UDK 595 (497.16)

SUPPLEMENTS

to the Fauna of Durmitor

IZVOD -- Donose se izvesne dopune podacima o nekim taksonomskim grupama čiji su rezultati proučavanja objavljeni u ranijim sveskama, kao i podaci sakupljeni na Durmitoru od inostranih stručnjaka za vreme turističkih poseta i dostavljeni redakciji ili objavljeni u inostranim časopisima.

ABSTRACT -- THE FAUNA OF DURMITOR, 4: *Supplements to the fauna of Durmitor.* Crnogorska akademija nauka i umjetnosti, Posebna izdanja knj. 24, Odjeljenje prirodnih nauka knj. 15, Titograd, 1991.

Supplements to contributions published in former volumes are given as well as some information collected by foreign colleagues during their visit to Durmitor mountain and sent to the editor or published in different journals.

Fauna, Durmitor, Yugoslavia

Some of the co-operators of our research project, who published their contributions in former volumes of "The fauna of Durmitor" had subsequently the opportunity to collect or to receive information on species not yet recorded from that mountain; these species are included in this supplement, as well as information on representatives of the fauna of the same area collected by several foreign entomologists who had recently the opportunity to visit Durmitor mountain and occasionally to collect a few species. Some of them published their findings in different journals or sent corresponding information to the editor.

INSECTA

COLEOPTERA

1. Carabidae

Mr. Claude JEANNE, 37 cours du Général Leclerc, 33210 LANGON (France), was kind enough to inform the editor by letter of November 9, 1988 that during a short visit to Durmitor mountain in August 1978 he collected some Carabidae bettles not recorded in the contribution of B. DROVENIK (1984), or to have to be commented:

1. *Nebria apfelbecki* Ganglbauer, 1892 (No 33. of Drovenik's list) from Durmitor has been described as *Nebria bosnica szelenyi* by Horvatovich in 1974.

2. *Trechus obtusus* Erichson, 1837 is very common in the forests around Crno Jezero (near Žabljak), but differs considerably, such as other representatives of the same species from the Diranic range, from the typical form spread in the Western Mediterranean; they ressemble to the f. *renati* Jeannel, 1927, but may represent a new subspecies. (Other species of the same genus, recorded by DROVENIK, *priapus* K. Daniel, 1902, *bosnicus* Ganglbauer, 1891 and *obtusiusculus* Ganglbauer, 1889 were not so common).

3. *Bradycellus collaris* Paykull, 1798, 1 specimen on Mt. Ališnica, 1800 m.

4. *Amara similata* Gyllenhal, 1810, 1 specimen in forest, 1400 m.

5. *Haptoderus unctulatus* Duftschmidt, 1812, common in forest as common as *H. brevis* (Duftschmidt, 1812)

Mr. J. COOTER, 19 Mount Crescent, Hereford, HR1 1NQ (England), spent the first two weeks of June 1985 accompanied by his father J.E.Cooter on Durmitor and published in The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, **126** (1990): 152, the following (somewhat shortened) information:

Some Carabidae (Col.) from Montenegro, Yugoslavia.– With one exception, the species listed below are new to the Durmitor Mountains and are not recorded by Drovenik (1984).

1. *Nebria bosnica* Ganglbauer ssp. *szelenyi* Horvatovich. Drovenik omits this species, but includes the very related *Nebria apfelbecki* Ganglb. Horvatovich (1974, Folia ent. Hung., 27 (1):81–92) in his revision of the subspecies of *Nebria bosnica* Gangl. has shown *apfelbecki* to be restricted to the Volujak and Maglić massifs of Herzegovina, and the sub–species inhabiting the Durmitor massif to be a new sub–species. We found this sub–species at Korita, 1950 m, 6.VI; Sedlo, 1907 m, 11.VI; Brojišta, 1750–1800 m, 4 and 6. VI.

2. *Nebria gyllenhali* (Schoenherr). Although recorded by Drovenik, its distribution in the Durmitors is not well known. We found it around Crno jezero, 1420 m, 3–9.VI and Ivan do, 1450 m, 5.VI. None were found at higher altitudes.

3. *Trechus obtusus* Er. is not among the eight Trechinae listed by Drovenik, nor is it included in the section on species likely to be found in the Durmitors (op. cit. page 217). We collected it in the woodland beside the Otoka, 1420 m, 8.VI and near the Crno jezero, 1420 m, 15.VI (and at Lazovi, 1120 m, 13.VI in the Biogradski National Park).

4. *Pterosticus unctulatus* (Dufts.) appears to be a curious omission from Drovenik's list in view of the large numbers (54) we encountered during the first two weeks of June. Woodland around Crno Jezero; woodland beside Otoka; Kamenjača lex; Ivan do. Often was found in company with *P.brevis* (Dufts.) under logs, stones and the like in heavily shaded conifer woodland with little or no ground flora. Both belong to s.–g. *Haptoderus.*

5. *Badister bipustulatus* (F.). The genus *Badister* Clairville is not included in Drovenik's list. It was found at Žabljak, 1420 m, 12 VI.

2. **Nitidulidae**

Meligethes cooteri Audisio sp. nov., 1 ♂, Durmitor, Čvorov Bogaz, 2000 m, 6.VI 1985, leg. J. Cooter on *Ranunculus* sp. The species is closely related to *M. viduatus* (Herr, 1841) and to *M.pedicularius* (Gyllenhal, 1808). The description is published in "Bolletino dell'Associazione Romana di Entomologia", **43** (1988) (1–4): 25–28.

