

The

Entomologist's Record

and Journal of Variation

Volume 122 • Part 6

November/December 2010



Edited by C. W. Plant

www.entrecord.com

**A publication of The Amateur
Entomologists' Society**

another extremely rare dragonfly – *Selisiothemis nigra* (Vander Linden, 1825) (see Beschovski, V. & Gashtarov, V., 1997. *Selisiothemis nigra* (Vander Linden, 1825) a new genus and species for the Bulgarian fauna (Odonata: Anisoptera: Libellulidae). *Entomol. Z.* 107: 309-310). At the same time in 2010, the authors and several other English dragonfly watchers visited the same locality, but no *Lindenia* were observed.

This species record the total number of known Odonata in Bulgarian to 67 species of 40 genera.— VICTOR GASHTAROV, P.O. Box 1733, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria (E-mail: vgashtarov@yahoo.com) and STOYAN BESHKOV, National Museum of Natural History, Tzar Osvoboditel Blvd 1, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria (E-mail: beshkov@nmnhs.com).

On the distribution of *Propomacrus bimucronatus* (Pallas, 1781) (Col.: Eucheridae) in Bulgaria

The beetle *Propomacrus bimucronatus* (Pallas, 1781) has relatively small area of distribution limited to the Mediterranean region of Europe and Middle East of Asia (Young, 1989. Eucherinae (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) of the world: distribution and taxonomy. *Coleopts. Bull.* 43: 205-236; Bezdek 2006. Eucherinae, pp. 181. In: Löbl I., A. Smetana (eds.). *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera*, Vol. 3. Stenstrup, Apollo Books, 690 pp.). For Bulgaria the species was mentioned for the first time by Mašek (1985. První nález *Propomacrus bimucronatus* Pallas, 1781 v Bulharsku (Coleoptera Scarabaeidae – Eucharinae). *Zprávy Čs. Společ. Entomol. ČSAV* 21: 61-63 (in czech), then by Král & Malý (1993. New records of Scarabaeoidea (Coleoptera) from Bulgaria. *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohemoslovacae* 57: 17-29), Kalushkov & Dimova (1995. Applying of colour traps for faunistical and ecological researches of fam. Scarabaeidae (Coleoptera). *Third Nat. Conf of Entomology* 18-20 Sept., Sofia 260-263) and Gueorgiev (2001. Beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera) in Kresna Gorge. P. Beron (ed.): *Biodiversity of Kresna Gorge* 163-188).

The species was known from the Southern Black Sea Coast and the southern part of the Struma River Valley, in localities with a distinct Mediterranean influence (Primorsko (Mašek, 1985: 61), Sozopol, Arkutino, Lebnitsa (Král & Malý, 1993: 26); Kresna gorge: Yavorov railway station (Kalushkov & Dimova, 1995; Gueorgiev, 2001). We found a new locality in the Eastern Rhodopes Mountains, which connect the easternmost and the westernmost localities in Bulgaria (Fig. 1). The specimen (Plate 37) was collected at artificial light (160 watt MBFT bulb + 8 watt blacklight tube) in the first hour after starting of the

