known from the forest-steppe and steppe zones, including Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Kherson (Polchaninova, Prokopenko, 2013), Odessa (Дели, 2012) Regions, foothills of the Crimea (Ковблюк, 2004) and the Carpathians (Положенцев, Акимцева, 1980), deciduous forest zone — Khmelnytsk Region (Kam'yanets-Podilskyi District, BR "Panovetska dacha"; Гур'янова, 2003) and Lviv (Khomets hill; Woźny, Czajka, 1993. Based on the collection of S. Pilawski, in 1934–1957). Unpublished data. Spiders collection of the Podolia from the Natural History Museum of Wrocław University, Poland (MPUWr; leg. S. Pilawski): Lviv Region, Zolochiv District, Holohory vil. (24.05.1938, 2 ♀), Chervone vil. (Lysa hill: 06.06.1938, 1 ♀), Bilyi Kamin vil. (Sviata hill: 08.06.1938, 1 ♀); Ternopil Region, Kremenets District, around Kremenets (06.16.1938; Kaminna hill, 3 ♀ and Strachova hill, 4 ♀). Our material: Lviv Region, Zolochiv district, Chervone vil. (Lysa hill: meadow steppe, 49°47'59" N, 24°42'49" E, 03.07.2013, 2 ♂), Holohirky vil. (meadow steppe, 49°46'09" N, 24°43'53" E, 20.06.2011, 11 ♂), Pustomy District, Hryniv vil. (meadow steppe, 49°41'24" N, 24°15'51" E, 05.07.2012, 2 ♂). In Ukraine according to the literature *A. piceus* (Sulzer, 1776) is known from the forest-steppe and steppe zones, including Donetsk, Luhansk and Kharkiv Regions (Polchaninova, Prokopenko, 2013), the Ukrainian Carpathians (Transcarpathians, Леротаї, 1989), deciduous forest zone — Lviv (Khomets hill; Woźny, Czajka, 1993. Based on the collection of S. Pilawski, in 1934–1957). Unpublished data. Spiders collection MPUWr; leg. S. Pilawski: Lviv Region., Zolochiv District, Trudovach vil. (24.07.1937, 2 ♀). Our material: Lviv Region, Zolochiv District, Stinka vil. (meadow steppe on a limestone outcrops, 49°47'37" N, 24°43'26" E, 03.07.2013, 1 ♂); Mykolaiv District, Dibrova vil. (meadow steppe on a sandstone outcrops, 49°30'20" N, 24°04'32" E, 17.07.2011, 2 ♂; pinewood on a sandstone outcrops, 49°31'23" N, 24°04'53" E, 17.07.2011, 2 ♂). The material is deposited in the Institute of Ecology of the Carpathians, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. — **A. Hirna** (Institute of Ecology of the Carpathians, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; e-mail: ahirna@i.ua); **V. Lyesnik** (Ivan Franko National University of L'viv; e-mail: vlesnik@i.ua).

New Find of *Tokophrya actinostyla* (Ciliophora, Suctorea) on a Fresh Water Copepod in Ukraine [Новая находка *Tokophrya actinostyla* (Ciliophora, Suctorea) на пресноводной копеводе в Украине]. — The epirotic ciliates *Tokophrya actinostyla* Collin, 1912, were recorded in August 2013 on the body surface (revealed on the syncephalon) of the cyclopoid copepod *Acanthocyclops viridis* (Jurine, 1820) from the littoral zone of the upper area of the Pripyat River, near Lyuboten village. The infection intensity was up to 4 individuals per host. *T. actinostyla* is a specific commensal suctorean ciliate that lives on the exoskeleton of cyclopoid copepods. In Ukraine, this species of suctorian ciliates was described only from Staray Desna Lake near village Makoshyno in Chernigiv Region (Dovgal I.V. Fauna of Ukraine. Vol. 36: Ciliates – Ciliophora. Is. 1: 199), from *Eucyclops serrulatus* (Fischer, 1851). The cyclopoid copepod *A. viridis* was recorded as a host of *T. actinostyla* for the first time. The ciliates of this species characterized by stalked form of zooids and stalk deeped into the body in a special cavity connected with pelliculas by the system of fibrils. — **T. S. Rybka** (Institute of Hydrobiology, Kyiv, Ukraine), **I. V. Dovgal** (Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, NAS of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine).

