

Europe (Karsholt & Razowski, 1996). Until now, only the species *Mesapamea secalis* (Linnaeus, 1758) has been recorded in Serbia. The species *Mesapamea moderata* (Everesman, 1843) has been recorded in European part of Russia.

The specimen of species *Mesapamea didima* (Esper, 1788) have been recorded on Mt. Fruška Gora, localities Lodići (Stokuća) and Grgurevci, on Mt. Stol in surrounding of Bor (east Serbia) and in Karbulovo. The specimen of species *Mesapamea remmi* (Rezbanyai-Rezer, 1985) has been found on the Mt. Stol (Dobrotov Dom). The species *Mesapamea secalis* (Linnaeus, 1758) has been found all over the Serbia and it is usual in Montenegro, too.

The species *Mesapamea didima* (Esper, 1788) and *Mesapamea remmi* (Rezbanyai-Rezer, 1985) are new for the fauna of Serbia. Moreover, the species *Mesapamea remmi* (Rezbanyai-Rezer, 1985) has not been recorded on the Balkan Peninsula and in South-East Europe until now.

By finding the species *Mesapamea didima* (Esper, 1788) and *Mesapamea remmi* (Rezbanyai-Rezer, 1985), the total number of recorded noctuids in Serbia is 531.

NEW FINDINGS OF SPECIES *ZONARIA* (DENIS UND SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775) (LEPIDOPTERA: GEOMETRIDAE) FOR FAUNA OF SERBIA

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It has been recorded eight species of genus *Lycia* (Karsholt & Razowski, 1996). For the area of former Yugoslavia, it has been recorded the three species of genus *Lycia* (Karsholt & Razowski, 1996): *hirtaria* (Clerck, 1759), *graecarius* (Staudinger, 1861) and *florentina* (Stefanelli, 1882). The species of genus *Lycia* found on distant localities are: *alpina* (Sulzer, 1776), *lapponaria* (Boisduval, 1840) and *isabellae* (Harrison, 1914). The list of genus *Lycia* found in Serbia, given by (Karsholt & Razowski, 1996), should be extended by species: *zonaria* (Denis und Schiffermüller, 1775) (Jakšić, 1999) and *pomonaria* (Hübner, 1790) (Đorović, 1980), (Tomić et al. 2002). The review of the fauna of Lepidoptera Serbia (Zecević, 1996) does not contain species *Lycia zonaria* (Denis und Schiffermüller, 1775). The same species is also omitted from the list of geometrid moths of Serbia (Tomić et al. 2002). According to available literature (Jakšić, 1999), (Kovačević, 1978), (Belin, 2003), this species has been found on willows and poplars, where the caterpillars feed on the leaves. However, there is an interesting finding of two males of species *Lycia zonaria* in the surrounding of Priština, mount Grnija, 700 m a.s.l., on the oak (Jakšić, 1999). The locality of finding on Grnija is the area with oak forests, with neither willow and poplar forests, nor areas under the water (Jakšić, pers. comm.).

Since 1981-2001, *Lycia zonaria* has been found in Banat, Transilvania, Maramures and Moldova (Rumunia), (Rakosy et al. 2003). There is no finding in Bulgaria (Nestorova, 1998), (Karsholt & Razowski, 1996). Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia are the nearest countries of findings. Therefore, Jakšić cited the finding of two specimens of species *Lycia zonaria* several hundred kilometres southern than the nearest country of finding, which is, at the same time, the southeast finding of this species in Europe. For the first time, here is presented new findings data for the surrounding of Sombor and Mužljanski rit (marsh), surrounding of Zrenjanin. Three males have been recorded in the surrounding of Sombor. On

the locality of Gakovo, two specimens on March 31, 1998 and March 14, 2001 have been recorded and the third specimen has been found on the locality Kruševlje on March 18, 2002. Furthermore, a great number of males have been caught in the marsh Mužljanski rit (surrounding of Zrenjanin), by using the light trap. The light trap was located on the area with poplar *Populus x euroamericana* cl. I-214, at the beginning of April 2006. As the light source, the automobile light has been used. In the foregoing period, the detailed monitoring of the species *Lycia zonaria* during the all stages will be conducted and its potential harmfulness will be determined.

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## RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION OF SOME INSECTS GROUPS IN HEMIEDAPHON OF OAK FOREST

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This investigation was conducted during 2004-2005 in oak forest, in Kragujevac. Once monthly samples were taken from five different points and determination was done to the level of family. In scope of terrestrial arthropods, presence of two insects groups was established: *Apterygota* and *Pterygota*. They are the most numerous in upper soil layer-hemiedaphon, where the maximum process of degradation takes place. Thereupon, it was studied abundance of these insects groups, as well as factors which influence on their distribution. The most numerous families in group *Apterygota* were from the order *Collembola* with nearly 90% and in group *Pterygota* it was larvae of *fam. Chironomidae* (1.5%).

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## PLUSIOCAMPA (INSECTA: DIPLURA - CAMPODEIDAE) SPECIES IN DIFFERENT ECOSYSTEMS

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Species of genus *Plusiocampa* are known from different ecosystems. One group of species are which known only from caves, the second group are endogenous and third group are which appeared in the both ecosystems. From the caves now are known 22 (twenty-two) species and as endogenous are known 8 (eight).

A number articles of antenna varied between 20 and 54. In case when the species are from cave have more than 30 articles in antenna, and less when they are endogenous.