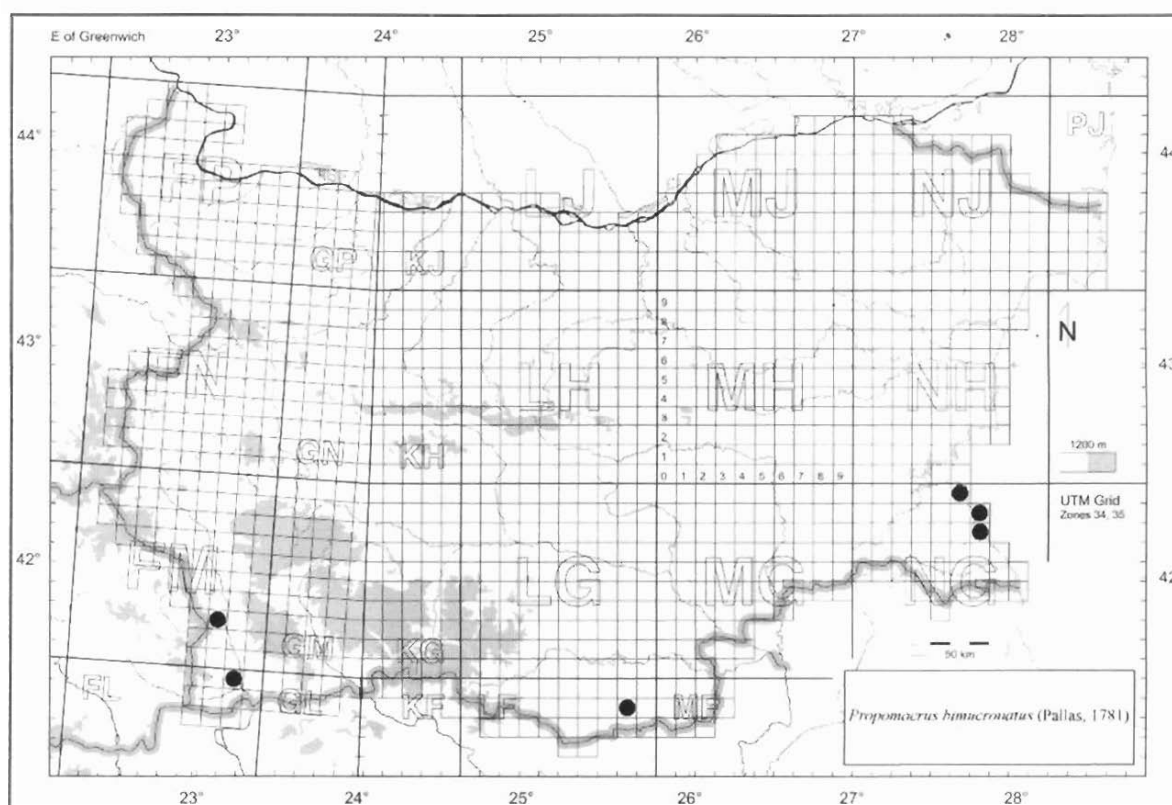


Figure 1. Distribution of *Propomacrus bimucronatus* in Bulgaria.

lamp. The exact label data are: the hill of Ada tepe near Krumovgrad, N 41°26'32.6" E 25°39'16.3", 400 m, 03.viii.2010, leg. B. Zlatkov & Ts. Ganeva. The native xerothermic oak forest of the hill has been completely destroyed and replaced with pine forest about 60 years ago. Now the native vegetation is recovering and among the pine-trees many other deciduous trees and bushes are growing, mainly oaks. The locality of the beetle is endangered by a mining company prospecting the region of the Eastern Rhodopes for gold. The company found high content of gold in the rocks and is planning to dig the hill. Because of the extensive overbuilding of the Black Sea Coast, we consider that the other localities of *P. bimucronatus* in Bulgaria are also critically endangered. Generally, the species is very rare and is considered as endangered of extinction. It is included in the EC Habitats Directive and IUCN Red list (Nieto & Alexander, 2010. *European Red List of Saproxylic Beetles*. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 45 pp. Available online at <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist>). The presence of *P. bimucronatus* indicates well-preserved natural habitats and is sufficient reason to enforce all activities for its protection.— ROSTISLAV BEKCHIEV, National Museum of Natural History, 1 Tsar Osvooboditel Blvd, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria (E-mail: rbekchiev@gmail.com) and BOYAN ZLATKOV, Sofia University, Departement of Zoology and Anthropology, Faculty of Biology, 8 Dragan Tsankov Blvd., 1164, Sofia, Bulgaria (E-mail: bzlatkov@gmail.com).



Plate 37. *Propomacrus bimucronatus* (Pallas, 1781) ♀, Eastern Rhodopes, Bulgaria.

Second record of the Clay Fan-foot *Paracolax tristalis* Fabr. (Lep.: Noctuidae) for Dorset, VC 9

Recent examination of stored samples from the Rothamsted Insect Survey light-trap near Corfe Castle (site 595, O.S. grid reference SY 984814) found that on the night of 30 June/1 July 2009 a single specimen of *Paracolax tristalis* was caught. This is only the second record for the county. It took over 60 years for this second appearance, with the first example of the species being recorded at light by A. Russell at Scar Bank, Swanage on 28 July 1948 (unpublished record at <http://www.dorsetmothgroup.org.uk>). The first record occurred during a notable period of immigration and it is likely that the 2009 specimen was also a migrant, as it turned up during a period where many migrant species were recorded locally.

In Britain this Nationally Scarce species is confined to south-east England where it occurs very locally in a small number of woodlands in Kent, Sussex and Surrey. It prefers sunny, sheltered areas amongst re-growth, where the larvae feed