The First Finding of Invasive Species *Megabruchidius dorsalis* (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Bruchinae) in the Fauna of Ukraine [Первая находка инвазивного вида *Megabruchidius dorsalis* (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Bruchinae) в фауне Украины]. — For the first time *Megabruchidius dorsalis* (Fähræus, 1839) is revealed on the territory of Ukraine. It is the invasive species whose initial areal covers South-Eastern Asia (China, Taiwan, India, and Japan). Throughout the territory of Europe it was recorded for the first time in 1988 in Italy (Zampetti M. F. *Megabruchidius dorsalis* new record and *Acanthoscelides pallidipennis* new record for the Italian fauna Coleoptera Bruchidae // Bollettino Dell'Associazione Romana Di Entomologia. — 1988. — 4. — P. 63–70), and only 20 years after the species was found in Hungary, Switzerland (Ramos Y. R. Revisión del género *orowiec* *Megabruchidius* Borowiec, 1984 (Coleoptera: Bruchidae y nuevas citas para la fauna Europea // Boletín Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa. — 2009. — 45. — P. 371–382) and France (Fritzsche K., Delobel A. *Megabruchidius dorsalis* (Fähræus, 1839), Bruche nouvelle pour la faune française (Col., Chrysomelidae, Bruchinae) // Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France. — 2012. — 117, N 3. — P. 389–390). The seeds of forage plant (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) were collected in 18.03.2014 on the territory of town Avdiyivka, Donetsk Region of Ukraine (48°13'09" N, 37°73'04" E). Imagoes (2 ♀) emerged under the laboratory conditions in the beginning of April (2 and 7.04.2014). One specimen of dead imago (female) and one last instar larva were revealed during the examination of seeds. Besides of *Gleditsia triacanthos*, the species is able to develop in seeds of *G. japonica*, *G. sinensis*, *G. rolfei*. — V. V. Martynov, T. V. Nikulina (Donetsk National University, Ukraine).

***Anisus strauchianus* (Mollusca, Gastropoda, Planorbidae) — a New Species for the Seversky Donets River Basin** [*Anisus strauchianus* (Mollusca, Gastropoda, Planorbidae) — новый вид из бассейна реки Северский Донец]. — In Ukraine to date the finds of *Anisus strauchianus* (Clessin, 1884) have been known only from the Dnipro River Basin and River Molochynaya (Stadnichenko, 1990). In July-August 2011 in the Donetsk part of the Seversky Donets River basin we found various shells of different degree of preservation and one live mollusk belonging to *Anisus strauchianus* (Clessin, 1884). The correctness of the material identification has been confirmed by V. V. Anistratenko. — S. Pisarev (Kramatorsk Research Center of Studying Young People).

New Records of the Chinese Sleeper, *Percottus glenii* (Perciformes, Odontobutidae), in Desna River Basin [Новая находка ротана головешки, *Percottus glenii* (Perciformes, Odontobutidae), в бассейне р. Десна]. — In the Desna river basin the Chinese sleeper was detected at first time by Yu. K. Kutsokon (2012). 40 specimens of this species were caught in a floodplain lake near the natural boundary of Lubichiv Island. We found numerous Chinese sleepers in drainage channels near Yasna Zirka village (Nosivskiy Region, Chernihiv District) in July 2013; Sl = 49.0–110 mm. They comprised about 50 % of fish fauna. The remaining 50 % were the Crucian carp *Carassius gibelio* (Bloch, 1782). And only one specimen of the Tench *Tinca tinca* (Linnaeus, 1758), Sl = 90.0 mm was caught there. These drainage channels are associated with fish ponds. We found that the Chinese sleeper migrated from them to the channels. We also inspected several other ponds around the channels and no one specimen of *Percottus glenii* was found there. Two specimens of the Chinese sleeper were caught in the Oster river (the Desna river basin) near Nizhin on May 2, 2014; Sl = 54.0 and 76.0 mm. The specimens were caught below the dam in the thickets of flooded coastal vegetation. The depth of the river at this point is not more than 20 cm. Our attempts to find the Chinese sleeper above the dam were unsuccessful. Apparently the dam with top discharge becomes a serious barrier for its distribution. The dam height is more than 1.5 m. Although investigated drainage channels are the part of the river Oster system, we presume that *Percottus glenii* will not be able to colonize the Oster river system till the end of 2013. Probably it can occur gradually, year after year. Our finding allows considering these fishponds as a source of Chinese sleeper invasion into the river. — A. M. Roman' (National Science Museum of Natural History, NAS of Ukraine).