HYMENOPTERA

1. **Diprionidae**

Monostemus juniperi (Linnaeus, 1758), 1 specimen captured by J. COOTER at

Žabljak, ca 1600 m on June 1985; identified by Mr. Neil Springate of the British Museum (N.H.), London who informed him that both the European members of the genus (*juniperi* and *obscuratus* Hartig) are generally regarded as northern and central European, the record from Durmitor Mountains therefore representing a markedly southerly extention for *juniperi*. The specimen had been donated to the British Museum.– The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, **124** (1988): 206.

2. **Pamphilidae**

Cephalica falleni (Dalman, 1823), collected by J. COOTER in June 1985 in woodland near the Crno jezero identified by Mr. N. D. Springate of the British Museum (N.H.) informing him that the capture extends the known range of the species several hundred miles southwards. The species is a northern and central European whose larvae live solitarily in silken tubes on *Picea abies* (L.) and *P. obovata* Ledebour. The specimen has been donated to the National Collection. – The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, **124** (1988): 177.

ARANEAE

Vlastimil RUŽIČKA, Institute of Landscape Ecology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Na sádkách 7, 370 05 České Budejovice, Czechoslovakia, in a letter of 31.1.1991, to which were joined two reprints and a paper in press, informed the editor that he collected in 1985 the folloving spiders in the debris of the limestone mountain range Durmitor (some comments are added from the mentioned papers):

1. *Drassodes heeri* (Pavesi, 1873): Sedlo (1900 m), 8. VII – 3 ♀♀ (det. J. Buchar);

2. *Drassodes lapidosus* (Walck., 1802): Sedlo (1900 m), 8. VII – 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

3. *Theridion bellicosum* Sim., 1873: Dević kam (1900 m), 7.VII – 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀; Ledena pećina (2100 m), 9.VII – 3 ♀♀; Biljegov do (2000 m), 9.VII – 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀.

4. *Lephthyphantes improbulus* Sim., 1929: Dević kam (1900 m), 7.VII – 1 ♀ (det. J. Buchar). The occurence of this species has been known so far from a few localities in Europe (France, Italy, Czechoslovakia). Thus the distribution area known hitherto has been enlarged by hundreds of kilometers.

5. *Lephthyphantes notabilis* Kulcz., 1887: Sušičko jezero (1200 m), 6.VII – 1 ♀. The find in the Durmitor Mountains represents one of the southermost situated localities of the species.

6. *Troglohyphantes troglodytes* (Kulczynski, 1914): Dević kam (1200 m), 7.VII – 2 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀; Biljegov do (2000 m), 9. VII – 3 ♀♀ (det. K. Thaler). The occurence of this species is well known in the caves in Montenegro; it colonizes the entrance zone of the caves and has been found also outside the caves, among stones.

References

On the lithobionts *Lepthyphantes notabilis*, *Rugathodes bellicosus* and on *Rugathodes instabilis* (Aranaeae: Linyphiidae, Theridiidae).- Acta Entomol. Bohemosl., 86: 432 - 441, 1989.

The spiders of stony debris.- Acta Zool. Fennica, 190: 333 - 337, 1990.

Some spider species from the rock debris of the Rumanian and Yugoslavian mountain ranges.- Fragmenta Balcanica (in press).

MAMMALIA

Dr. Boris KRYŠTUFEK (Slovene Museum of Natural History; Prešernova 20, 61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia), sent to the editor a letter, dated march 1991, with the following information to be included in the "Supplements":

Small mammals (108 specimens of insectivores and rodents) were collected in the vicinity of Žabljak (43° 33'N, 19°08'E) in the Durmitor National Park on June 7–15 1983 and October 11–16 1984 belonging to 20 species. Two species of insectivores are worth mentioning since they complete the faunal list of mammals published by MIRIĆ (1987).

1. *Erinaceus concolor* Martin, 1838. An adult male found in September 1984 in Žabljak, 1450 m confirms the presence of hedgehog in Drobnjačka visoravan. This appears to be the highest record from Montenegro (compare Kryštufek, 1979). The specimen is extremely big (condylobasal length of skull 66,1 mm) which confirms Mirić's presumption that Durmitor is populated by the subspecies *E.c. bolkayi* Martino, 1930.

2. *Neomys anomalus* Cabrera, 1907. This is the first record of the Mediterranean water shrew for Durmitor mountain. A subadult female was collected along the Mlinski potok brook near Žabljak, altitude 1500 m. The brook was populated also by *Neomys fodiens*, which was more abundant. The Mediterranean water shrew has not so far been reported from Montenegro (PETROV, 1968). Durmitor is obviously on the southern margin of its distribution (PETROV, 1979; SPITZBERGER, 1990). In this connection it seems worth mentioning another two unpublished records from neighbouring regions: Boračko jezero on the Prenj Mts., Herzegovina (43°33'N, 19°08'E) and Brezovica, Kosovo (42°12'N, 21°00'E).

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S p i t z b e r g e r, F. (1990): *Neomys anomalus* Cabrera, 1907 - Sumpfspirtzmaus. In: J. Niethammer & F. Krappa (eds.) Handbuch der Säugetiere Europas, Band 3/1: 317-333.

Predrag PETROVIĆ, Georg DŽUKIĆ & Miroljub MILENKOVIĆ published in the "Proceedings on the Fauna of SR Serbia", 4 (1987): 221-226, Beograd, a paper: "On the Distribution of the Parti-Coloured bat *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Mammalia, Chironomidae) in Yugoslavia", where for the first time the species is recorded from Durmitor Mountain, found in a woody dependance of the hotel "Durmitor" at Žabljak, 1400 m, thus filling the gap in the central mountainous part of the country. This is also the first finding of the species in Montenegro. The available data suggest that the distribution of the species probably includes the whole territory of Yugoslavia.

The Editor. Titograd, October 1991.